SAMUEL ALEXANDER BUILDING
FARADAY BUILDING
WHITWORTH HALL
RENOLD BUILDING
WILMSLOW ROAD
BEYER BUILDING
MANCUNIAN WAY
DENMARK ROAD
CHANDOS HALL
JEAN MCFARLANE BUILDING
MATHEMATICS TOWER
ASHBURNE HALL
STOPFORD BUILDING
VICTORIA PARK
RICHMOND PARK
PRECINCT CENTRE
SACKVILLE ST BUILDING
HULME HALL
GRANBY ROW
TURNER DENTAL SCHOOL
CHRISTABEL PANKHURST INSTITUTE
ALAN TURING BUILDING
KANTOROWICH BUILDING
MANSFIELD COOPER BUILDING
PARISER BUILDING
SUGDEN SPORTS CENTRE
JODRELL BANK
HIGHER CAMBRIDGE ST
STUDENTS' UNION
JOHN GARSIDE BUILDING
RUTHERFORD BUILDING
ZOCHONIS BUILDING
SACKVILLE ST
ARTHUR LEWIS
ODDFELLOWS HALL
COUPLAND ST
MOBERLY TOWER
UPPER BROOK ST
OXFORD ROAD
THE MILL
NANCY ROTHWELL BUILDING
SIMON BUILDING
KILBURN BUILDING

THE UNIVERSITY
OF MANCHESTER

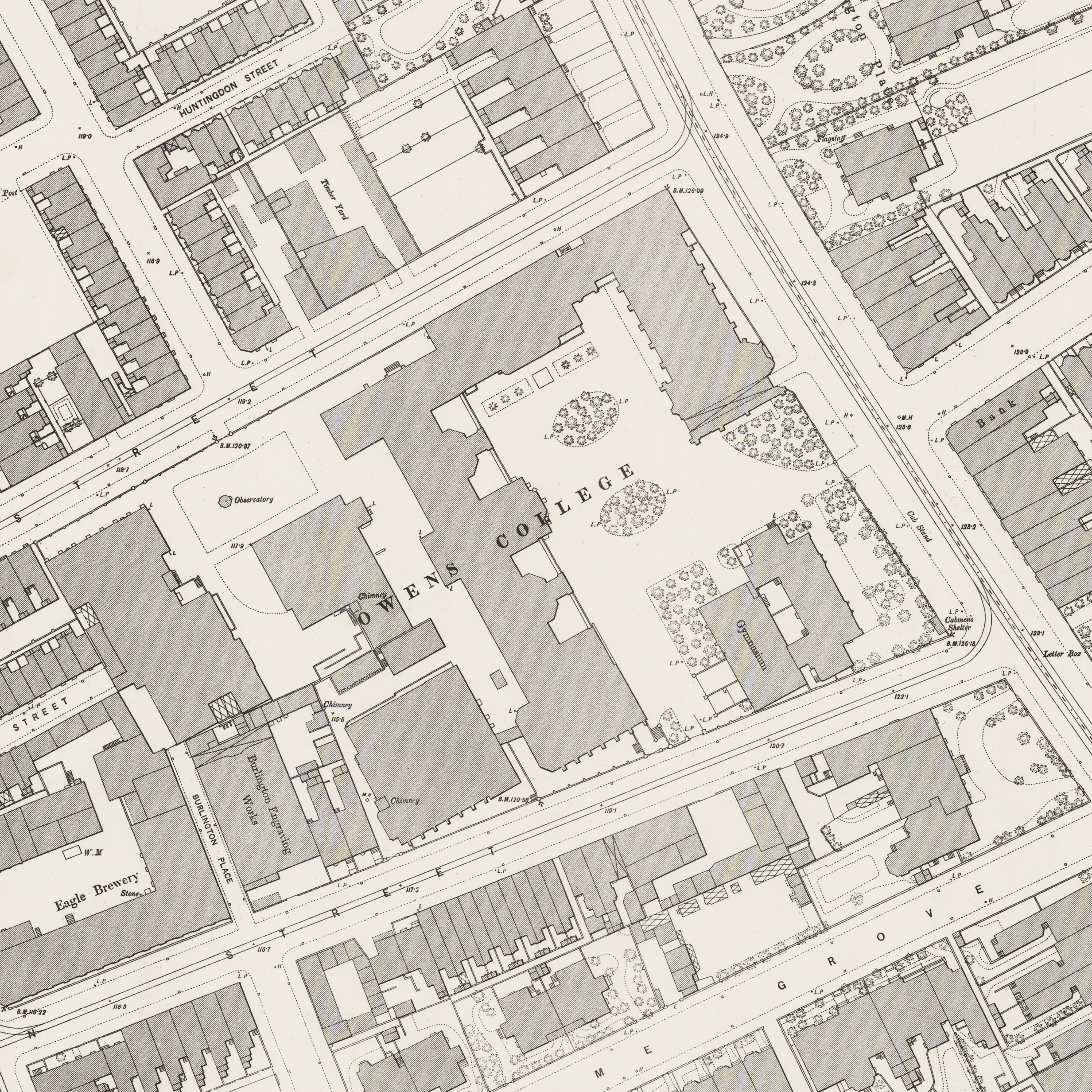
BUILDING TOWARDS BICENTENARY

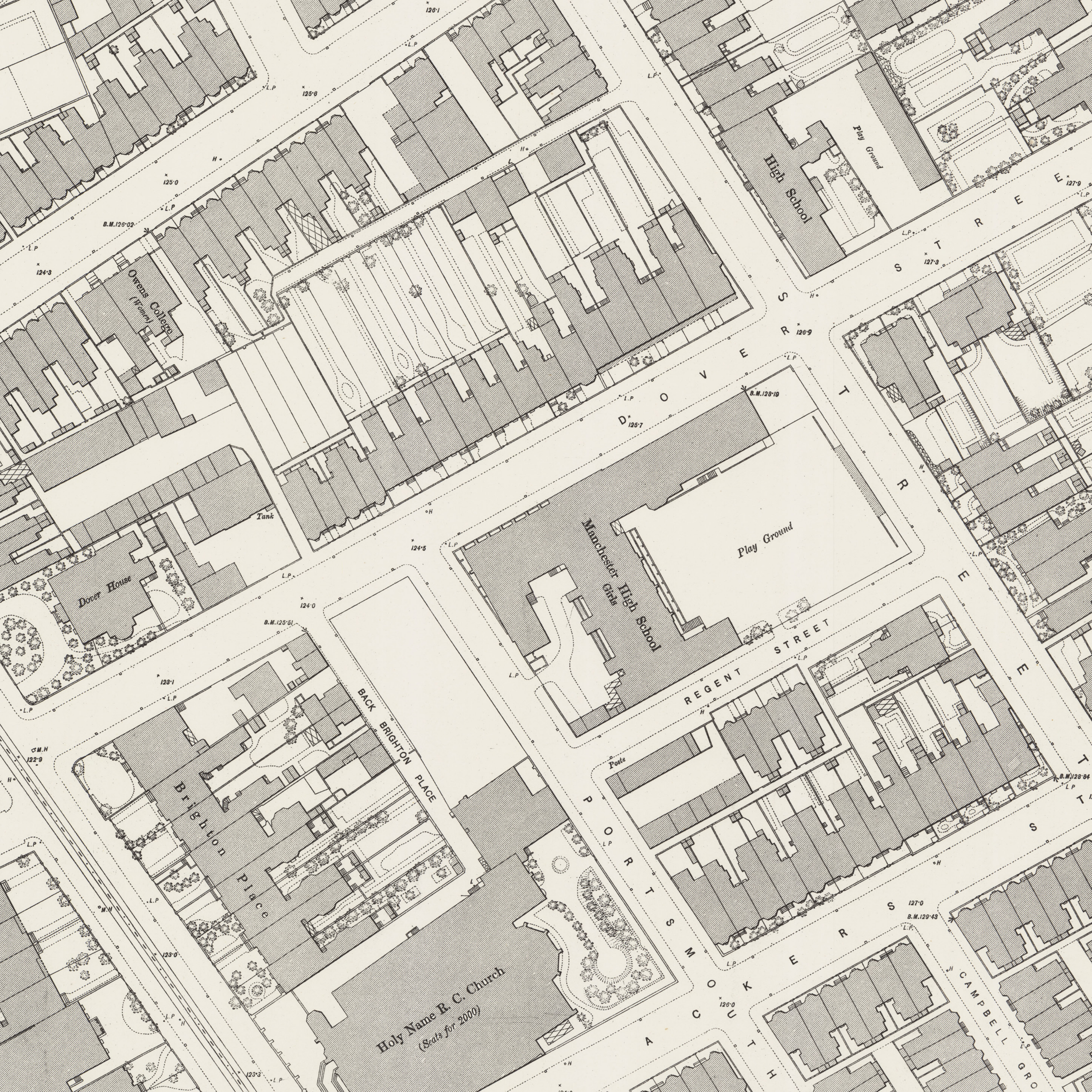
1824-2024

OWENS PARK
DOVER ST
JOHN OWENS BUILDING
UNIVERSITY PLACE
CHRISTIE LIBRARY
LIME GROVE
WATERLOO PLACE
UNSWORTH PARK
HOLY NAME CHURCH
ROSCOE BUILDING
BRUNSWICK ST
WILLIAMSON BUILDING
NATIONAL GRAPHENE INSTITUTE
ACKERS ST
BURLINGTON ST
BARNES WALLIS BUILDING
WHITWORTH PARK RESIDENCES
ELLEN WILKINSON HUMANITIES BUILDING

BEN BLACKWELL   MARTIN DODGE   JAMES HOPKINS   MATTHEW STEELE

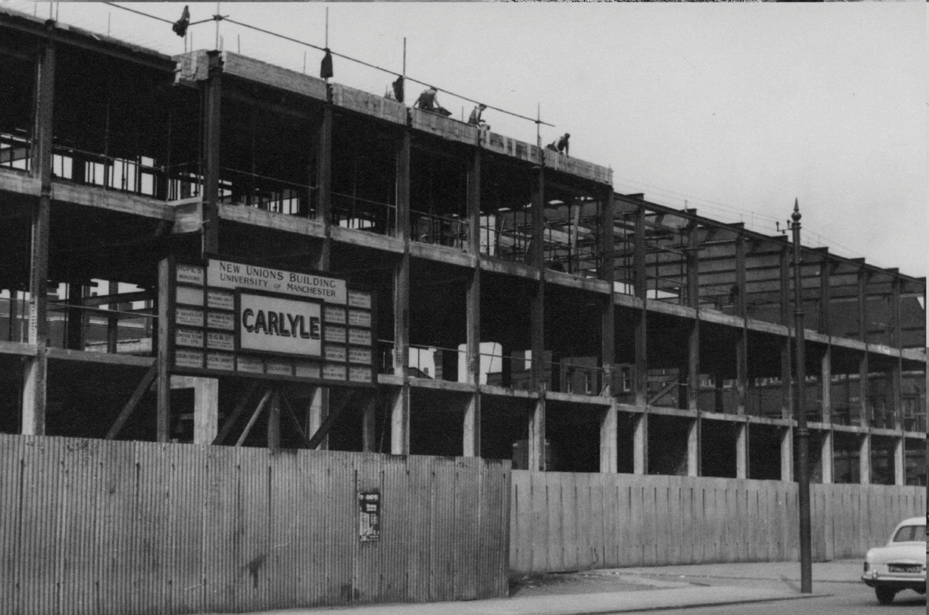
BRIDGEFORD ST
ROYCE HUB BUILDING
WOOLTON HALL
MURIEL STOTT CONFERENCE CENTRE
FERRANTI BUILDING
AQUATICS CENTRE
JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY
SCHUSTER BUILDING
MANCHESTER MUSEUM


HUNTINGDON STREET
Post
119·0
118·9
Timber Yard
B.M.126·09
124·9
124·3
...gton Place
Flagstaff
128·9
Bank
123·6
M.H
119·2
118·7
B.M.120·87
Observatory
117·9
OWENS COLLEGE
Chimney
Cab Stand
123·2
Gymnasium
Cabmen's Shelter
B.M.125·13
123·1
Letter Box
122·1
120·7
STREET
Chimney
115·5
Burlington Engraving Works
BURLINGTON PLACE
Chimney
M.H
B.M.120·56
119·1
W.M
Eagle Brewery
Stone
117·5
STREET
116·7
GROVE
B.M.118·22
116·3
ME
L.P
H


126·1
125·6
125·0
B.M.126·02
124·3
Owens College (Women)
Dover House
Tank
High School
Play Ground
127·9
127·3
DOVER
STREET
126·9
B.M.128·19
125·7
124·5
124·0
B.M.125·51
Manchester High School Girls
Play Ground
REGENT STREET
BACK BRIGHTON PLACE
123·1
M.H
122·9
Brighton Place
Posts
PORTSMOUTH
ACKERS STREET
B.M.128·84
127·0
B.M.129·43
126·0
CAMPBELL GRO
123·0
123·3
Holy Name R. C. Church
(Seats for 2000)
L.P.
H

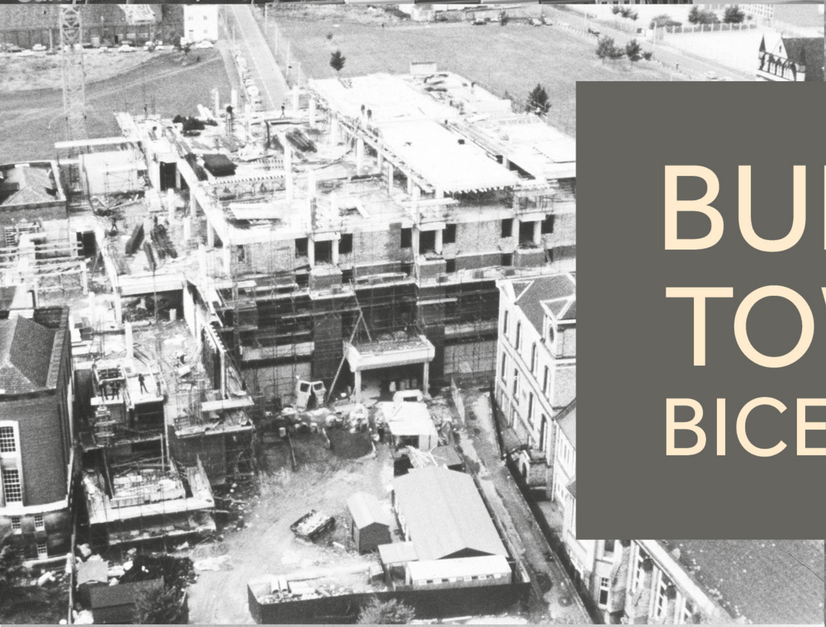
1824-2024

Manchester: home of graphene
National Graphene Institute
Manchester's new revolution
The facts


NEW UNIONS BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
CARLYLE

BUILDING TOWARDS BICENTENARY

Manchester Engineering Campus Development
Manchester – the origina



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1464

Foreword by Diana Hampson

Supported by
School of Environment, Education and Development and the Library, University of Manchester

Sponsored by Avison Young; Arcadis; Balfour Beatty; Building Design Partnership;
CBRE; Halliday Meecham Architects; Recom Solutions; RLB

2025

ISBN: 978-1-3999-7968-9

Front board: *Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Ten Foot Plan, Sheet CIV.15.1, published 1891.*

Preceding construction photographs, reading clockwise:
National Graphene Institute. Photograph by Toby Howard, 2014. Chandos Hall, UMIST, c1961. (Courtesy of Richard Brook.) Manchester Engineering Campus Development (now named the Nancy Rothwell Building), 2019. (Source: Balfour Beatty) Main Library Extension, c.1980. Lovell Telescope, Jodrell Bank Observatory, 1957. (Source: Illustrated London News.) Precinct Centre. Photograph by A. Dawson, 1975. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+) Roscoe Building, 1963. (Courtesy of the Town Hall Photographers' Collection, Manchester Archives+) Students' Union. Photograph by H.W. Beaumont, 1956. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+) Christie Library extension, 1957.

BUILDING TOWARDS BICENTENARY

A CAMPUS HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

1824-2024

BEN BLACKWELL MARTIN DODGE JAMES HOPKINS MATTHEW STEELE

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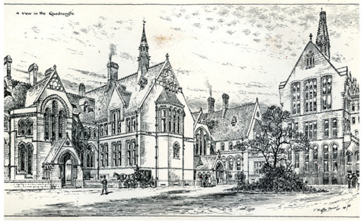
A view in the Quadrangle

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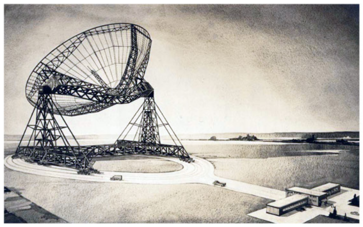

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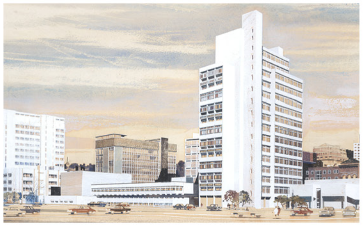

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TIMELINE

1814

Joseph Jordan opens his School of Anatomy on Bridge Street

1824

The **Manchester Mechanics' Institute** was founded during a meeting at the Bridgewater Arms Hotel

1851

Owens College was established in Richard Cobden's former house on Quay Street

1880

Owens College merges with the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery and gains a royal charter to become to first constituent college of the **Victoria University**

1883

Manchester Mechanics' Institute becomes the **Manchester Technical School**

1902

The Old Quad of Victoria University is completed, comprised of John Owens Building (1873), the Beyer Building and Manchester Museum (1888), the Christie Building (1898) and the Whitworth Hall (1902). Manchester Municipal Technical School occupied a large new premises on Sackville Street

1903

Victoria University became **Victoria University of** when its other colleges become independent universities

1905

Victoria University of Manchester established **Faculty of Technology** at Manchester Municipal Technical School

1918

Municipal School of Technology became **Manchester Municipal College of Technology**

1945

Hubert Worthington's Education Centre proposals for Victoria University of Manchester masterplan published in *City of Manchester Plan 1945*

1956

Manchester Municipal College of Technology gained independent status as a university college and renamed **Manchester College of Science and Technology**

1957

Lovell Telescope was completed at the Victoria University of Manchester's Jodrell Bank site in Cheshire

1958

The Whitworth Art Gallery (1889) was incorporated within Victoria University of Manchester

1966

Manchester College of Science and Technology became **University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST)**

1967

Victoria University of Manchester's Higher Education Precinct Plan by Wilson and Womersley was published

1972

The John Ryland Library (1889) was incorporated within Victoria University of Manchester

1994

UMIST became an autonomous university

2004

Victoria University of Manchester and UMIST merged to become **The University of Manchester**, and Project Unity Plan was published

2012

Ten-year Campus Masterplan was launched

2022

Completion of the **Manchester Engineering Campus Development** on Upper Brook Street

FOREWORD

I'm delighted to have been asked to write the foreword to this reflection of the University campus over the past two hundred years.

This architectural and social record of the University's diverse historical development reflects the changing nature of teaching, research, innovation, and its role in society. In more recent years, the University's regional and global influence is also demonstrated in the physical development of the campus, as is its commitment to sustainability and greening the campus.

One of the overriding themes throughout the entire period is the close collaboration between University leaders, academics, students, professional support, design teams, and contractors, to deliver the visionary masterplans and projects over the years. The enormously generous support of funders and philanthropists is evident, without whom many of the buildings could not have been delivered, as is the strong relationship between the University and Manchester City Council that has enabled the development of the campus.

Congratulations to the authors and wider team that have put this fascinating book together. The detail of campus growth and change that they have documented will be of interest to scholars and the more general reader alike.

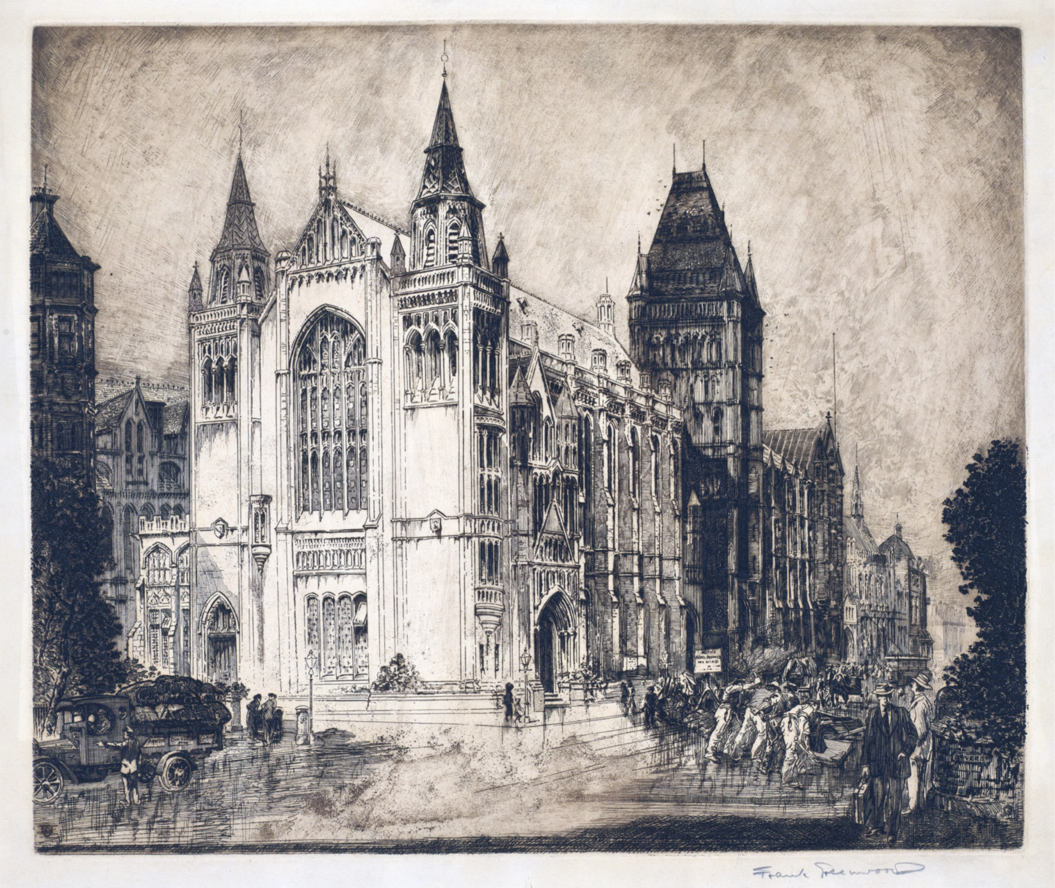
Diana Hampson
The University of Manchester
Chief Property Officer/
Director of Estates and Facilities
1997-2024

INTRODUCTION

The University of Manchester holds an important place in history. The city of Manchester helped to shape the modern world and the University of Manchester, from its origins in workers' education, medical training and Owens College has been a major part of that history.

The University was the first and most eminent of the 'red brick' civic universities emerging at the end of nineteenth century, and the founders forged liberal and progressive values that have allowed it to do things differently: to think freely, challenge social and intellectual boundaries, and make a real difference in Manchester, the wider region and across the world. Some of the world's most influential thinkers have been part of our intellectual community, creating an ethos that has resonated through time and across the globe.

The growing campus and diverse range of buildings that the University has occupied throughout its bicentenary history has been the canvas on which this world-changing impact has been painted: Ernest Rutherford's pioneering exploration of the structure of the atom, the world's first programmable computer hand-built by Freddie Williams and Tom Kilburn, the economist and logician William Stanley Jevons formulating the principles of modern economics, Marie Stopes, the first woman science lecturer appointed by the University undertaking important palaeobotanical research before she went onto challenge norms around sexual relations and the role of birth control, and more recently the isolation of graphene that won Andre Geim and Kostya Novoselov their Nobel Prize, all happened within particular buildings. This book outlines, for the first time, the changing geography of the University's estates, its growing campuses and gives a brief architectural backstory to a selection of the buildings within which the people who make up the University have made their impact.



Sketch of Whitworth Hall by Frank Greenwood, c.1920s. (Courtesy of Manchester Art Gallery.)

R Banks Photo
OWENS COLLEGE—The Oxford Road Front.

Photograph by Robert Banks, c.1904. (Courtesy of David Higton Photography.)

This book focuses on the campuses and buildings and their planning and architecture, rather than the wider history of the University's teaching and research all of which have been chronicled elsewhere. It does not pretend to be a comprehensive gazetteer of all the buildings owned and occupied by the University, and its antecedent institutions, over the span of two-hundred years. (Such a book would be even bigger than this one!) We acknowledge that this is a partial and idiosyncratic selection, reflecting the interests and knowledge of the authors, but it does cover many notable buildings and noteworthy phases of campus development. We have consciously chosen not to document building interiors in most cases for reasons of brevity and because they change much more frequently than the external architecture.

The story of growth and change in the University's estate is primarily shown through original illustrations – publicity drawings, architectural plans, old maps, historic photographs – that are drawn from multiple secondary sources and archives. Some original artefacts have variable quality and were working documents and plans – we consciously show their imperfections and annotations. We have also chosen to foreground some types of visual material, such as engineering plans and architectural elevations, typically not made available to the general public because, we believe, they can give a unique insight into how the buildings were conceived and constructed. These more technical plans are contrasted with perspective paintings and publicity photographs that were made to help promote new developments to the layperson.

Many of the of visual illustrations have been specially sourced from the archives and digitised for this book by the Imaging Team at the University of Manchester Library and are published for the first time. Some of the original plans and maps are very large and it is a struggle to present them in a legible form within the constraints of a printed book. There is a pdf version of the book freely available online with which you can zoom in on illustrations to see more detail. Many of the maps and plans are also available separately through the University of Manchester Library's digital image collection.

It should also be noted, whilst we have tried to be as consistent as possible with the dating of buildings inevitably in different sources the dates can be recorded variably based on the commissioning of an architectural design, the start of construction, completion and occupation, or official opening. Readers therefore may see different dates recorded elsewhere. Moreover, most significant buildings have been updated and renovated internally (some multiple times) and others significantly adapted and expanded.

ARDUUS
AD
SOLEM

The coat of arm of Owens College on the John Owens Building, with the motto 'Arduus ad solem' which translates as 'Striving Towards the Sun'.

MANCHESTER
1824
The University of Manchester
Main Library

The branding of the University of Manchester since the 2004 amalgamation of the Victoria University of Manchester and the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST). The 'EST.1824' in the strapline firmly points to the historical roots of the institution although, in reality, the architectural lineage from the present day back to the 1820s is limited.

Whitworth Hall reflected in the Alan Gilbert Learning Commons. Photograph by Jill Jennings, 2018.

The story of the University's campuses is one of continual evolution, with several significant periods of expansion and also renewal of facilities for research and consolidation of sites. The early buildings used by the small medical schools, the Manchester Mechanics' Institute and Owens College were generally repurposed commercial or domestic properties in the city centre but beginning with the 1827 Mechanics' Institute building on Cooper Street, the structures have been mainly purpose-built. The main site which the University occupies today is a largely contiguous strip directly south of the city centre in the historic Chorlton-on-Medlock district. When the first parcel of land was purchased the area around the today's Old Quadrangle in 1868 was a mix of open fields peppered with large villas attracting affluent residents. From these four acres of land and a handful of buildings designed by architect Alfred Waterhouse in the 1880s, the University's Oxford Road campus has grown, in fits and starts, into a huge multi-billion pound campus today that supports the teaching of over 44,000 students and one of the widest arrays of scholarly research of any University in the UK. The daily work of the University's 12,800 staff takes place in over two hundred buildings ranging in size from Vaughan House hidden away on Portsmouth Street to the massive Nancy Rothwell Engineering Building spanning a whole block of Upper Brook Street. The work goes on in the very newest facilities like the Marian Millar Building (opened officially in March 2025) to the stout red brick townhouses of Waterloo Place which date back to the early 1830s. The University has much celebrated architectural heritage with over thirty buildings nationally listed as historically important by Historic England, including two that have the highest Grade I status. A good number of the University's buildings are, admittedly, boringly functional in their architectural design, yet some others are quirkily interesting like the Whitworth Park 'toblerones' or divisively like the 1970s 'bunker', the Humanities Bridgeford Street Building. A few, like the Lovell Telescope and Whitworth Hall, are rightly iconic and have been endlessly photographed and Instagram'ed.

As an institution whose origins, purpose and fortunes have been so closely tied to the city of Manchester itself, the University's estate has necessarily adapted accordingly and as such has often lacked some cohesion. At different times architects and planners have sought to bring more coherence to the University's built environment through

Whitworth Hall and Manchester Museum on Oxford Road, 2022.

campus development masterplans such as the largely unrealized 1945 *City of Manchester Plan* and the partially completed *Manchester Education Precinct Plan* in the 1960s and more recently the 2004 Project Unity. The constant change of the campus has always stimulated complaints, criticism, nostalgia and praise in equal measure: many of the older buildings on campus have, at different points, been earmarked for demolition as being too old, too small and unfit for purpose. For example, in 1932, a student wrote in the Students' Union magazine The Serpent, that, with the exception of the then new Faculty of Arts Building on Lime Grove (now re-named the Samuel Alexander Building), the University's building "are beyond question hideous. Many students work and receive their lectures in neighbouring houses. …. Everything is a heritage from a previous generation – inadequate, unhealthy, ugly, disadvantageous." Most of those structures have gone on to become much photographed and loved iconic landmarks. Other structures that have now disappeared were divisive during the lifetime, such as the Mathematics Tower and the Precinct Centre bridge over Oxford Road and continue be so. As this book reflects, the University's estate has always been, and no doubt will continue to be a mixture of architectural styles and evolving functions.

The University is a large organisation with an annual income of £1.4billion in 2023/24 and a budget of over £200m spent on running the estate. It is at the heart of the Greater Manchester region as a major employer and a generator of massive wider economic value. It also plays a key role in the vibrancy of the region through its cultural institutions which are embodied materially in iconic buildings including the Manchester Museum, right on Oxford Road, which has entertained and educated many generations of local children, the glorious gothic charm of the Grade 1 listed Rylands Library on Deansgate, the award-winning art gallery in a park, the Whitworth, and short drive out in Cheshire countryside Jodrell Bank, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

We wish to thank the nine firms that have sponsored the design and printing of this book, along with the scores of people who have helped by answering our questions and generously supply visual materials. (A full acknowledgement is given at the end of book.)

We hope that you find this volume as informative and interesting as we found researching and writing it and that it enables you to discover new parts of the University's history as you wander through the campus.

Ben Blackwell, Martin Dodge,
James Hopkins and Matthew Steele

April 2025

The views in this book are those of the authors and do not necessarily match those of the University of Manchester or the various architectural firms mentioned.

1824 – 1899

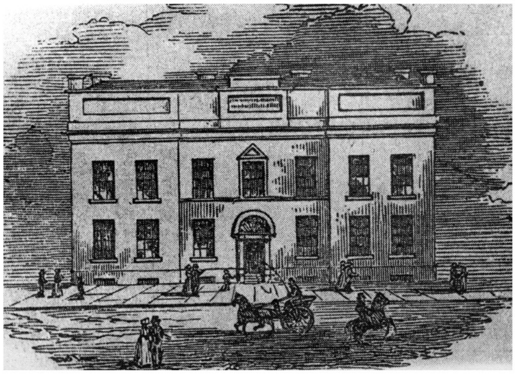
ORIGINS AND THE OWENS COLLEGE ERA

MECHANICS AND MEDICS

The early Institutions and their locations and buildings

The University's architectural heritage is, much like its institutional origins, is diverse.

The buildings were relatively small, spread across the city centre, and their functions reflected the educational needs of the industrial and mercantile economy of the city.

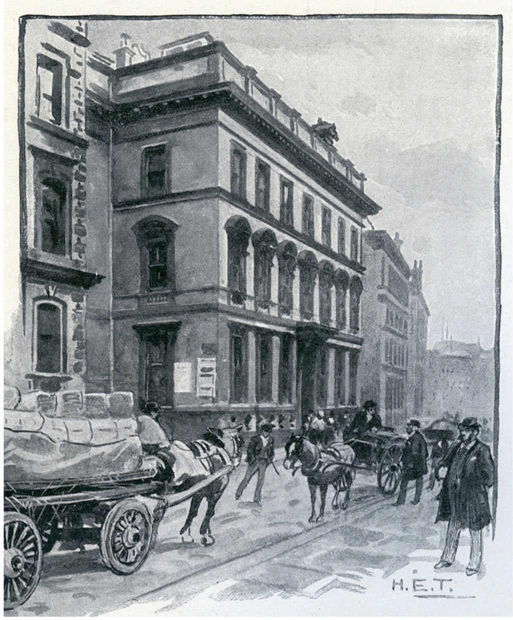


The sketch elevation (above) shows the Cooper Street building of the Manchester Mechanics' Institute. The interior ground floor detail (right) is shown on the Ordnance Survey five-foot plan from 1851. Located on adjacent streets were other important learned institutions and clubs of the time.

THE MANCHESTER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

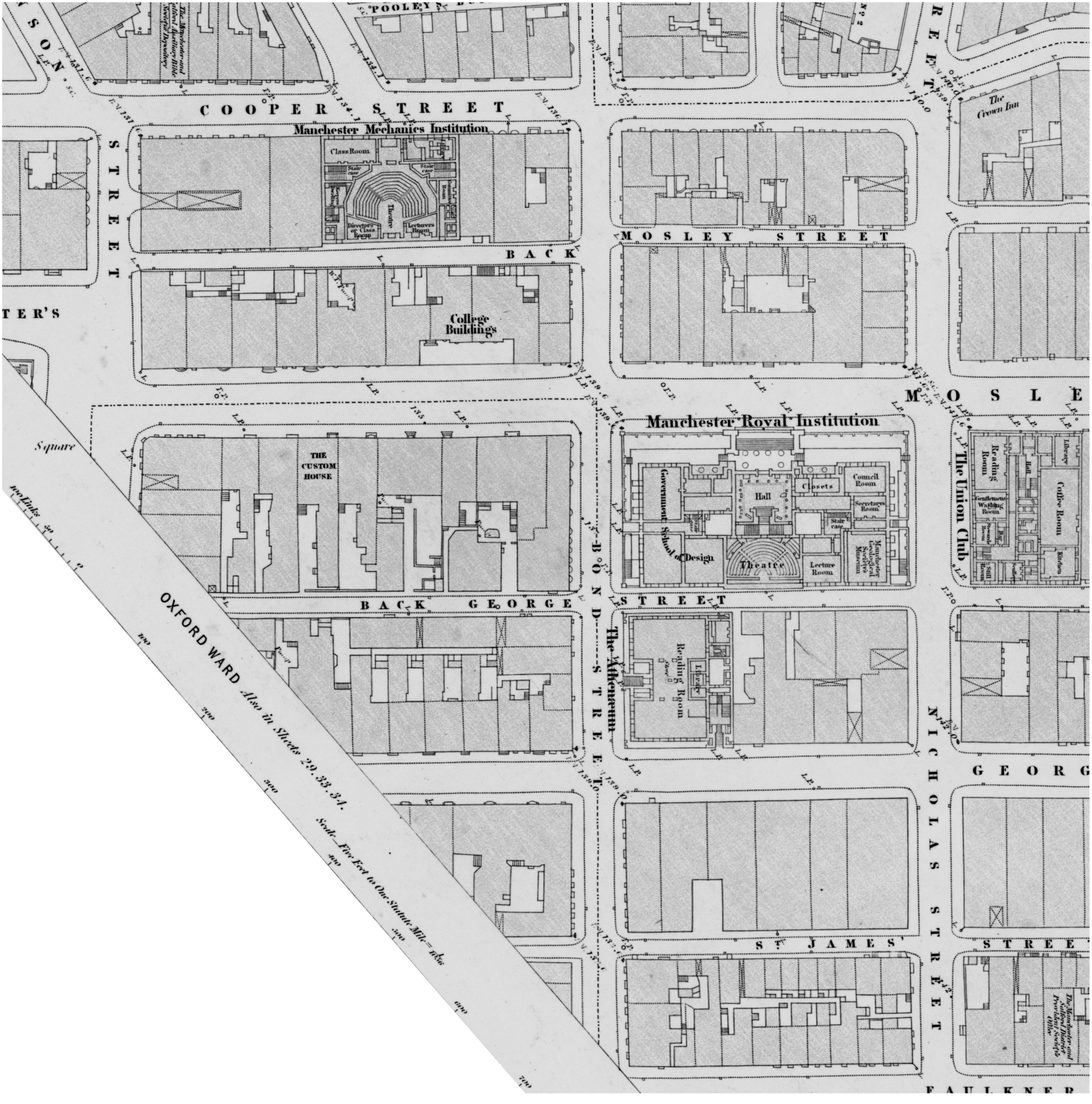
Founded in 1824, the Manchester Mechanics' Institute initially occupied rented rooms on Cross Street to provide classrooms and a library, whilst a theatre and chapel acted as makeshift lecture theatres. Despite the challenges faced – not least the poor education and long working hours of its students – the Institution quickly found its place in the educational landscape of the city with shareholders contributing toward the costs of erecting the first purpose-built premises for such an institution in the UK.

The new building, located on Cooper Street near St Peter's Square, opened in 1827 and boasted a lecture theatre capable of seating over 900 people and a well-stocked library. Lectures were given on technical and scientific subjects, as well as more general instruction. More classrooms were added and gas lighting installed in 1848, yet growing demand for technical instruction – and a library bursting with over 12,000 volumes – meant even larger premises were needed. Accordingly a site off Princess Street was selected, and designed by the architect John Edgar Gregan, the new building opened in 1854. It was subsequently the location of the first meeting of the Trades Union Congress in 1868.

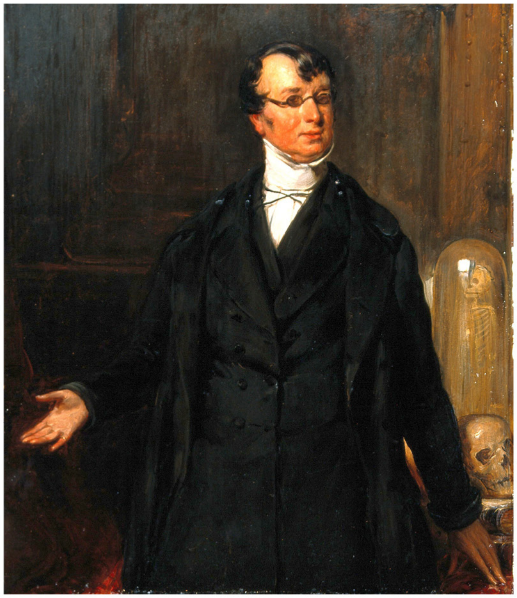


The Princess Street building, sketched by Henry E. Tidmarsh, c.1894.

In the 1880s, pressure to provide technical education increased fuelled by fears that Britain might lose its position as a leading industrial nation. The educationalist John Henry Reynolds (1843-1927) took these local and national concerns and used them to reimagine the role of the Institute based on the German model of technical education. In 1883, he converted the Mechanics' Institute into the Manchester Technical School.


POOLEY'S
The Manchester and Salford Auxiliary Bible Society Depository
COOPER STREET
Manchester Mechanics Institution
Class Room
Stair case
Stair case
Theatre
Directors or Class Room
Lecturers Room
The Crown Inn
STREET
MOSLEY STREET
BACK
TER'S
College Buildings
MOSLE
Square
THE CUSTOM HOUSE
Manchester Royal Institution
Government School of Design
Hall
Closets
Council Room
Secretarys Room
Stair case
Theatre
Lecture Room
Manchester Geological Societies Museum
The Union Club
Reading Room
Library
Coffee Room
Gentlemens Washing Room
Kitchen
BOND STREET
BACK GEORGE
STREET
The Athenaeum
Reading Room
Library
NICHOLAS STREET
GEORG
ST. JAMES' STREET
The Manchester and Salford District Provident Society's Office
FAULKNER
OXFORD WARD Also in Sheets 29. 33. 34.
Scale Five Feet to One Statute Mile = 1056
100 Links 50
100
200
300
400
500
600
700

Joseph Jordan, undated.



Thomas Turner, undated. (Oil portrait attributed to W. Bonnar. Courtesy of the Wellcome Collection.)

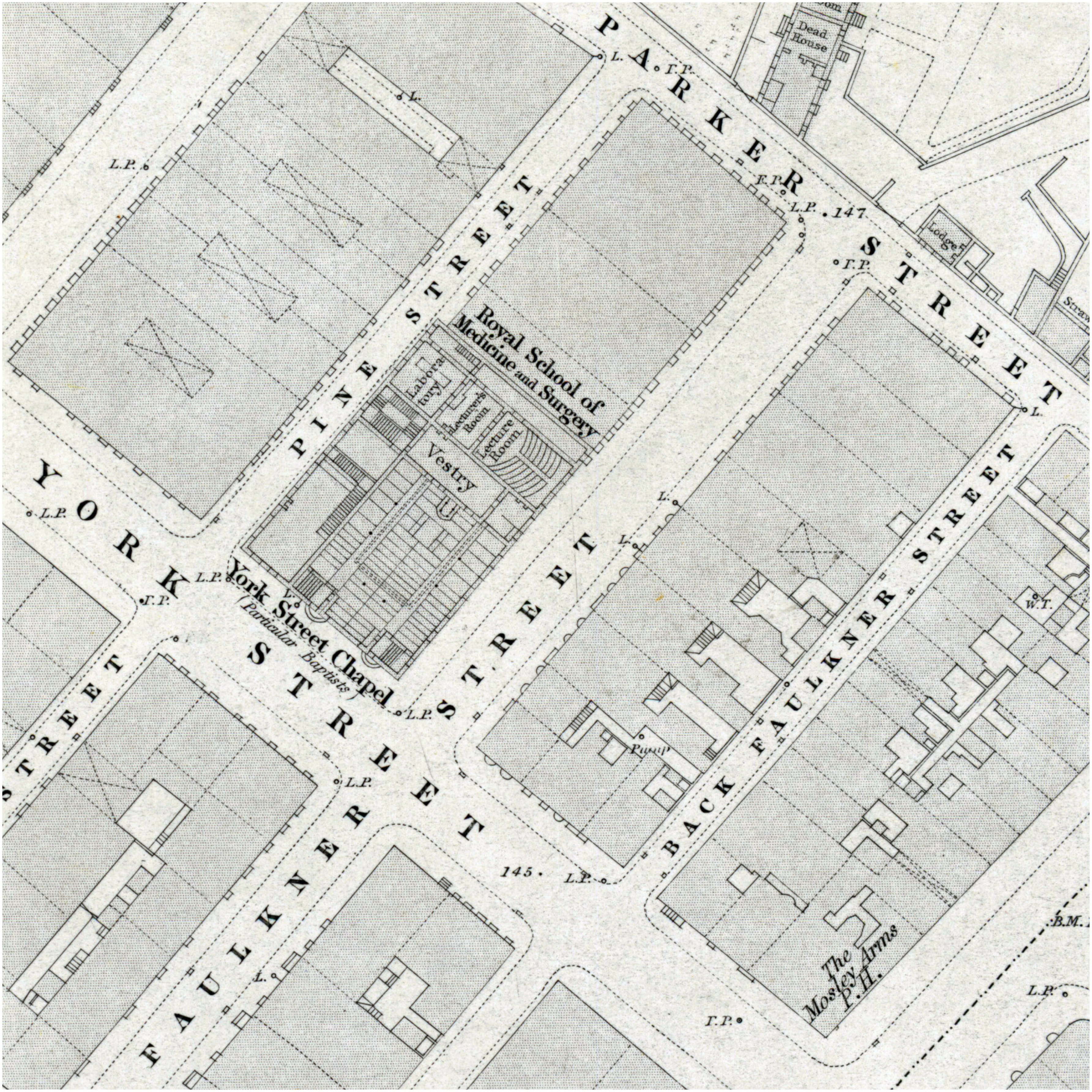
Right: The interior ground floor detail of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery on Faulkner Street shown on the Ordnance Survey five-foot plan from 1851. Located close by was the Manchester Royal Infirmary on Piccadilly Gardens.

THE ROYAL MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The first formal medical education to be given in Manchester was in 1814 when local physician, Joseph Jordan (1787-1873), established a school of anatomy on Bridge Street. Hitherto, medical education was mainly provided in London and Edinburgh. Jordan's school, however, was intended to satisfy local needs for practical training and clinical lectures. Demand for such training increased further consequent to legislation, passed in 1815, which required all physicians to have formal training. This led Jordan to establish another school on Mount Street in 1924, whilst the surgeon Thomas Turner (1793-1873) opened a school on Pine Street in 1825. The Mount Street school closed in 1834 with its students re-enrolled at Pine Street. Another school on Marsden Street, opened in 1829 by ex-Mount Street lecturers, closed in 1839 transferring its library to Pine Street which, from 1836, became known as the Manchester Royal School of Medicine. Chatham Street Medical School, opened in 1850, was amalgamated in 1858.

Typically, these schools were operated by practitioners seeking a financial return. As medical students were not required to sit examinations, it was not in the interest of schools to jeopardise potential income by maintaining high academic standards. However, from 1858, new legislation required medical schools to provide practical classes which needed expensive laboratories. The need to invest in buildings and facilities forced the Royal Manchester School of Medicine to discuss amalgamation with Owens College.

Early negotiations proved unsuccessful, not only because of the poor reputation of medicine as a discipline but also 'the lower moral tone of provincial [medical] students compared with those of the metropolis'. By 1866, however, the merger became desirable for both parties. Owens College decided it could provide the scientific aspects of medical education better than an isolated medical school, whilst imbuing medical students with the discipline, stability and 'vigorous organisation' which came from being attached to a university college. The Royal Manchester School of Medicine was incorporated into Owens College in 1872 as its Faculty of Medicine.


PARKER STREET
Dead House
Lodge
Straw
L.
T.P.
F.P.
L.P.
147
PINE STREET
Royal School of Medicine and Surgery
Laboratory
Lecturer's Room
Lecture Room
Vestry
YORK STREET
York Street Chapel
(Particular Baptists)
STREET
STREET
BACK FAULKNER STREET
FAULKNER STREET
STREET
Pump
W.T.
145
The Mosley Arms P.H.
B.M.
L.P.
T.P.

THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS AREAS

LATE 1840s

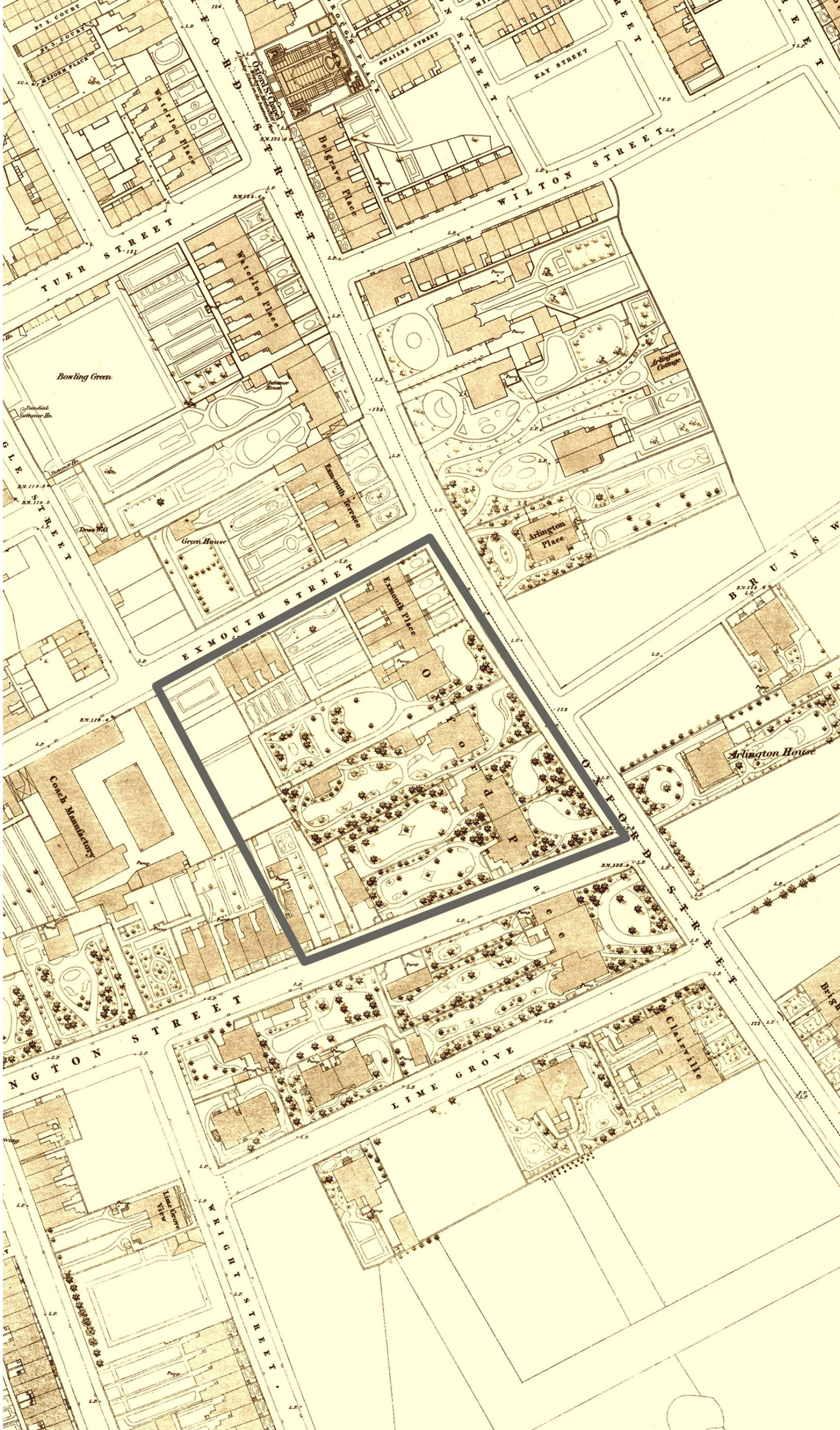
The Oxford Road area now occupied by the Main Campus was, in the 1840s, on the edge of the heavily built-up area of Manchester.

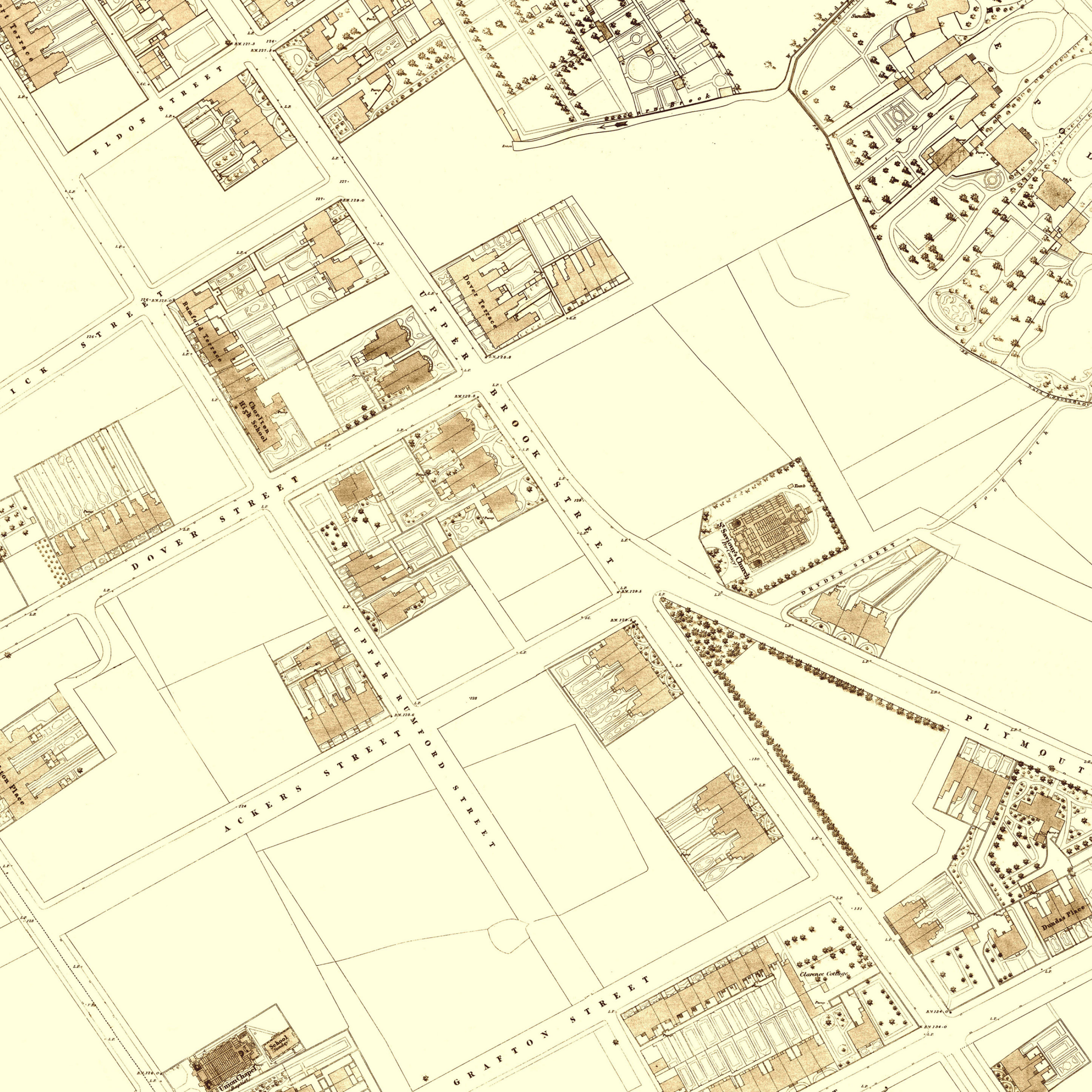
There were rows of Georgian town houses and several larger villas with their own gardens, occupied by the affluent middle classes. There were vacant plots on newly laid out streets ready for speculative house building.

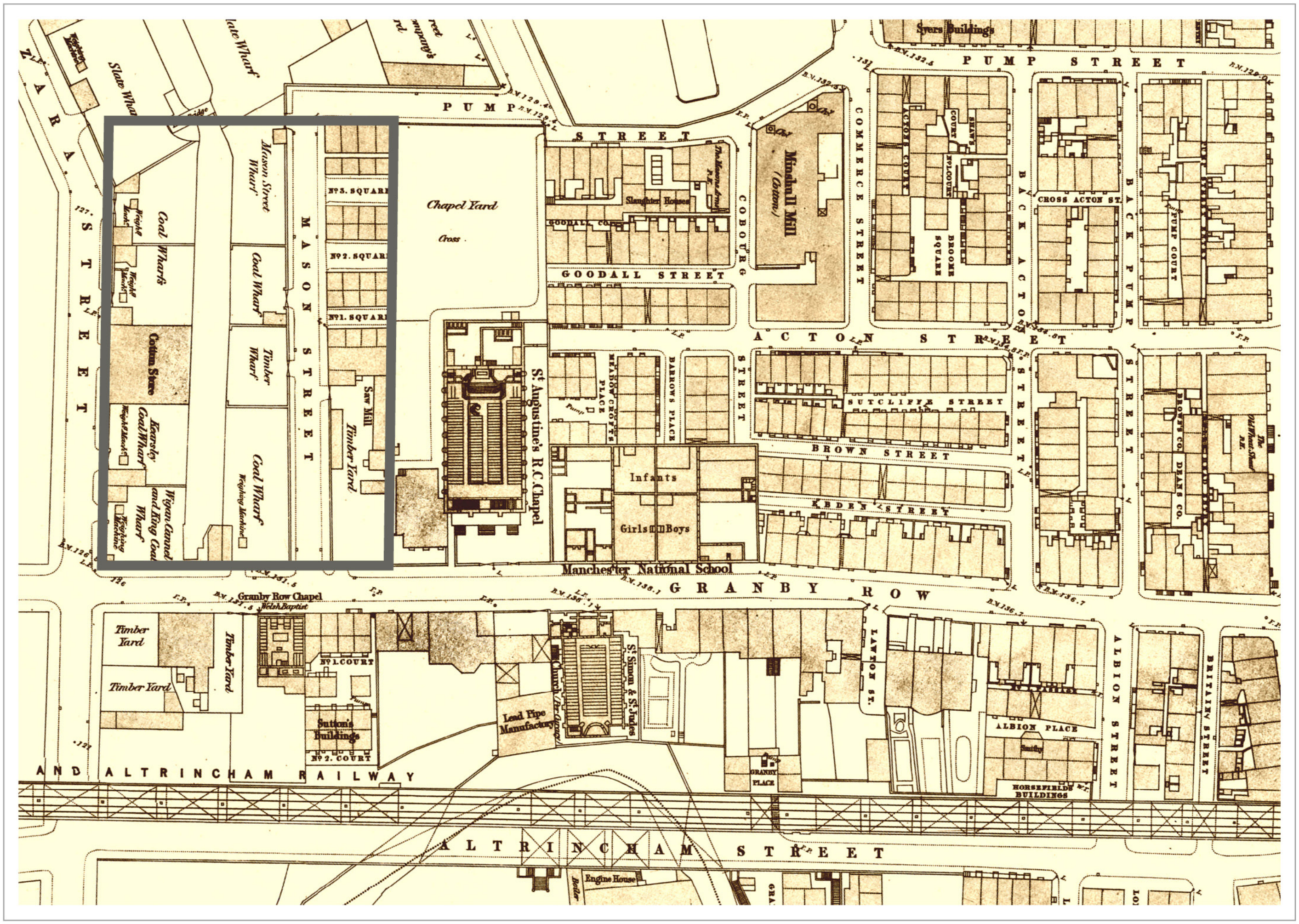
The landscape has been transformed since then, and almost none of the buildings shown on the map survive except Waterloo Place. Some of the roads still exist including Lime Grove, Burlington Street and Dover Street.

The location of the original Owens College quadrangle is shown by the bold outline.

(Source: Ordnance Survey Five Foot Plan, Sheets 39 & 44, published 1851.)


Oxford Street
Wilton Street
Tuer Street
Exmouth Street
Exmouth Place
Exmouth Terrace
Waterloo Place
Belgrave Place
Kay Street
Bowling Green
Green House
Arlington Place
Arlington House
Arlington Cottage
Brunswick
Oxford Place
Coach Manufactory
Lime Grove
Clairville
Wright Street
Lime Grove View

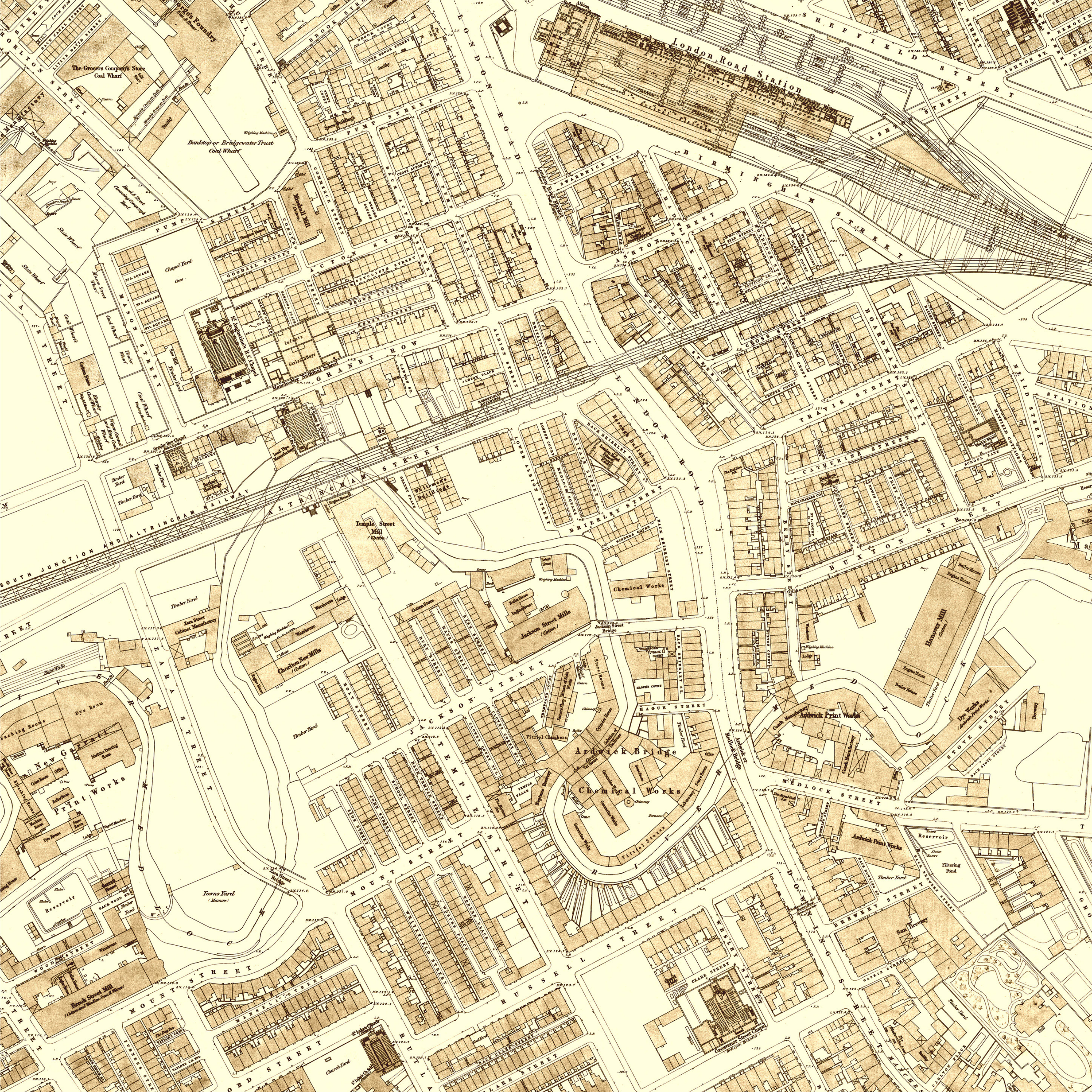

Terrace
ELDON STREET
B.M. 127.3
B.M. 127.9
Brook
Sundial
Entrance
Dover Terrace
Rumford Terrace
Chorlton High School
UPPER BROOK STREET
ICK STREET
DOVER STREET
Pump
Tomb
St Saviours Church (Protestant)
Foot path
DRYDEN STREET
UPPER RUMFORD STREET
ACKERS STREET
PLYMOUT
ton Place
GRAFTON STREET
Clarence Cottage
Dundas Place
B.M. 134.0
School (Sunday)
Union Chapel (Baptist)
L.P.


Syers Buildings
PUMP STREET
Chapel Yard
Cross
Mason Street Wharf
Nº3. SQUARE
Nº2. SQUARE
Nº1. SQUARE
MASON STREET
Coal Wharf
Timber Wharf
Saw Mill
Timber Yard
Slate Wharf
ZARA STREET
Coal Wharfs
Cotton Store
Kearsley Coal Wharf
Wigan Canal and King Coal Wharf
St. Augustine's R.C. Chapel
Slaughter Houses
GOODALL STREET
COBOURG STREET
Minshull Mill (Cotton)
COMMERCE STREET
BACK ACTON STREET
CROSS ACTON ST.
BACK PUMP STREET
PUMP COURT
ACTON STREET
SUTCLIFFE STREET
BROWN STREET
EBDEN STREET
MEADOW CROFT PLACE
DARROWS PLACE
Infants
Girls
Boys
Manchester National School
GRANBY ROW
Granby Row Chapel Welsh Baptist
Timber Yard
Nº1. COURT
Sutton's Buildings
Nº2. COURT
Lead Pipe Manufactory
St. Simon & St. Jude's Church
LAWSON ST.
ALBION PLACE
ALBION STREET
BRITAIN STREET
HORSEFIELD BUILDINGS
GRANBY PLACE
AND ALTRINCHAM RAILWAY
ALTRINCHAM STREET
Engine House

(Source: Ordnance Survey Five Foot Plan, Sheet 34, published 1851.)

Location of the North Campus (formerly UMIST), mapped in the late 1840s, straddling the tightly meandering curves of the Medlock River, with mills and works along its banks, and many short streets of terraced housing. A large, newly constructed brick railway viaduct runs straight across the area carrying the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway. Granby Row still exists, and Zara Street has become Sackville Street. Jackson Street Mills (rebuilt in c.1903) would be incorporated into the UMIST campus in the late 1950s as a home for Chemical Engineering.

The location of the original Manchester School of Technology building, opened in 1902, is shown by the bold outline in the excerpt above. In the 1840s, the land was used mostly as storage wharfs for a branch of the Rochdale Canal.

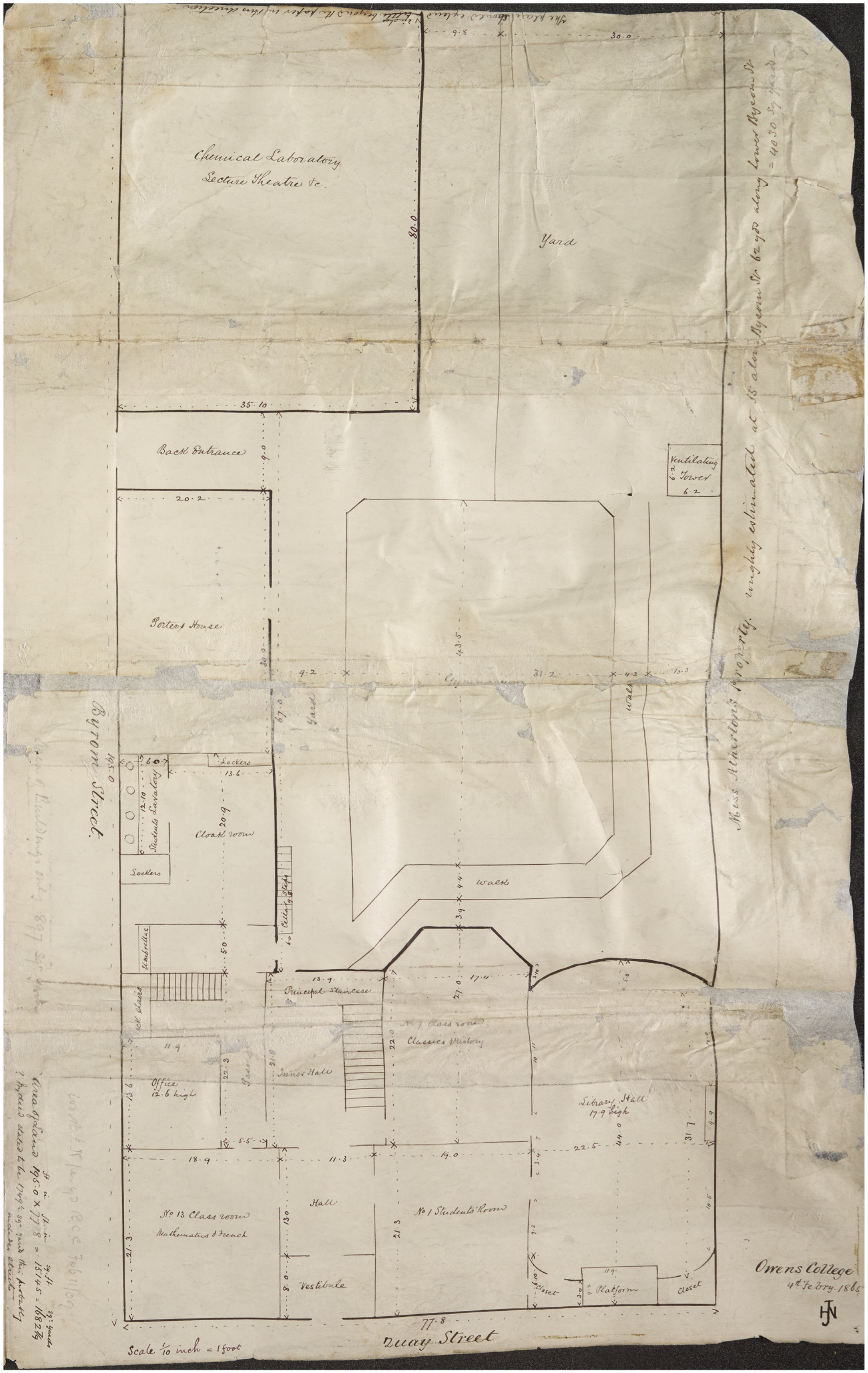

London Road Station
Sheffield Street
Ashton St.
Birmingham Street
London Road
The Grocers Company's Store Coal Wharf
Banktop or Bridgewater Trust Coal Wharf
Pump Street
Acton St.
Commerce Street
Goodall Street
Brown Street
Granby Row
Albion Street
Albion Place
Minshull Mill (Cotton)
St. Augustine's R.C. Chapel
Manchester National School
Infants
Girls & Boys
Chapel Yard
Mason Street
Coal Wharf
Timber Wharf
Timber Yard
Slate Wharf
Granby Row Chapel
Lead Pipe Manufactory
Altrincham Street
South Junction and Altrincham Railway
Whitehead's Buildings
Temple Street Mill (Cotton)
Zara Street Cabinet Manufactory
Zara Street
Zara Street Bridge
Chorlton New Mills (Cotton)
Warehouse
Jackson Street Mills (Cotton)
Jackson Street Bridge
Jackson Street
Chemical Works
Brierley Street
Back Brierley Street
Hague Street
Ardwick Bridge
Ardwick or Medlock Bridge
Vitriol Chambers
Vitriol Stores
River Medlock
Towns Yard (Manure)
New Garratt Print Works
Dye Room
Reservoir
Brook Street Mill (Cotton and Woollen Small Wares)
Mount Street
Temple Street
Russell Street
Mansell Street
Wesley Street
Clare Street
Grosvenor Street Chapel
Downing Street
Brewery Street
Sun Brewery
Ardwick Print Works
Medlock Street
Filtering Pond
Stove Street
Back Stove Street
Dye Works
Hanover Mill (Cotton)
Coach Manufactory
Buxton Street
Catherine Street
Travis Street
Boardman Street
Cross Street
Berry Street
Chadwick Street
Swarbrick St.
London Road Market
Station Street
Fairfield Street
Church Yard
St. Luke's Church
Brook Street
Rutland Street
Boiler House
Engine House
Weighing Machine

ORIGINS OF OWENS COLLEGE AND THE JOHN OWENS BUILDING

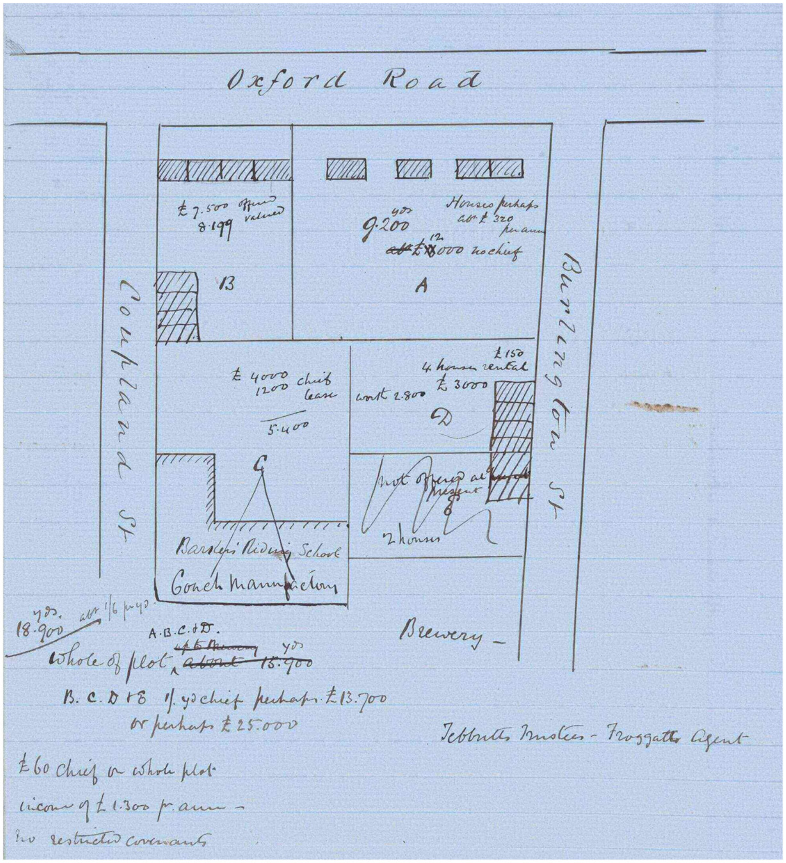
1887-1902

In the early nineteenth century, as Manchester's economy grew rapidly to achieve global influence, an affluent merchant class emerged.

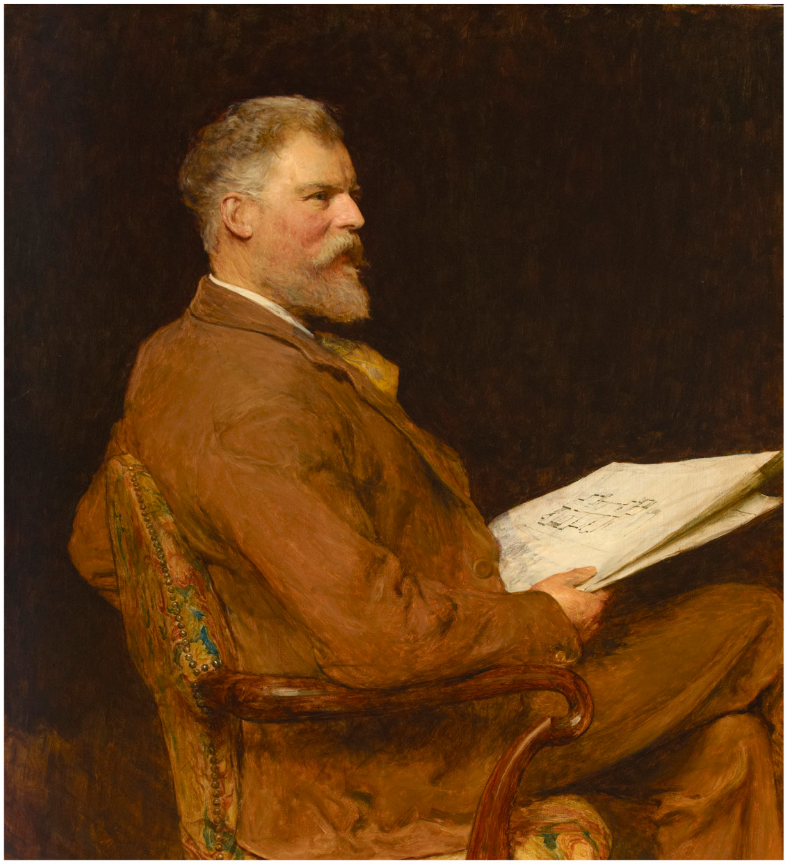
This led, by the 1840s, to a demand for a university-style education in the city. Responding to this need, the idea of a university college in Manchester was promoted by the friends and financial trustees of the recently deceased industrialist John Owens (1790-1846). Accordingly, Owens College was founded in 1851.


Chemical Laboratory
Lecture Theatre &c.
Yard
Back Entrance
Ventilating Tower
Porters House
Byrom Street
Yard
Lockers
Students Lavatory
Cloak room
Walks
Umbrellas
Principal Staircase
No 7 Class room
Classics History
Inner Hall
Office
12.6 high
Library Hall
17.9 high
Hall
No 13 Class room
Mathematics & French
No 1 Students Room
Vestibule
Closet
Platform
Closet
Miss Atherton's property
Owens College
4th Feb 1865
Scale 1/10 inch = 1 foot
Quay Street

Floorplan of Owens College in the Quay Street building, 1865.


Oxford Road
£ 7.500 offered
8.199 valued
yds
9.200
Houses perhaps
abt £ 320
per annum
12
£ ~~8~~000 no chief
B
A
Coupland St
Burlington St
£ 150
4 houses rental
£ 3000
£ 4000 chief
1200 lease
5.400
worth 2.800
D
C
not offered at present
E
2 houses
Barker's Riding School
Coach Manufactory
Brewery –
yds. abt 1/6 per yd.
18.900
A.B.C.&D.
Whole of plot ~~about~~ yds 15.900
B. C. D & E 1/. yd chief perhaps £13.700
or perhaps £25.000
Tebbutts Trustees – Froggatts Agent
£60 chief on whole plot
income of £1.300 pr. ann –
no restricted covenants

Hand drawn plan of land donated to Owens College by Murray Gladstone. From meeting minutes for Owens College, 28th December 1867.

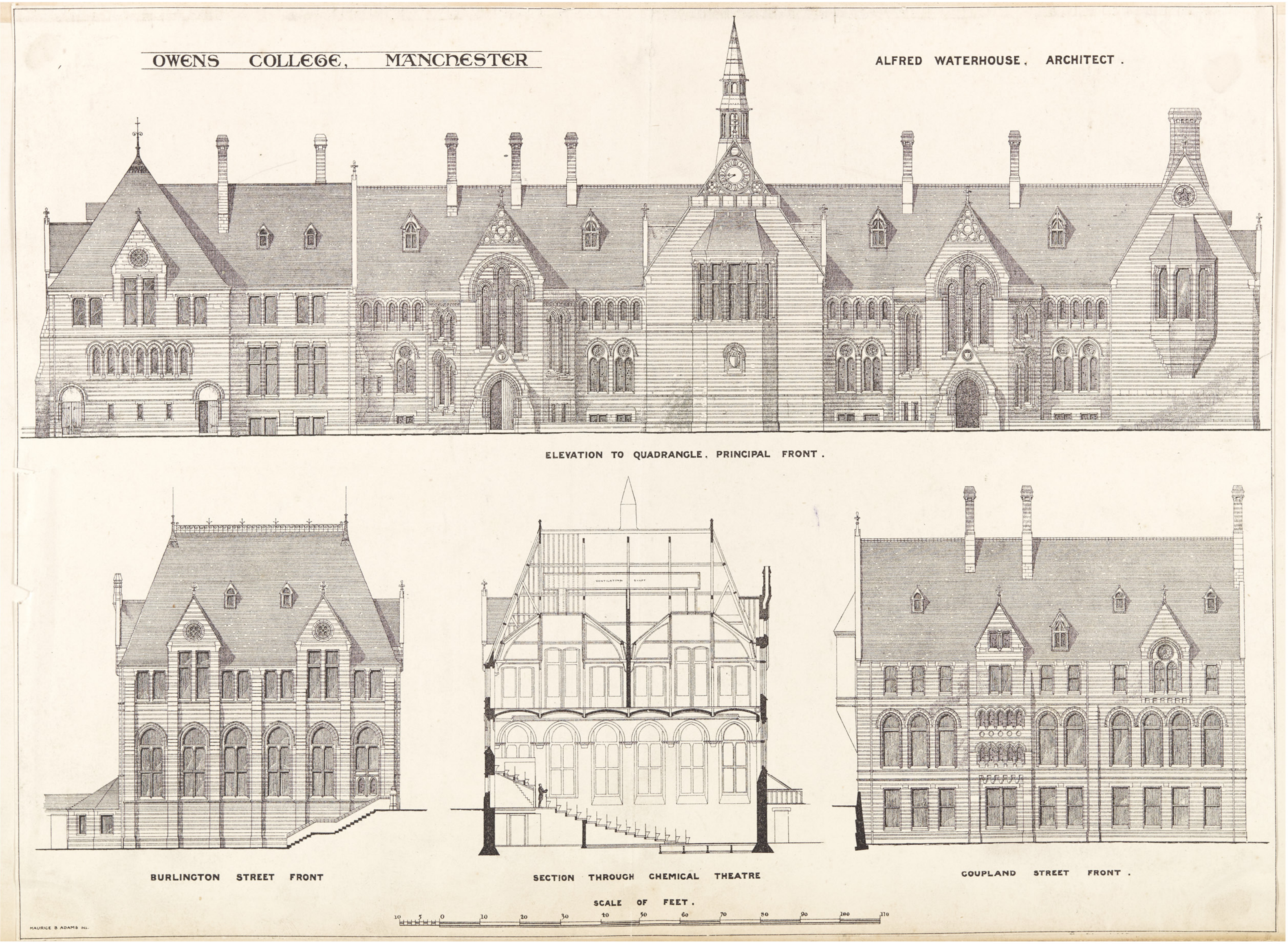


Alfred Waterhouse, c.1891. (Oil portrait by William Quiller Orchardson. Courtesy of the Royal Institute of British Architects.)

The college was located in a town house on Quay Street which, constructed around 1775, had been the of home of Richard Cobden (1804-1865), Member of Parliament for Stockport and a prominent figure in the Anti-Corn Law League. The Corn Law, which restricted grain imports through taxation in order to protect domestic markets, also led to soaring food prices. During the Corn Law campaigns of the 1830s and 1840s, Cobden suffered heavy financial, forcing him to sell his Quay Street home to his friend George Faulkner. The building was subsequently presented to the College by Faulkner.

Although conditions at Quay Street were less than ideal, lacking adequate teaching space, the College was groundbreaking in being the only a modern university college in the country outside of London. Moreover, it did not require students to be members of the Church of England unlike its Oxbridge counterparts. Its aim was to provide 'to youths of the age of 14 and upwards instruction in the branches of education taught at English universities, free from religious tests'.

Initially, the College's syllabus was similar to those offered at Oxbridge colleges, though it soon became apparent that this was not suitable for the mercantile capital of northern England where the majority of students came from the families of self-made businessmen. In devising a syllabus that responded to the professional and vocational needs of the city, more consistent recruitment and revenue could be achieved. Accordingly, the College began focussing on scientific, industry-related education and a commitment to research alongside teaching.

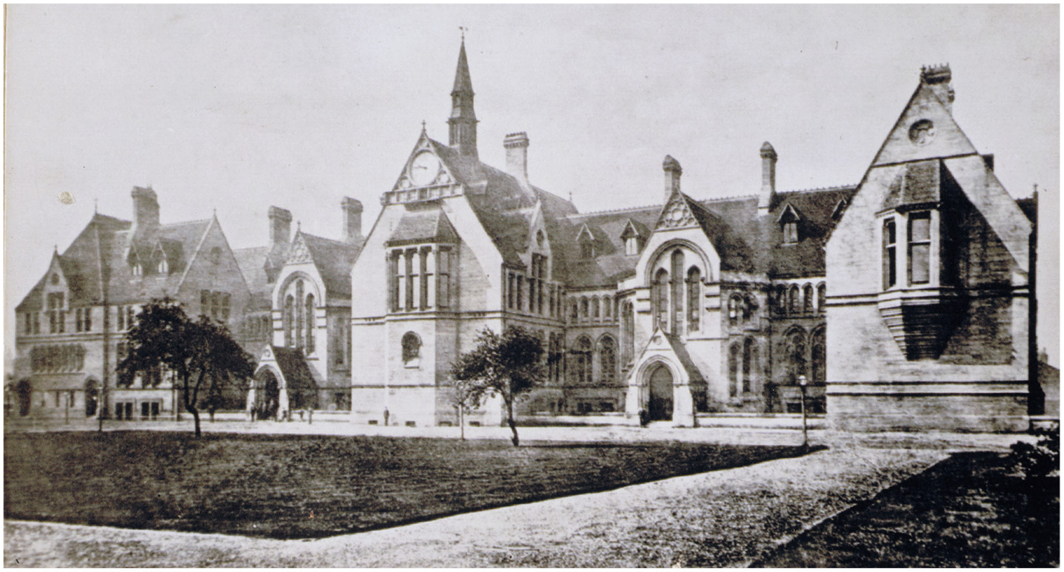

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER
ALFRED WATERHOUSE, ARCHITECT.
ELEVATION TO QUADRANGLE. PRINCIPAL FRONT.
BURLINGTON STREET FRONT
SECTION THROUGH CHEMICAL THEATRE
COUPLAND STREET FRONT.
SCALE OF FEET.
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110

From the 1860s, Owens College increasingly fell under the direction of science professors such as the chemist Henry Roscoe who, influenced by forward-thinking German universities, placed an emphasis on creating, as well as teaching, knowledge. Research, therefore, became a priority.

As a result of this change in focus, Owens College soon required new and larger premises to accommodate its research and teaching activities and a growing number of students. In 1865, a decision was made to move the college to a new location. Finances were raised for the purchase of a plot of land off Oxford Road, and the highly-respected architect Alfred Waterhouse (1830–1905) was commissioned to design a building that could accommodate ever increasing student numbers, as well as housing scientific facilities as demanded by the College's funders. Despite a divergence from the intellectual and educational focus of the Oxbridge colleges, Waterhouse's proposal sought to emulate their Gothic style and anticipated the formation of a collegiate-style quadrangle: any future structures, according to Waterhouse, were to be of varying height to give the impression that they were erected over a long period of time.

Opened in March 1873 by William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire and the then President of the College, the new building was named after John Owens and housed lecture theatres, a library and large laboratory spaces (see floor plans from 1886 and 1902). A number of features necessary for modern research were subtly incorporated into Waterhouse's design. Above the central roof, for example, a spire hid the outlet for the ventilation system, whilst the building's positioning on site, as well as the location of corridors within, ensured that noise from Oxford Road could not infringe upon the research being carried out within.

Through his university commissions, Waterhouse gained a reputation for delivering buildings on-time and on-budget, and was considered unusual in his willingness to listen to his clients regarding their requirements. It has been suggested that Waterhouse's use of red brick and terracotta led to the term 'red-brick universities' being coined.



Top: The original 'main building', later known as the John Owens Building, photographed in the c.1870s.

Above left: The women's common room, c.1900. Around this time there were 166 female students studying at Owens College. Photograph by W.H. Fischer.

Above right: The first-floor corridor, c.1900. As a new institution, Owens College did not have the academic heritage of its Oxbridge cousins and so around the building references to European intellectual heritage were included. On the main corridor were busts of great European thinkers and leaders.

Left: Cobden House captured in c.1908 photograph. By this point Owens College had long vacated the building for its new campus on Oxford Road.

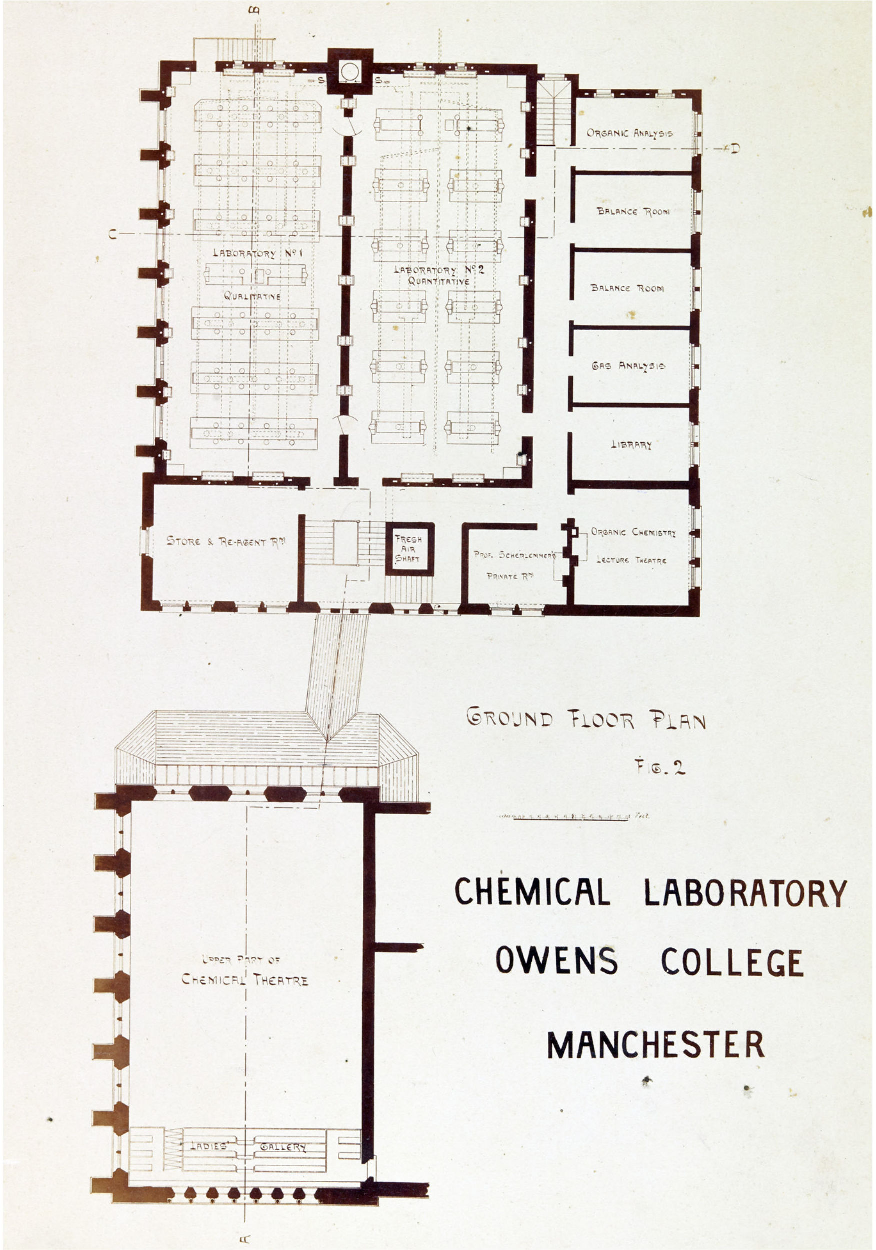
CHEMICAL LABORATORY

1873

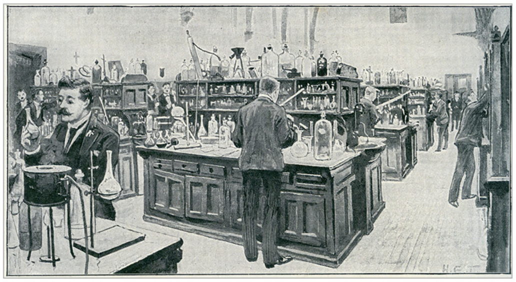
Following the completion of the John Owens Building, a key part of Waterhouse's envisioned quadrangle, it was soon joined by a large chemistry laboratory erected off Burlington Street.

John Owens already housed a range of small laboratories, but the construction of substantial and separate building dedicated to teaching chemistry indicated the importance this applied science held for local industry.

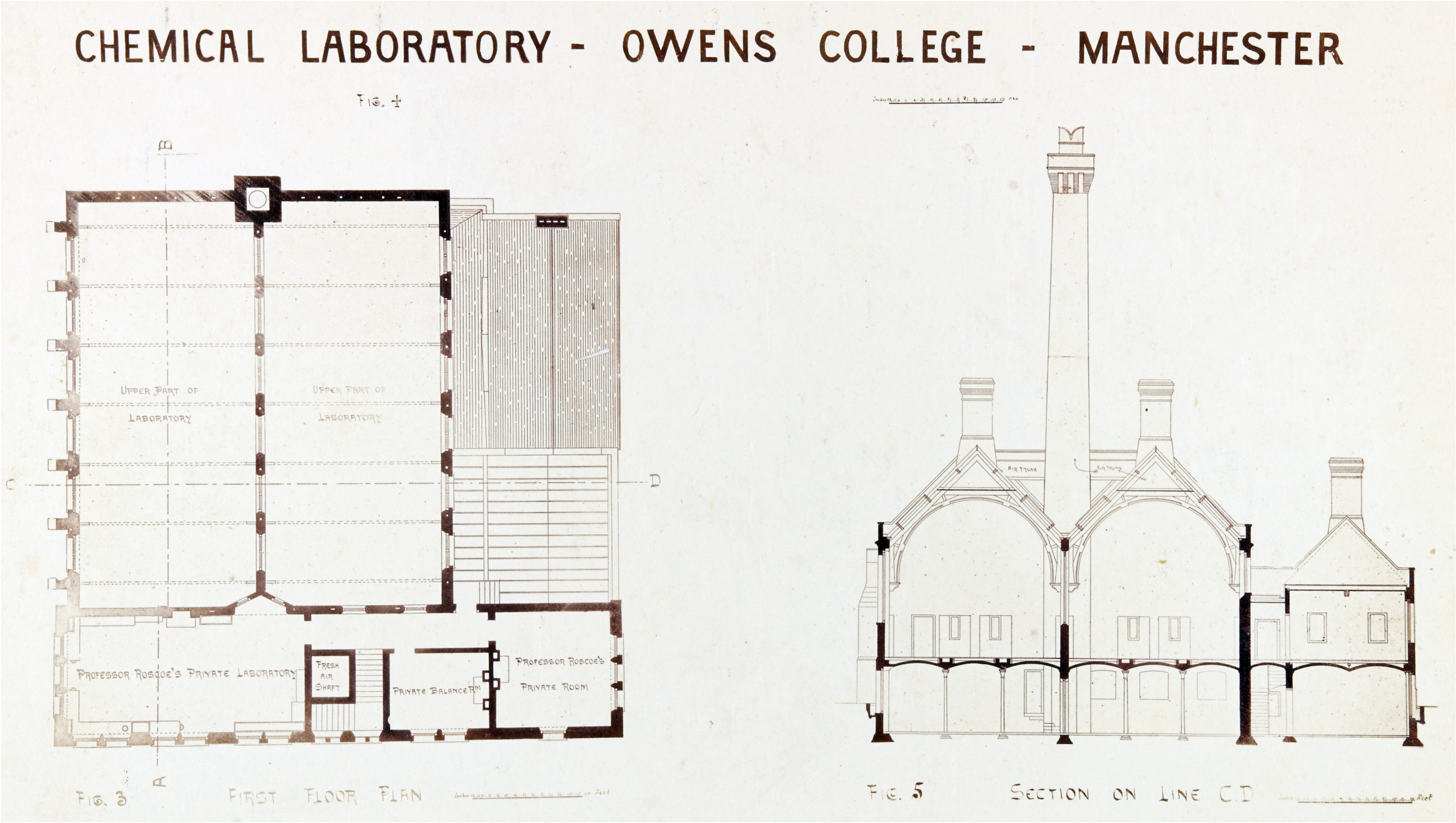
The impetus to build the new laboratory came from Henry Roscoe (1833-1915), Professor of Chemistry at Owens College since 1857. Having studied and worked with the chemist Robert Bunsen in Heidelberg, Roscoe was impressed with the laboratories he experienced in Germany. A restructuring of the status and purpose of the sciences, often associated with the German chemist Justus Liebig and his contemporaries, had brought about significant changes in their design. For example, work benches were arranged around a central space to allow students to better observe experiments and large windows were included to optimise natural light for detailed working. Further, studies on the daily working practices of scientists led to laboratories being divided into smaller areas for specialised research, with professors being afforded private space to pursue their own research.

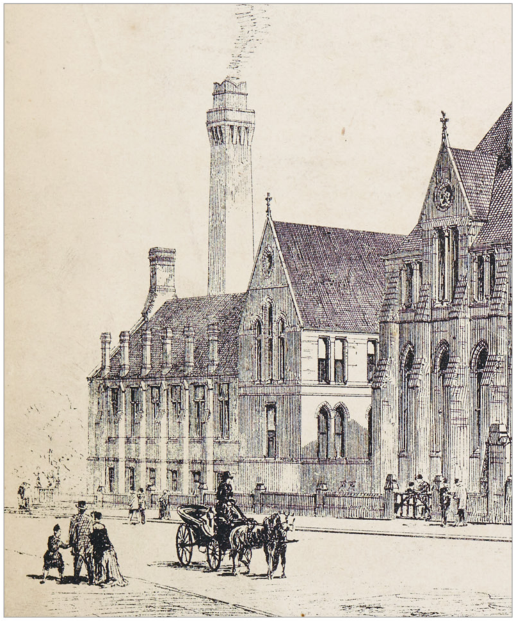

Organic Analysis
Balance Room
Balance Room
Gas Analysis
Library
Laboratory No 1
Qualitative
Laboratory No 2
Quantitative
Store & Re-agent Rm
Fresh Air Shaft
Prof. Schorlemmer's Private Rm
Organic Chemistry Lecture Theatre
Ground Floor Plan
Fig. 2
Upper Part of Chemical Theatre
Ladies' Gallery
CHEMICAL LABORATORY
OWENS COLLEGE
MANCHESTER

Above: Floorplan shows the two large laboratories for teaching that filled most of the building. Chemistry teaching also had use of a large lecture theatre at the end of the Owens College main building, with a connecting covered concourse.



Sketch by H.E. Tidmarsh of the busy experimental work in one of the laboratories of Chemistry Building. (Source: William Arthur Shaw, Manchester Old and New, Vol. II, 1894.)


CHEMICAL LABORATORY - OWENS COLLEGE - MANCHESTER
Fig. 4
B
Upper Part of Laboratory
Upper Part of Laboratory
C
D
Professor Roscoe's Private Laboratory
Fresh Air Shaft
Private Balance Rm
Professor Roscoe's Private Room
A
Fig. 3
First Floor Plan
Feet
Air Trunk
Air Trunk
Fig. 5
Section on Line C.D
Feet



Above: Floorplan of the upper level of the Chemistry building showing the space dedicated to Professor Roscoe.

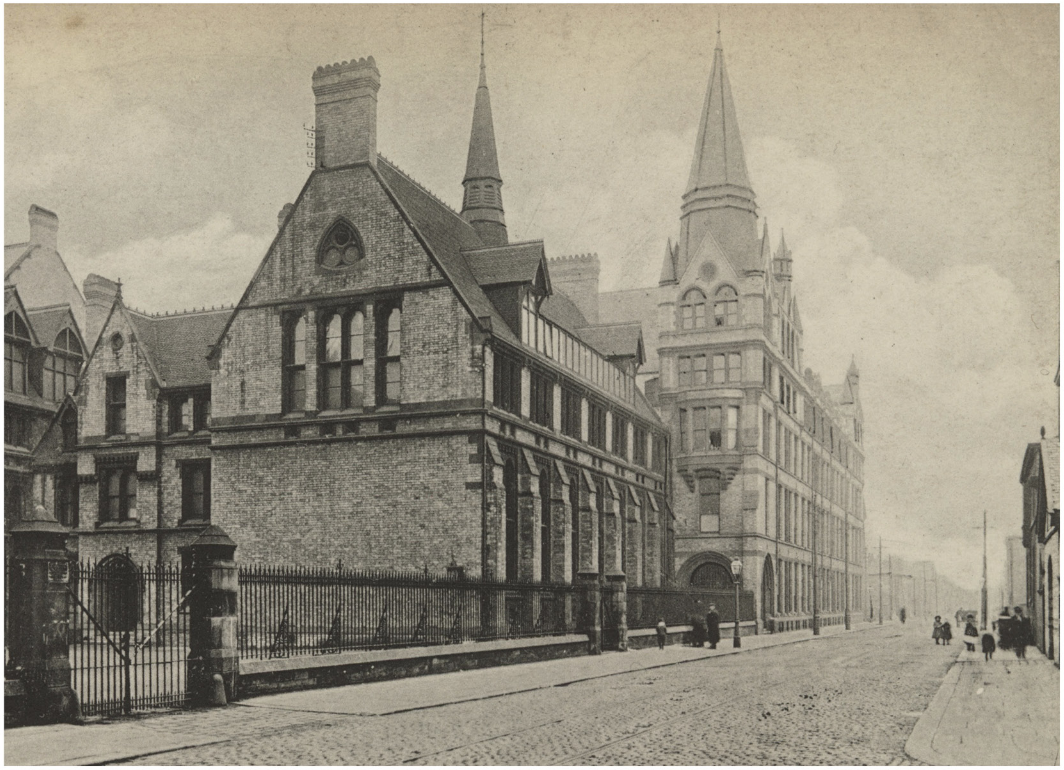
Left: Excerpt of a sketch of Owens College in 1874 showing the newly completed Chemistry Building along Burlington Street.

Accordingly, Roscoe collaborated with the architect Alfred Waterhouse on the design of the new laboratory to ensure it was equipped to the same standards. Known for making rounds like a physician to check on the work of both students and colleagues, Roscoe was so enamoured with his co-creation that he later declined an offer to move to Oxford University. He considered their facilities to be inferior!

Over subsequent decades, several additions were made to the Chemistry Building. In the immediate years after the Second World War, a series of small low-rise laboratories were constructed further along Burlington Street to cope with growing student numbers. Named after leading chemists including Richard Dixon, Arthur Lapworth and Robert Robinson, these building were demolished in the early 1970s to make way for the expansion of the Main Library.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

1874



View down Coupland Street, c.1900 showing the original 1874 Medical School building closest to the camera with buttressed walls and a gable roof. The original entrance is arched and can be seen behind the railings. The 1894 extension begins with the five-storey tower.

Throughout the nineteenth-century, the nature of medical training had changed from an apprenticeship model to one based on formalised learning and practice within institutional settings.

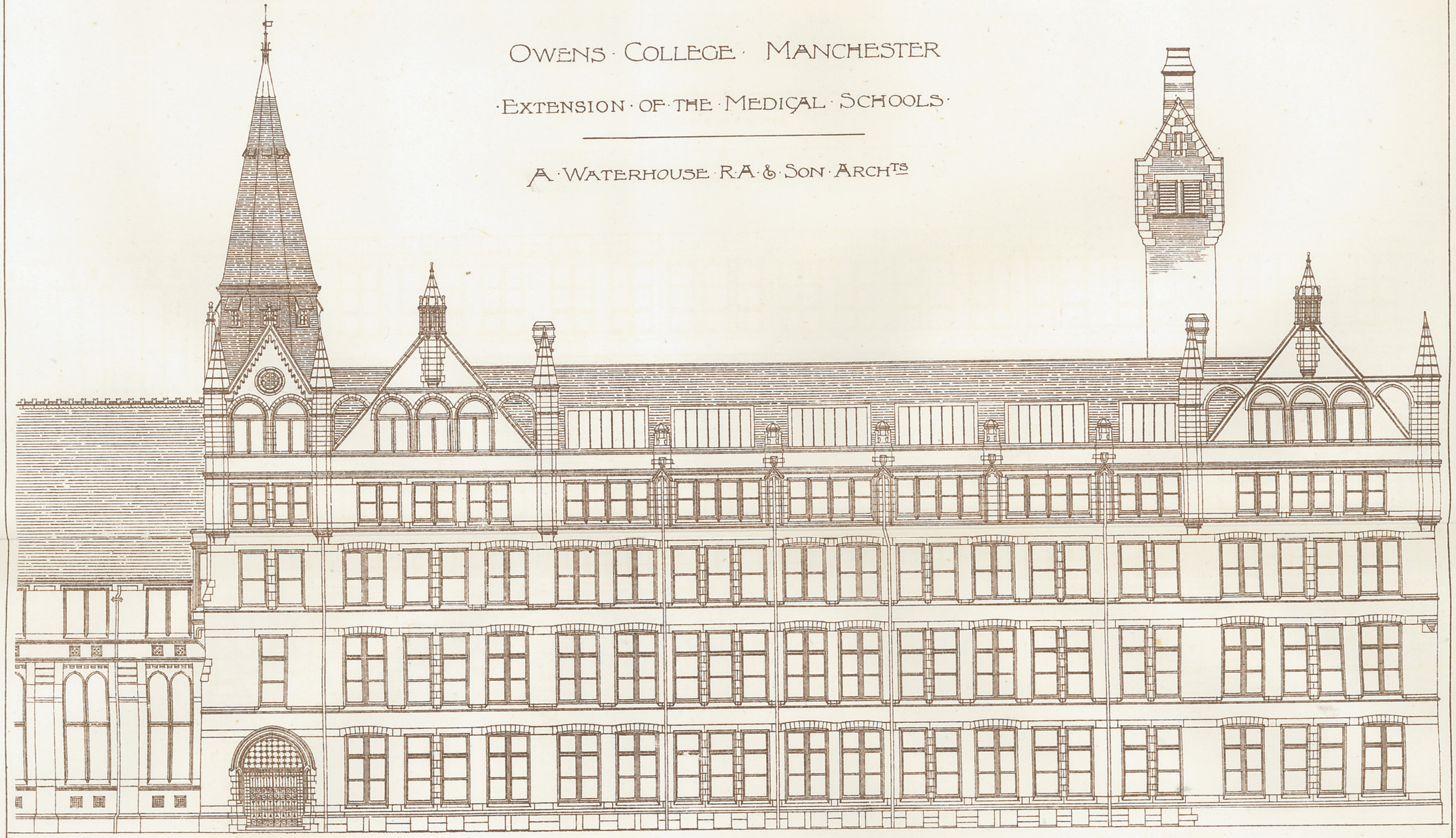
In the second half of the century, however, changes in the regulation of medical education meant that smaller institutions such as the Manchester Royal School of Medicine struggled to provide the necessary, but costly, laboratory spaces demanded. Amalgamation with Owens College, therefore, was logical but it meant that a new building was needed.

As was the case with the main Owens College building and the Chemistry Building on Burlington Street, the commission was handed to Alfred Waterhouse. Along with Owens College chemist Professor Henry Roscoe and George Southam, the director of the Manchester Royal School of Medicine, Waterhouse researched numerous medical schools around Britain and Ireland. Suitably impressed by Belfast College's Medical School, Waterhouse used it as the basis for the new medical school. The resulting design incorporated all the facilities needed for a new, scientifically-driven medical education including a library, lecture theatres, dissection room and custom-designed anatomical and physiological laboratories. Yet, whilst the main Owens College buildings were given commanding positions overlooking Oxford Road, the Medical School was to be built behind them, a decision which reflected contemporary public and academic attitudes towards medical education and practice. Further, unlike the impressive main Owens College buildings, the Medical School was to be constructed from plain brick with external elevations intentionally lacking overly ornate decoration. Design features which were incorporated were those it was thought would be comforting and familiar to the building's users: gable windows were styled as though for a country house, and reminiscent of an English church was a Gothic-style wooden door.

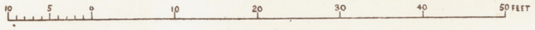
OWENS · COLLEGE · MANCHESTER

·EXTENSION · OF · THE · MEDICAL · SCHOOLS·

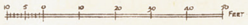
A · WATERHOUSE R.A. & SON ARCHTS



SCALE FOR ELEVATION.


10
5
0
10
20
30
40
50 FEET

SCALE FOR PLANS.


10
5
0
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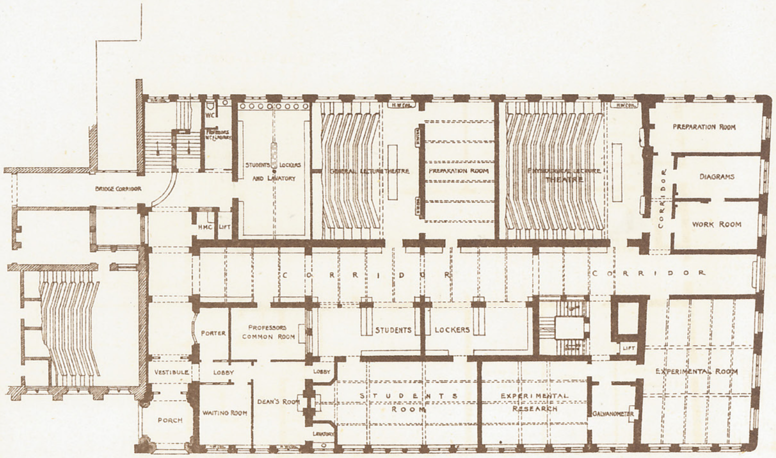
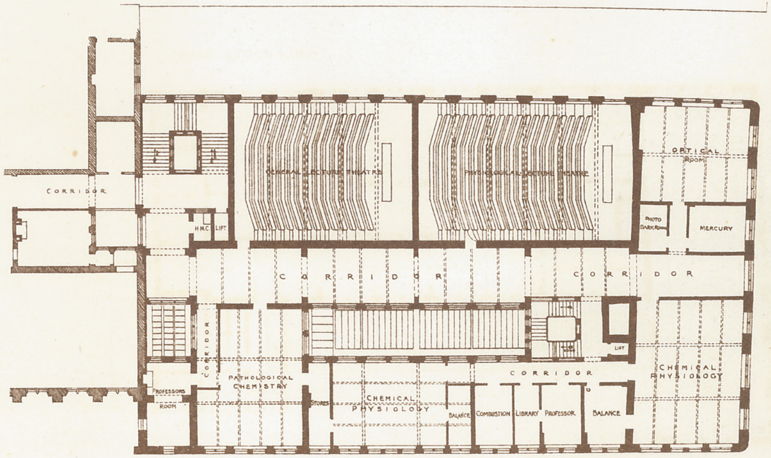
20
30
40
50
FEET

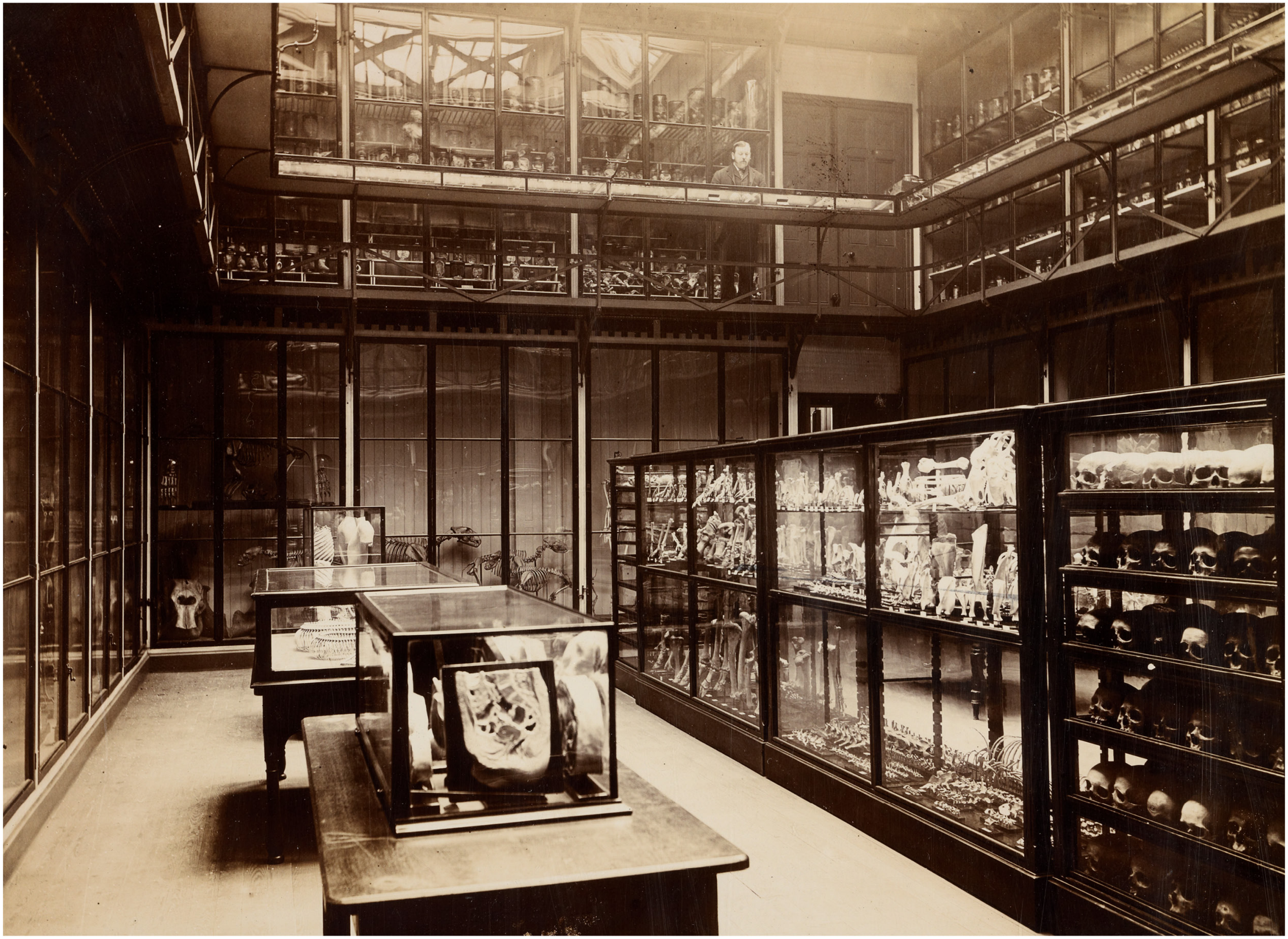

WC
PROFESSORS W.C. & LAVATORY
STUDENTS LOCKERS AND LAVATORY
GENERAL LECTURE THEATRE
PREPARATION ROOM
PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURE THEATRE
PREPARATION ROOM
DIAGRAMS
WORK ROOM
CORRIDOR
BRIDGE CORRIDOR
H.M.C.
LIFT
CORRIDOR
CORRIDOR
PORTER
PROFESSORS COMMON ROOM
STUDENTS
LOCKERS
LIFT
VESTIBULE
LOBBY
LOBBY
EXPERIMENTAL ROOM
PORCH
WAITING ROOM
DEAN'S ROOM
STUDENTS ROOM
EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
GALVANOMETER
LAVATORY

GROUND · PLAN ·


CORRIDOR
GENERAL LECTURE THEATRE
PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURE THEATRE
OPTICAL ROOM
H.M.C.
LIFT
PHOTO DARK ROOM
MERCURY
CORRIDOR
CORRIDOR
CORRIDOR
LIFT
CORRIDOR
PATHOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY
CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY
PROFESSORS ROOM
STORES
CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY
BALANCE
COMBUSTION
LIBRARY
PROFESSOR
BALANCE

FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN ·

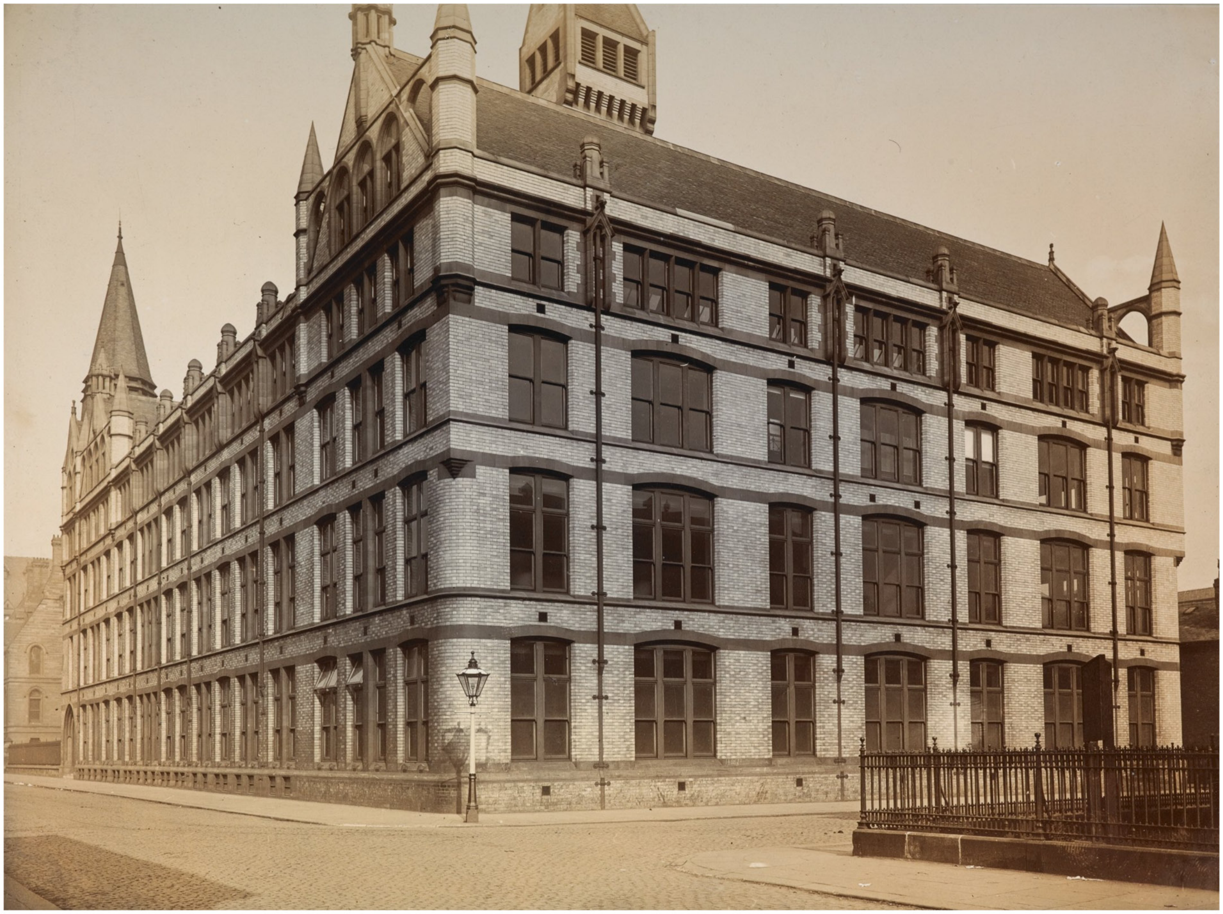
COUPLAND STREET ELEVATION



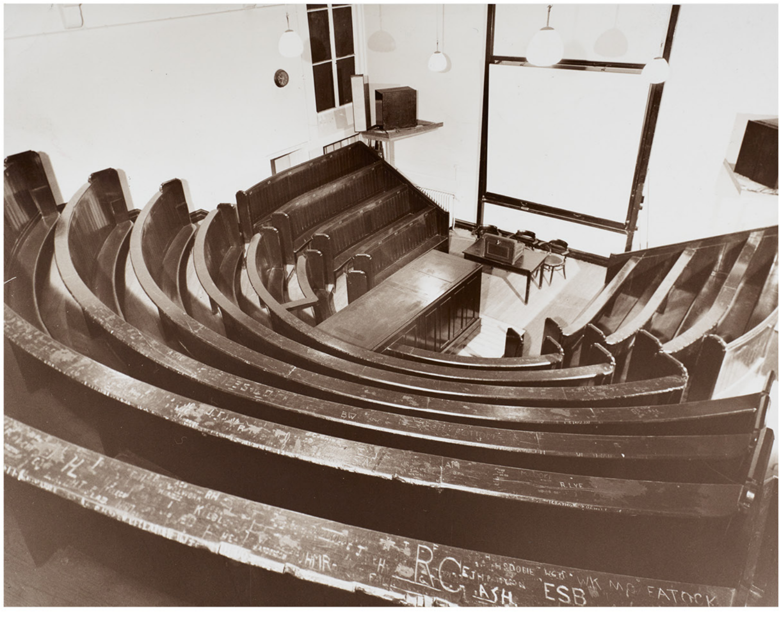
Anatomical museum in the 1874 Medical School building, photographed c.1890. It was designed to be double-height with skylights for good lighting so that students could examine human specimens in detail.

Bringing together the Manchester Royal School of Medicine and the city's various other smaller facilities, the Medical School at Owens College opened in 1874. Thereafter, the number of trainee doctors steadily rose from an initial 143 students to 328 by 1888. This increase, along with ongoing developments in medical research and practice, necessitated the construction of a large extension. Completed in 1894, most of the additional accommodation was devoted to subjects new to the curriculum including pathology, bacteriology, toxicology and experimental physiology; each requiring their own laboratory space. Large spaces were also provided for experimental work and associated preparation rooms.

Within a decade or so a raft of other laboratories were constructed in the Coupland Street vicinity to support research and teaching in botany, engineering and physics. Together with the Medical School, they would form the basis of a scientific hub for the future University.



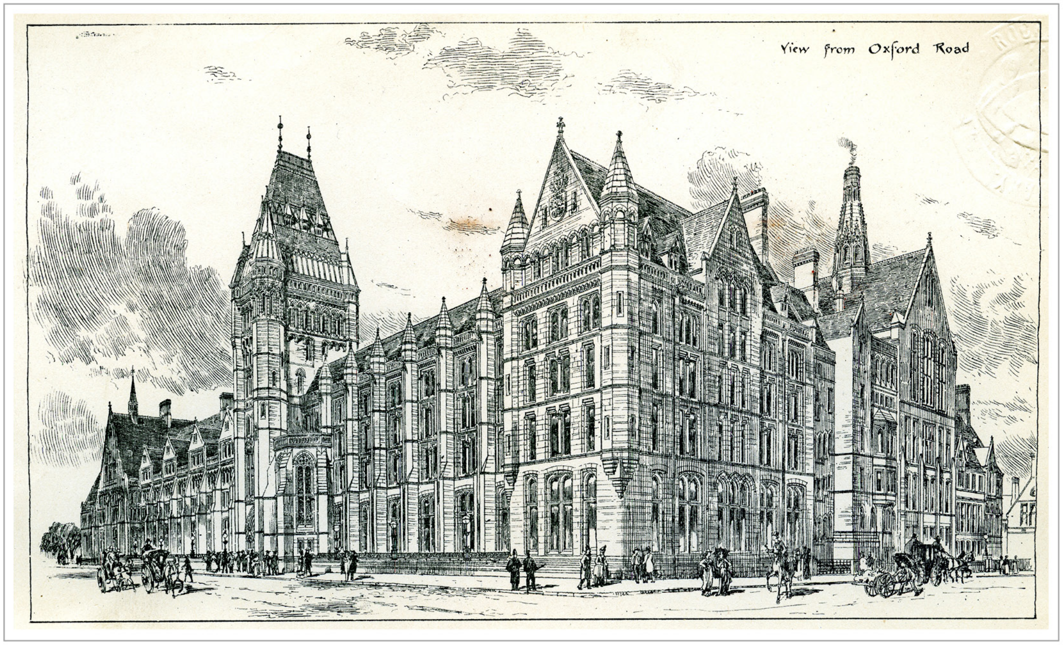
The 1894 extension to the Medical School as seen from the southern most end of Coupland Street, photographed c.1900.



The anatomy theatre in the 1874 Medical School building, capable of seating around 150 students (photographed c.1970). It was modelled on the design of the theatre at King's College, London, with a steeply graded seating to give all students a good view of the demonstrator's table.

OWENS COLLEGE

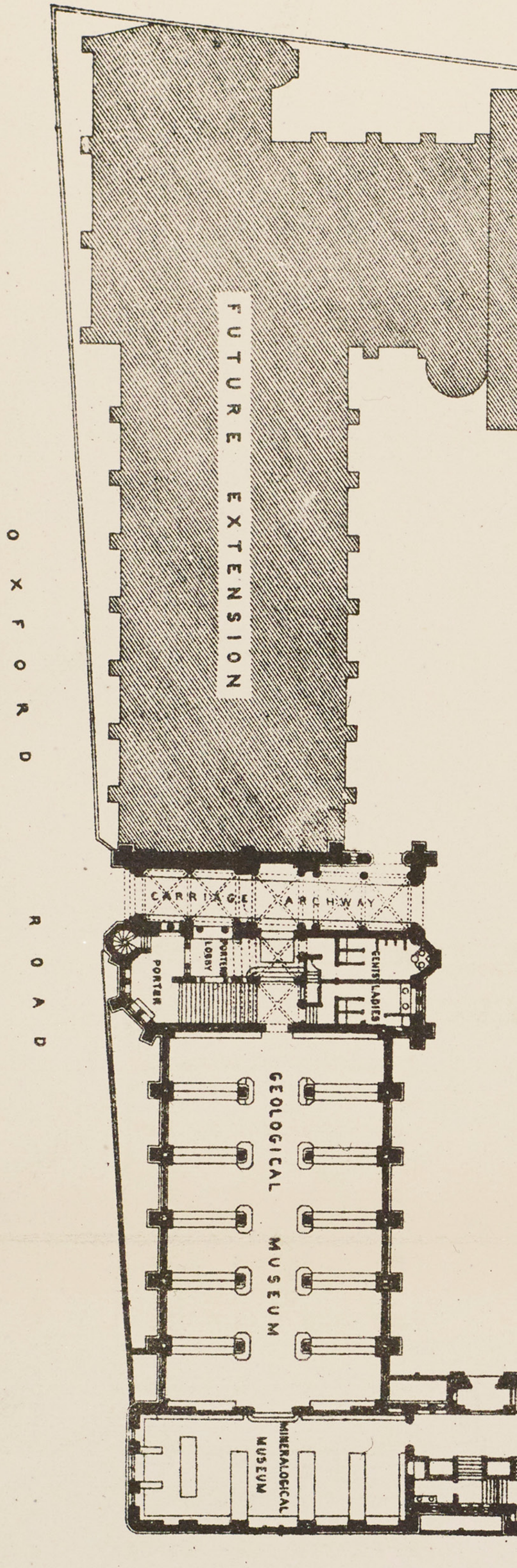
1886


View from Oxford Road

This plan shows the extent of Owens College by the mid-1880s with the original John Owens building joined by specialised buildings for the teaching of chemistry and medicine, both vital fields in the early history of the University.

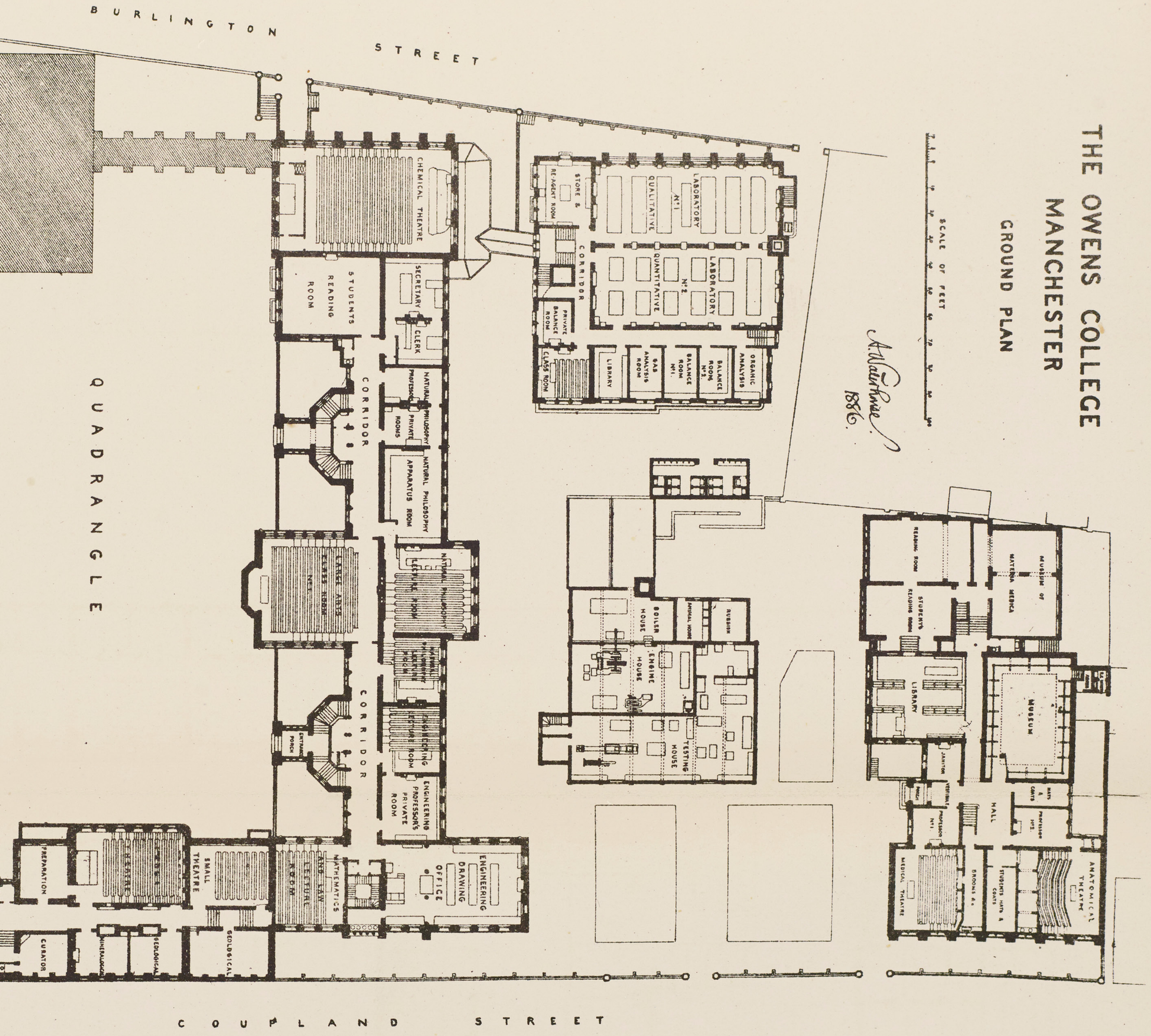
For the ground floor, it provides useful detail on the number and size of lecture theatres and range of other teaching room. The outline shape for future buildings to complete the Quadrangle are indicated. In the coming years these would be realised as the Christie Library and Whitworth Hall.

(Source: Joseph Thompson, The Owens College: its foundation, and growth (J.E. Cornish, 1886).)


FUTURE EXTENSION
OXFORD ROAD
CARRIAGE ARCHWAY
PORTER
PORTERS LOBBY
GENTS
LADIES
GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM

THE OWENS COLLEGE MANCHESTER

GROUND PLAN



BURLINGTON STREET
COUPLAND STREET
QUADRANGLE
SCALE OF FEET
CHEMICAL THEATRE
STUDENTS READING ROOM
SECRETARY
CLERK
CORRIDOR
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY PROFESSOR'S PRIVATE ROOMS
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY APPARATUS ROOM
LARGE ARTS CLASS ROOM No 1
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY LECTURE ROOM
ENTRANCE PORCH
ENGINEERING LECTURE ROOM
ENGINEERING PROFESSOR'S PRIVATE ROOM
MATHEMATICS AND LAW LECTURE ROOM
ENGINEERING DRAWING OFFICE
SMALL THEATRE
PREPARATION
CURATOR
MINERALOGICAL
GEOLOGICAL
STORE & REAGENT ROOM
LABORATORY No 1 QUALITATIVE
LABORATORY No 2 QUANTITATIVE
PRIVATE BALANCE ROOM
CLASS ROOM
LIBRARY
GAS ANALYSIS ROOM
BALANCE ROOM No 1
BALANCE ROOM No 2
ORGANIC ANALYSIS
BOILER HOUSE
ANIMAL HOUSE
RUBBISH
ENGINE HOUSE
TESTING HOUSE
READING ROOM
STUDENTS READING ROOM
MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA
LIBRARY
MUSEUM
JANITOR
HALL
HATS & COATS
PROFESSOR No 1
PROFESSOR No 2
MEDICAL THEATRE
BROOMS &c
STUDENTS HATS & COATS
ANATOMICAL THEATRE

A. Waterhouse. 1886.

COMPLETING THE QUAD

1887-1902

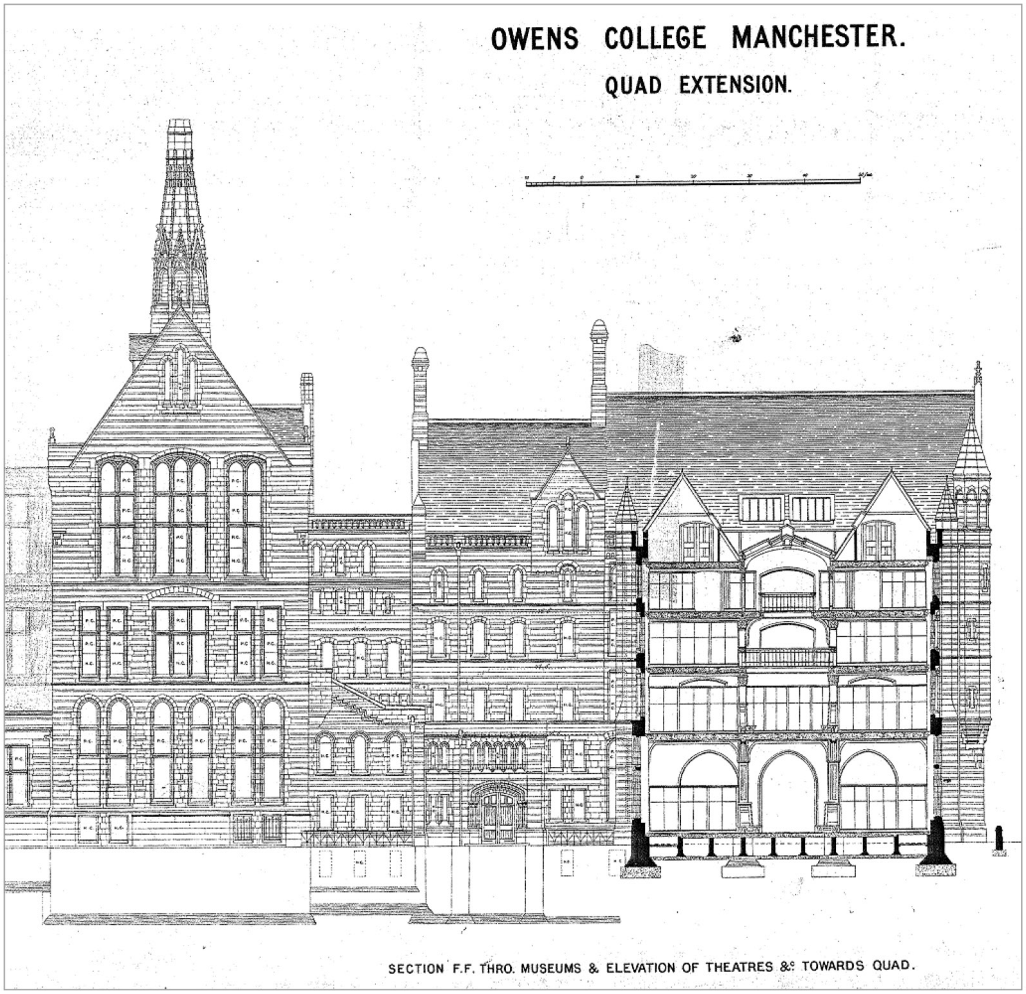
> *'[We] are about to see the Owens College make another great forward movement ... A sum of nearly £70,000 is to be spent in the erection of certain spacious premises for the College museums and in the provision of a suite of laboratories on a scale worthy of the institution and its managers. In a short time a large portion of the ample lawn in front of the existing College buildings will be in the hands of the contractors, and by-and-by there will rise above it two handsome blocks of premises, which will result in giving the College the beginnings of a 'Quad'.'* (**Manchester Guardian, 17th October 1883.)**

BEYER BUILDING

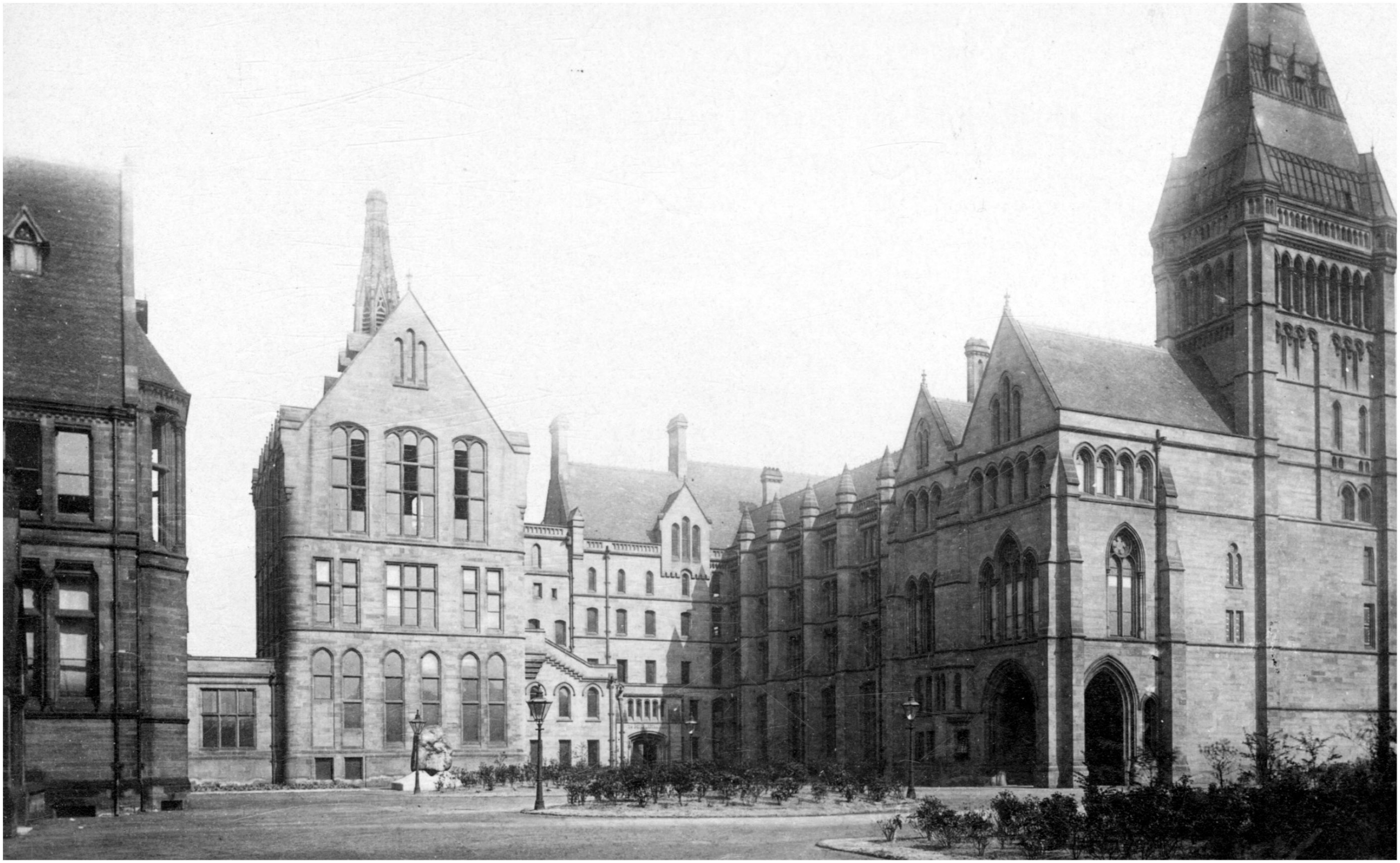
1887

Shortly after the John Owens Building opened, preparation began on future building projects to complete the collegiate-style quadrangle envisaged by the architect Alfred Waterhouse. These buildings were to offer privacy to those engaged in scholastic work within, but also present a suitably impressive façade along Oxford Road. The first major component of these plans was an L-shaped structure located at the north-eastern corner of the quadrant, which would provide 'state-of-the-art' scientific facilities and house a museum whereby staff and students could easily access its collections.

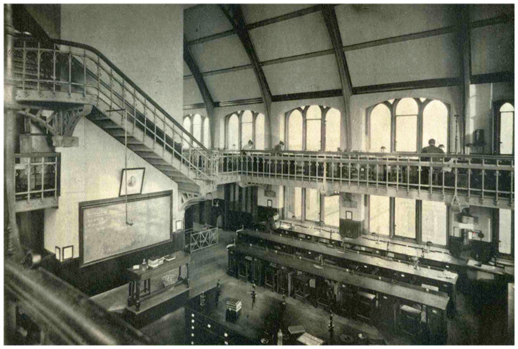
Funded through public subscription and a donation from the legatees of the late engineer Joseph Whitworth, the new building was designed by Waterhouse. To ensure good light for the laboratories housed within, the southern elevation of his design boasted large windows and, as with the John Owens Building, decorative elements were incorporated to disguise functional features; in this case, corner turrets acting as flues. The ground floor of the building was to be connected to the John Owens Building and would contain two lecture theatres for teaching Natural History.


OWENS COLLEGE MANCHESTER.
QUAD EXTENSION.
SECTION F.F. THRO. MUSEUMS & ELEVATION OF THEATRES &c TOWARDS QUAD.

Elevation of the Beyer Building and part of the Museum, viewed from the Quad, 1882.



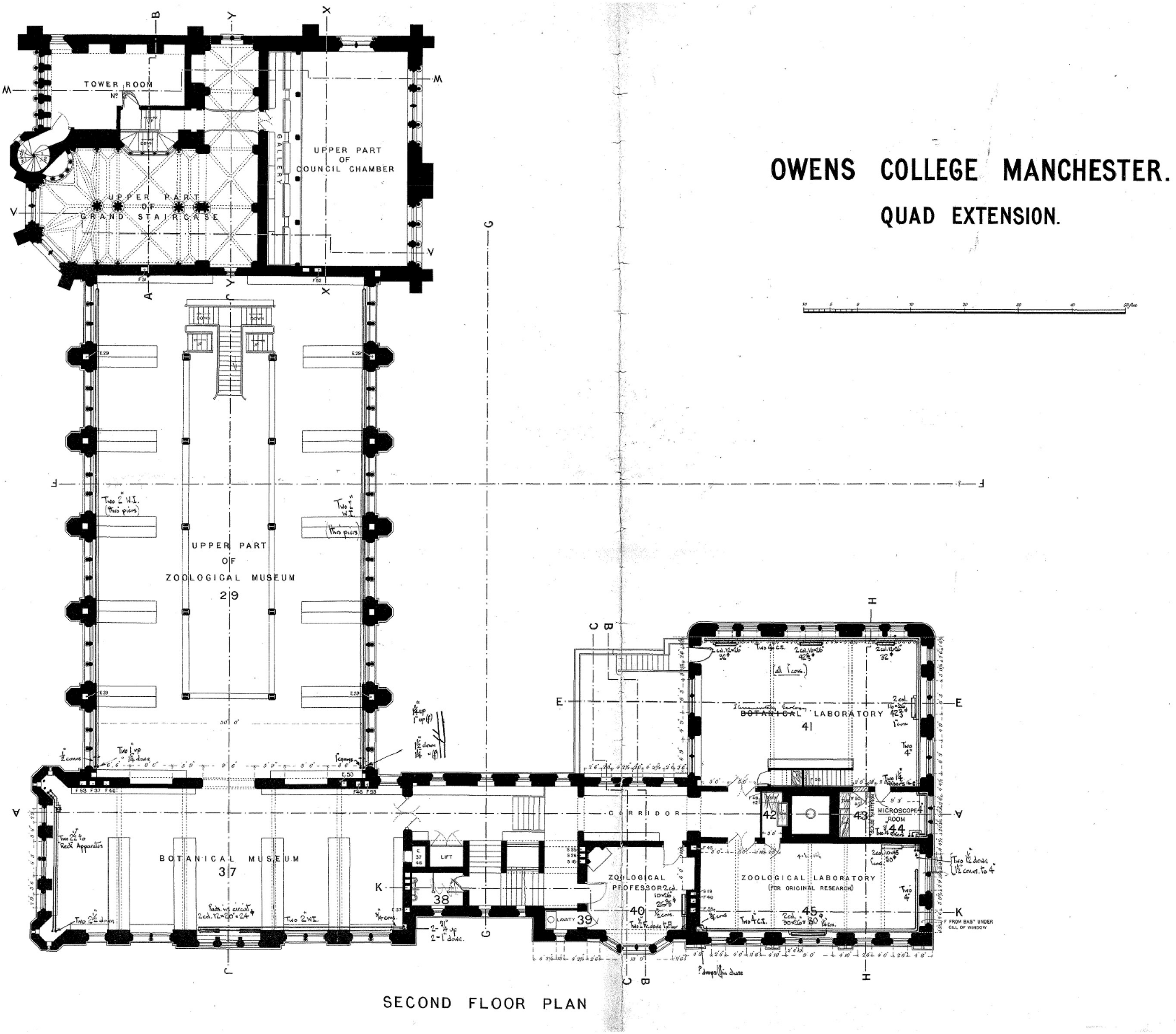
Beyer Building, and adjoining Museum and Tower viewed from across the emerging Quad, c.1895. The large, south-facing windows for the laboratories in the Beyer Building are evident, as is the Andesite boulder in front. The photograph was taken before construction of the Christie Library and Whitworth Hall. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



The Zoology Department laboratory on the fourth floor of the Beyer Building, with its surrounding gallery, c.1900.

On the upper floors, double-height laboratories would be provided for the departments of botany, geology and zoology, with northlights installed at roof level to facilitate microscope work.

Completed in 1887, the building was named after the German-born engineer Charles Beyer (1813–1876) in recognition of his service and philanthropic gifts to the College. Beyer was an accomplished engineer who became known worldwide for the steam locomotives manufactured by his Manchester-based firm Beyer-Peacock. Like other German engineers and industrialists living in the city, he supported formal scientific education, as opposed to training by apprenticeship, and was a key figure both in donating and helping raise funds to facilitate the College's move from Quay Street to Oxford Road. The botany, geology and zoology departments remained in the Beyer Building until the early 1960s, after which they relocated across Oxford Road to the Williamson Building.



OWENS COLLEGE MANCHESTER.

QUAD EXTENSION.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

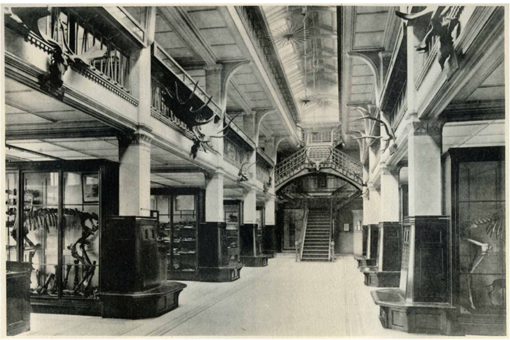
TOWER ROOM
No 2
UPPER PART OF GRAND STAIRCASE
GALLERY
UPPER PART OF COUNCIL CHAMBER
UPPER PART OF ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM
29
BOTANICAL MUSEUM
37
LIFT
38
LAVATY 39
ZOOLOGICAL PROFESSOR
40
CORRIDOR
BOTANICAL LABORATORY
41
42
43
MICROSCOPE ROOM
44
ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORY (FOR ORIGINAL RESEARCH)
45
A
B
C
E
F
G
H
J
K
V
W
X
Y

THE MUSEUM
1888

Forming the nucleus of the proposed museum were the collections formerly belonging to the Manchester Natural History Society and the Manchester Geological Society. These had been transferred to Owens College in 1872 although, stored in a restrictive space, they were practically inaccessible. As well as housing and maintaining the collections, a condition of their transfer required the College to provide public access to them on certain days free of charge, with several free public lectures delivered each year. For this reason, the planned new museum building was designed to allow public visitors as well as supporting teaching and scholarship.

To be constructed jointly with the Beyer Building, it was logical that Alfred Watehouse be retained as architect. In keeping with his willingness to seek expert advice, Waterhouse be consulted with the botanist and anthropologist Thomas Henry Huxley on the interior layout whilst William Boyd Dawkins advised on specific galleries. The main objective of Waterhouse's design was to optimise the amount of natural light in the galleries. This he achieved through the inclusion of repeat tripartite windows placed between projecting buttresses. Not only did the buttresses serve a structural purpose, they also provided a means of carrying ventilation flues to the basement.

Left: The arrangement of rooms on the second floor of the Beyer Building, and adjoining Museum and Tower, 1882.



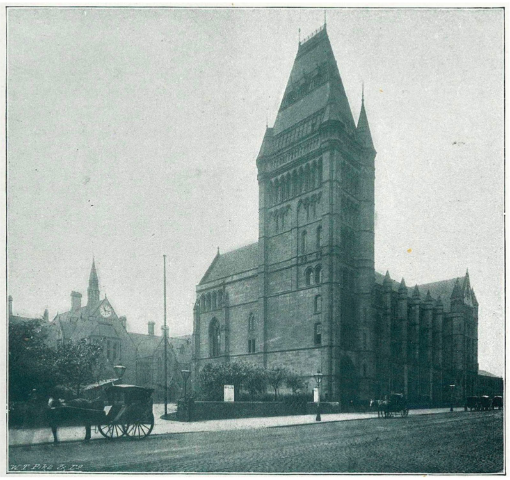
Part of the geological gallery on the ground floor of the Museum, c.1900.

Public access to the Museum was through a Gothic-styled doorway under the tower at the southern end of the building. From here, visitors entered the geological exhibition hall which, at 28 metres in length and 15 metres wide, was divided into six bays with tall exhibition cases displaying a wide variety of objects. A wide archway at the end of the hall led to the mineralogical exhibition room, which occupied the corner of the building where Coupland Street met Oxford Road. A double-height zoological exhibition hall ran through the first and second floors with a further gallery occupying the third floor. Designed to impress, a report which appeared in the Sunday Chronicle newspaper in October 1887 described the zoological exhibition hall as resembling 'the saloon of a first-rate Atlantic liner, much magnified and built in stone'.

In the years that followed, further valuable objects were donated to the Museum requiring it to be extended in 1912 and again in 1927. These new buildings were on the other side of Coupland Street and, designed by Waterhouse's son Paul and grandson Michael, connected at first floor level. Funding came from Jesse Haworth (1835–1921), a local textile merchant and keen Egyptologist.

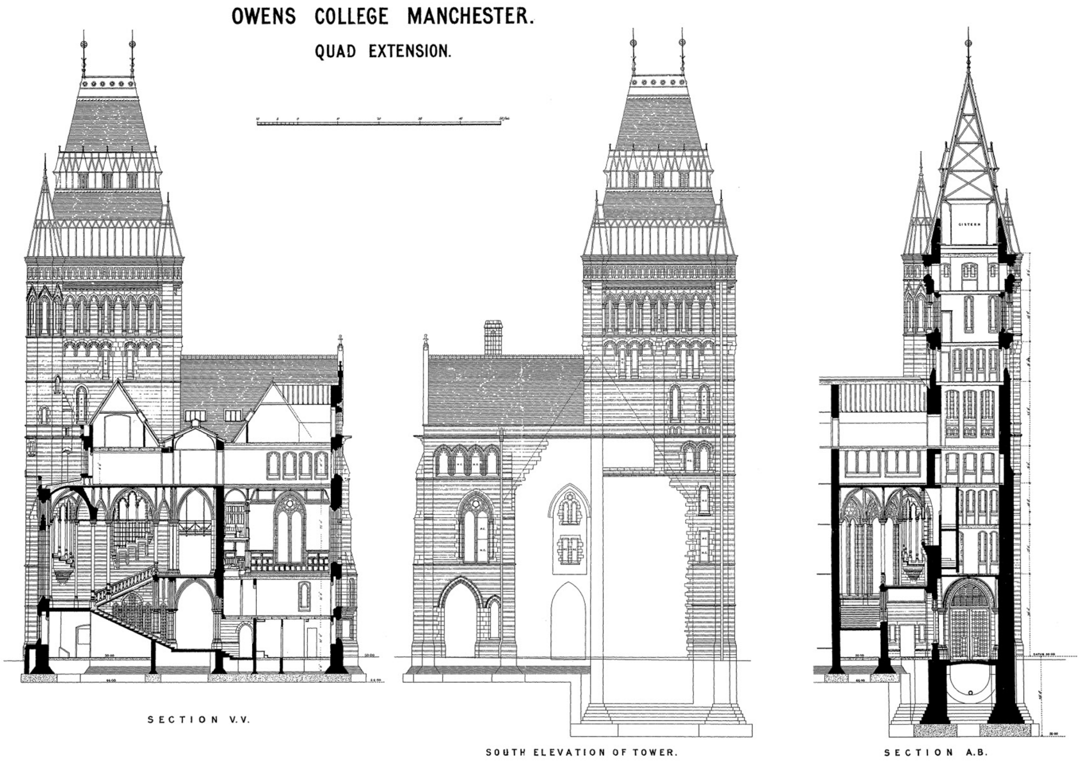
THE TOWER, WITH COUNCIL CHAMBER AND GRAND STAIRCASE
1888

In 1880, Owens College became a constituent part of the federal Victoria University - England's first civic university – along with Yorkshire College in Leeds and University College in Liverpool. Given that Owens College was to be the headquarters of the university, it was deemed that a council chamber was necessary. Moreover, it was to have prominence as part of a proposed 44 metre 'Tower', the principal feature of the College's Oxford Road façade.



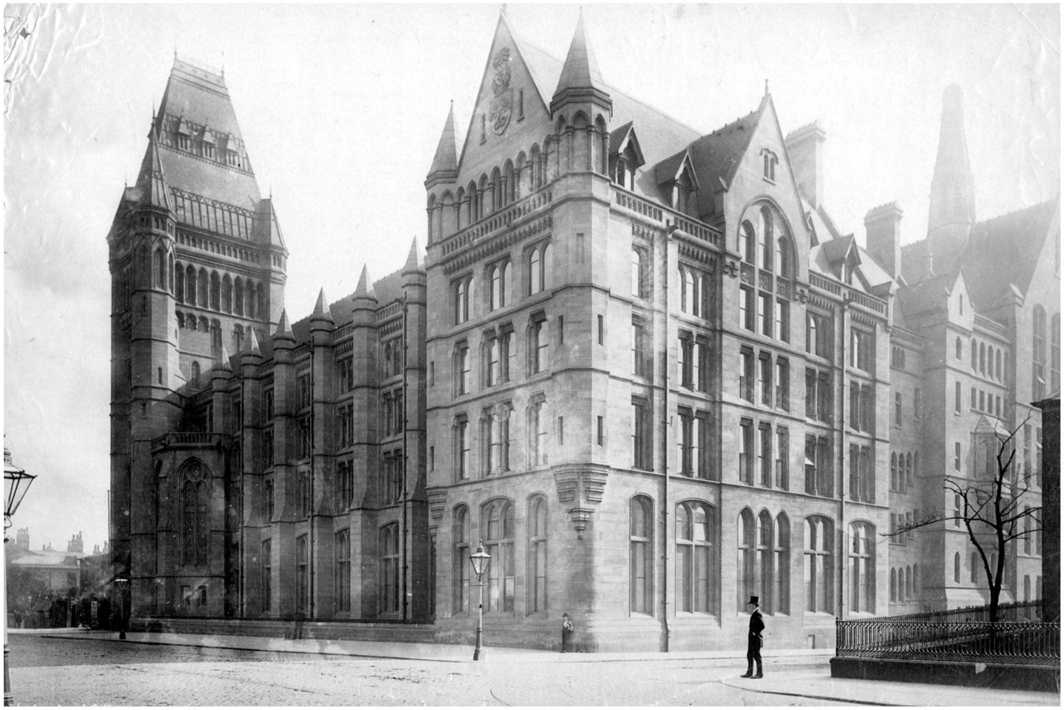
View along Oxford Road of the Tower and the Museum building, c.1890. The main building of Owens College is visible across the Quad lawn because Whitworth Hall had not yet been built.

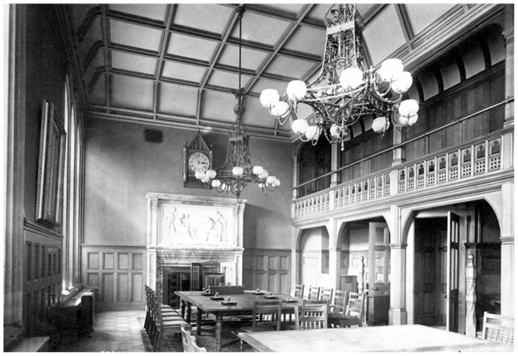
Completed in 1888, the Tower constituted the main entrance to the college and was intentionally conceived as a visual marker of the College's presence in the city. Designed by Alfred Waterhouse, it was elaborately styled: the upper portion was arcaded on all sides and topped by octagonal turrets and a hipped saddle-back roof. Internally, a grand staircase, 10 foot wide, rose through the tower leading to an oak-panelled council chamber. The staircase was stylistically similar to Waterhouse's earlier design for Manchester Town Hall and included bespoke granite columns imported from Germany.



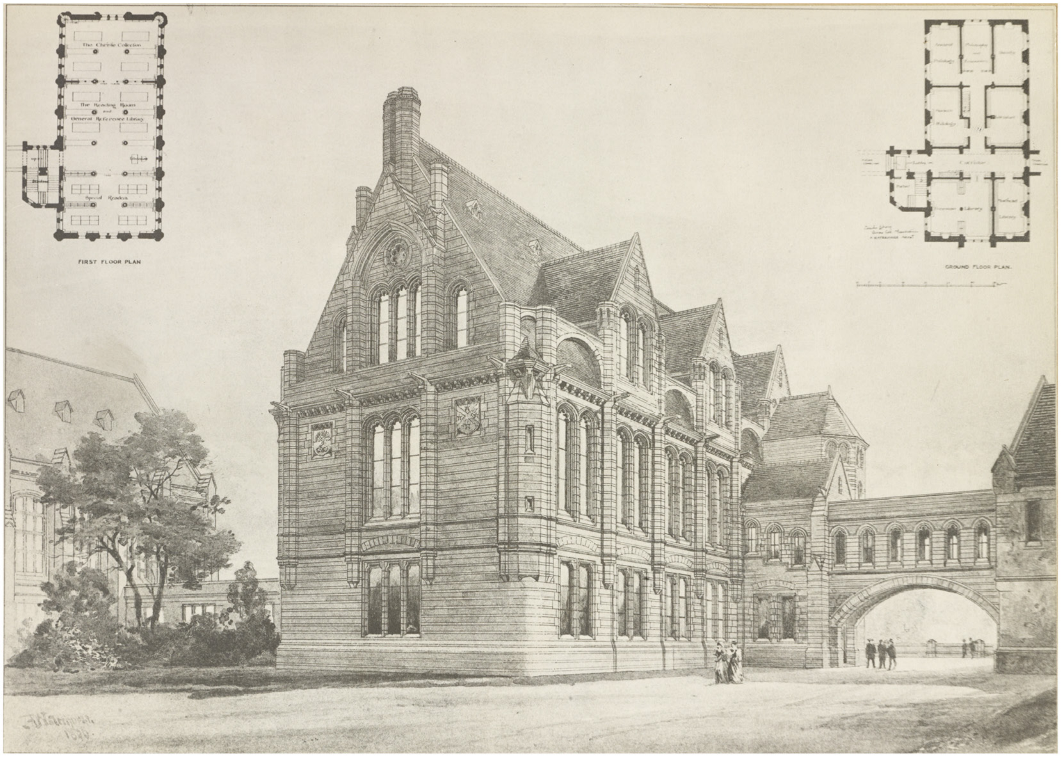
Above: Section and elevation drawings of the Tower, 1882.

Below: The corner of the Museum building on Coupland Street, c.1895. It was designed in the form of a gable, flanked by octagonal turrets corbelled out from the level of the first floor. In its upper part the gable is arcaded and further enriched by the arms and crest of the College, carved in colossal size. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



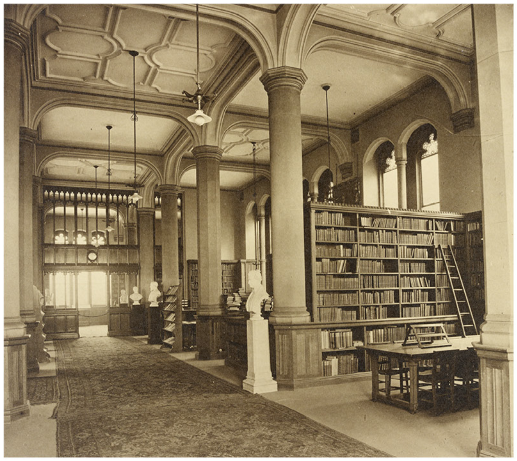


Above: The council chamber, c.1900. Like other aspects of College's buildings, this ceremonial space sought to associate the fledgling institution with wider European scholarly heritage. Hence the inclusion of relief of Socrates teaching at the Agora, created by renown Victorian sculptor Harry Bates. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



Left: A perspective sketch of the planned Christie Library, from 1895, including the unrealised bridge, rather reminiscent of the Bridge of Sighs, to convey people to the main building and provide a framed entrance to the Quad from Burlington Street.

Below: Christie Library, 1905.



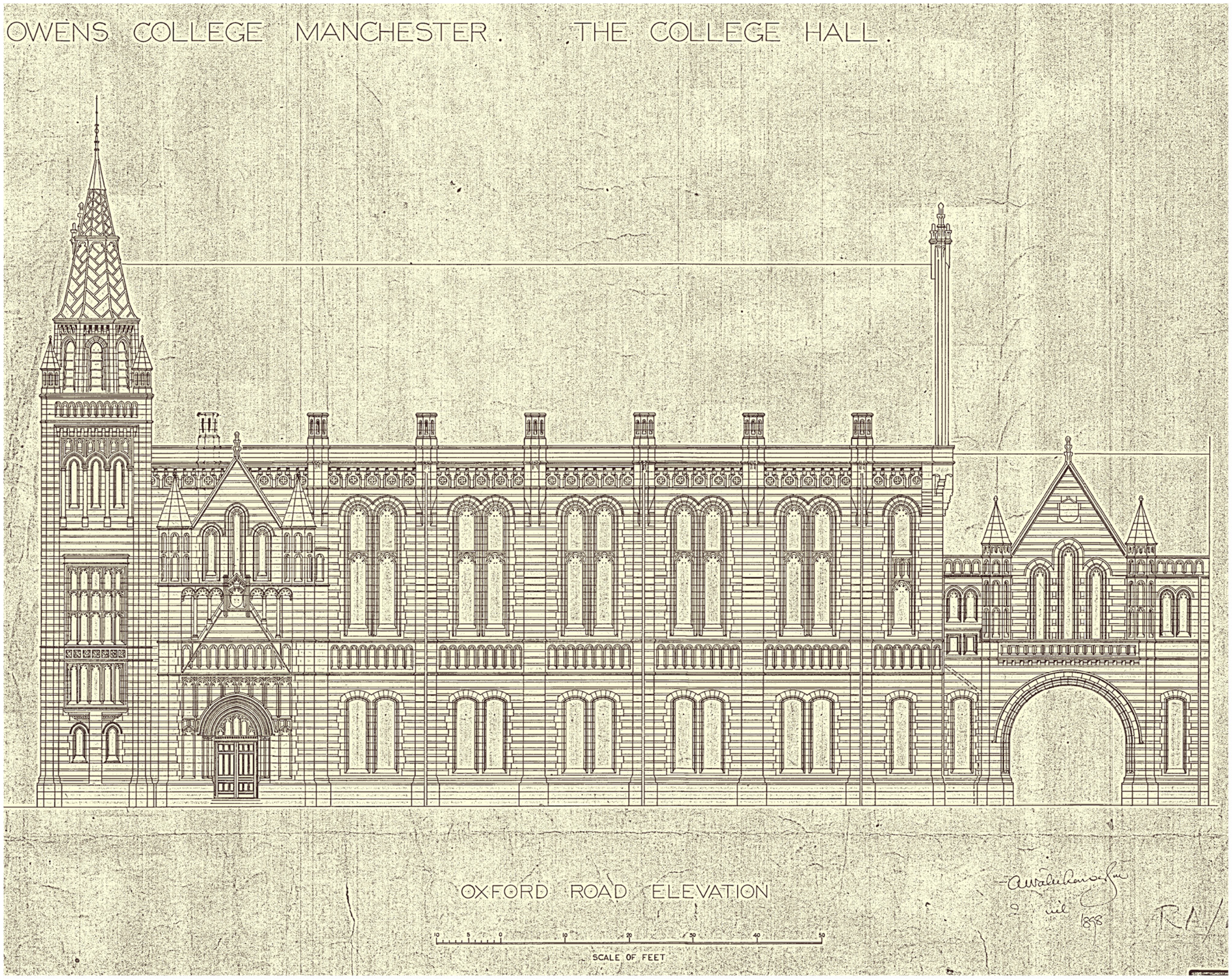
CHRISTIE LIBRARY
1898

When Owens College relocated to Oxford Road in 1873, its library was initially housed within the John Owens Building. However, after several generous and substantial donations of books from various benefactors, it became clear that a dedicated new library building was needed. In common with other buildings around the quadrangle, the commission for the new library was awarded to Alfred Waterhouse.

His proposal was for a three storey building faced with Derbyshire stone and measuring approximately 100 foot by 46 foot on plan. The ground floor was partitioned to hold donated collections in two room with five more to store literature on divinity, philosophy, economics, and ancient and modern philosophy. The first floor was to be wholly occupied by a single room divided by stone columns along its length to create three aisles. Books would line the perimeter walls, whilst the central aisle was to be kept clear to allow free circulation and bring light into the buildings from the gable windows. The second floor was intended for storage.

The library was to be paid for by Richard Copley Christie (1830–1901). The son of a Manchester mill owner and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, Christie became Professor of Ancient and Modern History at Owens College in 1853, aged just 23. He was a keen supporter of education for working men as well as higher education although, having established his own law firm in 1857, had to withdraw from his teaching by 1869.

Construction of the library began in 1895 and, completed in three years later, it served all faculties except for medicine until a dedicated Arts Library was built in 1937. An arched bridge along Burlington Street, linking the library with John Owens, formed part of the original proposed but this aspect of the plan was never realised. In recent years, the building has been reconfigured to include office space, whilst another floor has been converted into the Christie's Bistro.



Elevation of Whitworth Hall and the entrance arch from Oxford Road, 1898. The expansive frontage was broken up by buttresses, which counteract the thrust of the roof and also continue the architectural rhythm down Oxford Road, established by the earlier Museum building.

WHITWORTH HALL

1902

The Whitworth Hall, constructed by the Victoria University between 1898 and 1902, was for examinations, graduation ceremonies and other events. Fronting onto Oxford Road, it acted as a companion to the Museum building and was the final piece of the jigsaw in completing the quadrangle.

Although principally designed by Alfred Waterhouse, old age and ill health, meant that it was completed by his son Paul.

Internally the ceremonial hall, with its the hammer-beam timber ceiling, fills the entire floor: a large pipe organ occupies one end of the hall, whilst elsewhere extensive stained-glass windows incorporates the family crests of the University's supporters. The hall commemorates the Manchester-born engineer Joseph Whitworth (1803–1887) known for his innovations in precision engineering. Whitworth left most of his wealth to three trustees, one of which was Richard Copley Christie, and his legacy paid for the Whitworth Hall, the Whitworth Engineering Laboratories and the Whitworth Art Gallery.

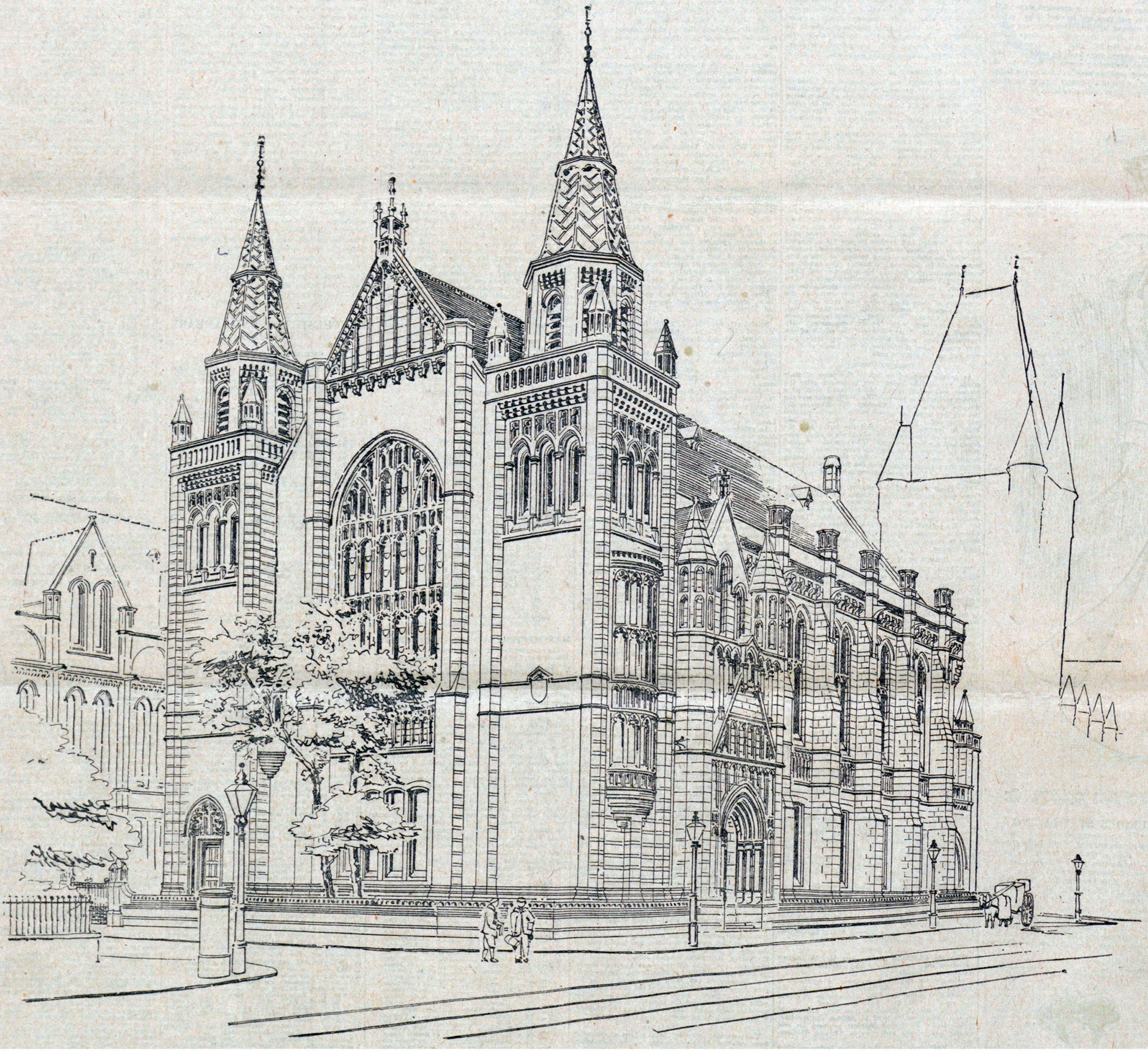
The buildings which form what is today referred to as 'the Old Quad' have Grade II* listed status.

Right: Sketch of the newly completed Whitworth Hall by architect Paul Waterhouse, 1902. This viewpoint quickly became the iconic representation of the University and has been reproduced on scores of commercial postcards and personal photographs down the years.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO OWENS COLLEGE.

WHITWORTH HALL, MR. R. C. CHRISTIE'S MEMORIAL GIFT.

TO BE OPENED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.



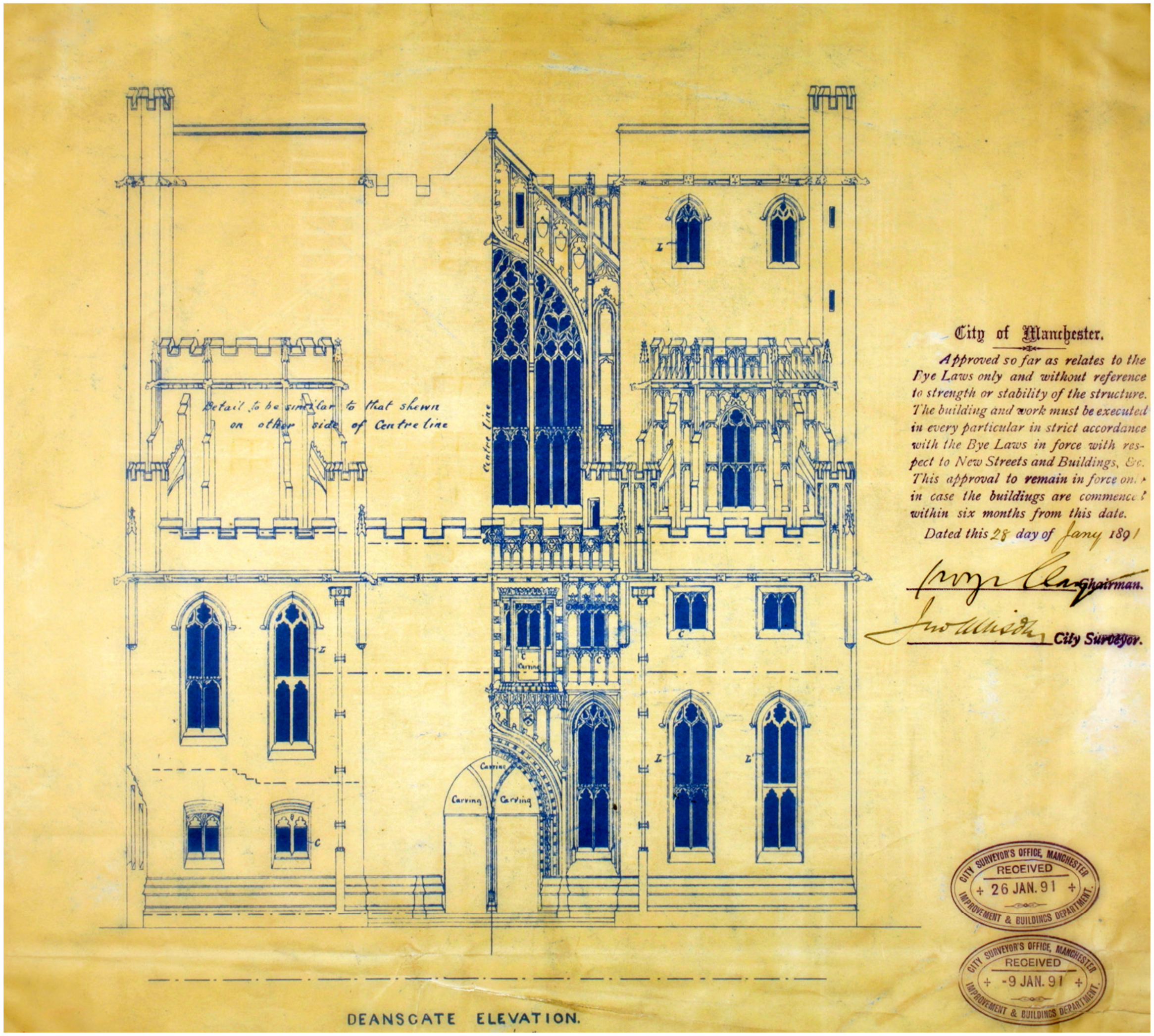
JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY, DEANSGATE

1891

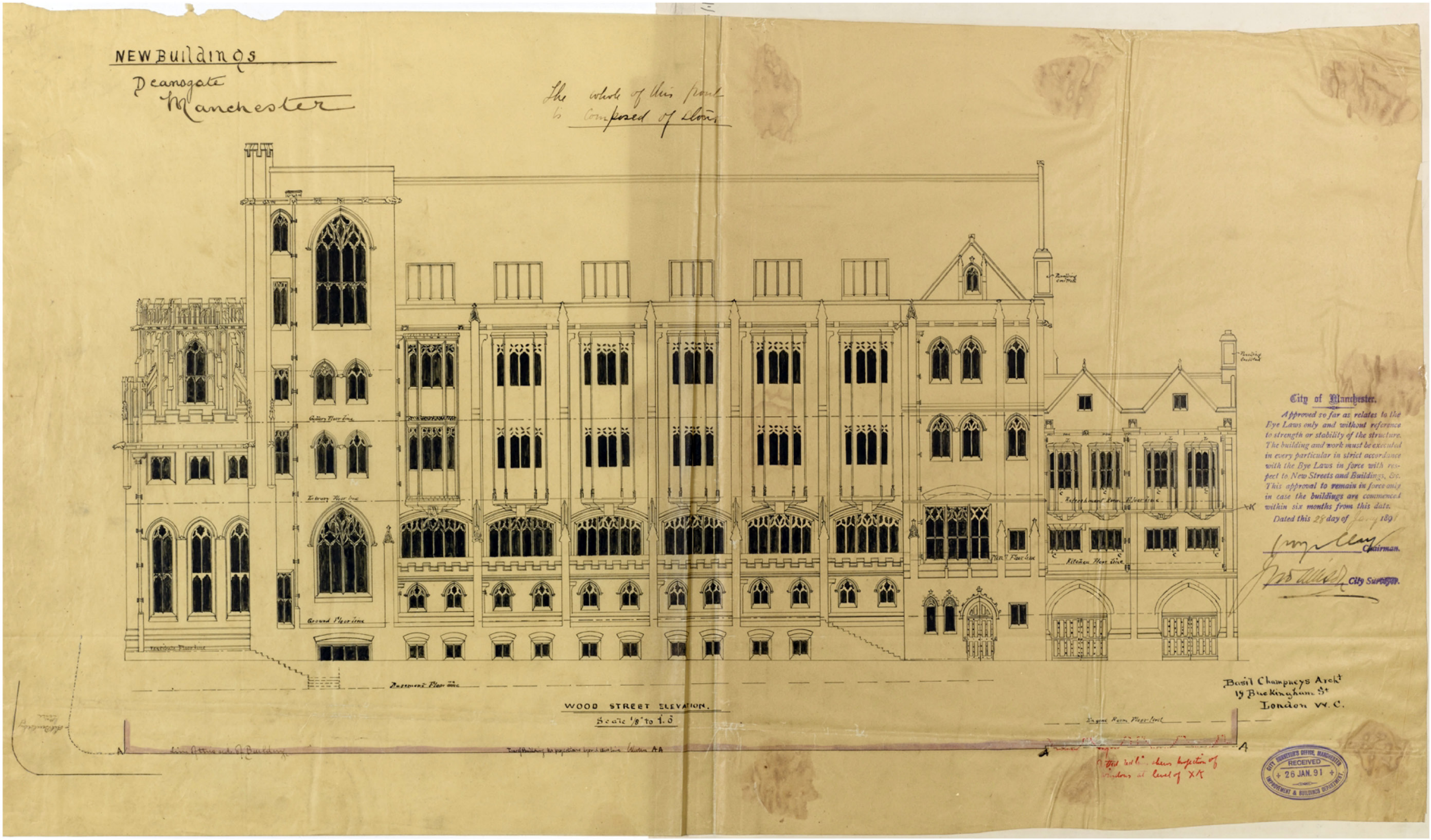
The John Rylands Library designed in an elaborate neo-Gothic architectural style by Basil Champneys shown in these building control drawings from 1891.

With a striking front elevation on Deansgate in the centre of Manchester, the Library was founded by Enriqueta Augustina Rylands in memory of her husband, the cotton magnate John Rylands (1801-1888). After years of exacting construction, it opened to the public in 1900.

Since 1972 the library has been part of the University of Manchester and in 1994 the building was granted Grade I listed status.


Detail to be similar to that shewn on other side of Centre line
Centre line
Carving
Carving
Carving
Carving
City of Manchester.
Approved so far as relates to the Bye Laws only and without reference to strength or stability of the structure. The building and work must be executed in every particular in strict accordance with the Bye Laws in force with respect to New Streets and Buildings, &c. This approval to remain in force only in case the buildings are commenced within six months from this date.
Dated this 28 day of Jany 1891
Chairman.
City Surveyor.
CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MANCHESTER
RECEIVED
26 JAN. 91
IMPROVEMENT & BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.
CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MANCHESTER
RECEIVED
-9 JAN. 91
IMPROVEMENT & BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.
DEANSGATE ELEVATION.

(Courtesy of the Building Control Collection, Manchester Archives+)


NEW BUILDINGS
Deansgate
Manchester
The whole of this front is composed of stone
Ground Floor Line
Basement Floor line
Engine Room Floor level
WOOD STREET ELEVATION.
Scale 1/8" to 1.0
A
A
XK
Basil Champneys Archt
19 Buckingham St
London W. C.
The red line shews projection of windows at level of XK

City of Manchester.
Approved so far as relates to the Bye Laws only and without reference to strength or stability of the structure. The building and work must be executed in every particular in strict accordance with the Bye Laws in force with respect to New Streets and Buildings, &c. This approval to remain in force only in case the buildings are commenced within six months from this date.
Dated this 28 day of Jany 1891

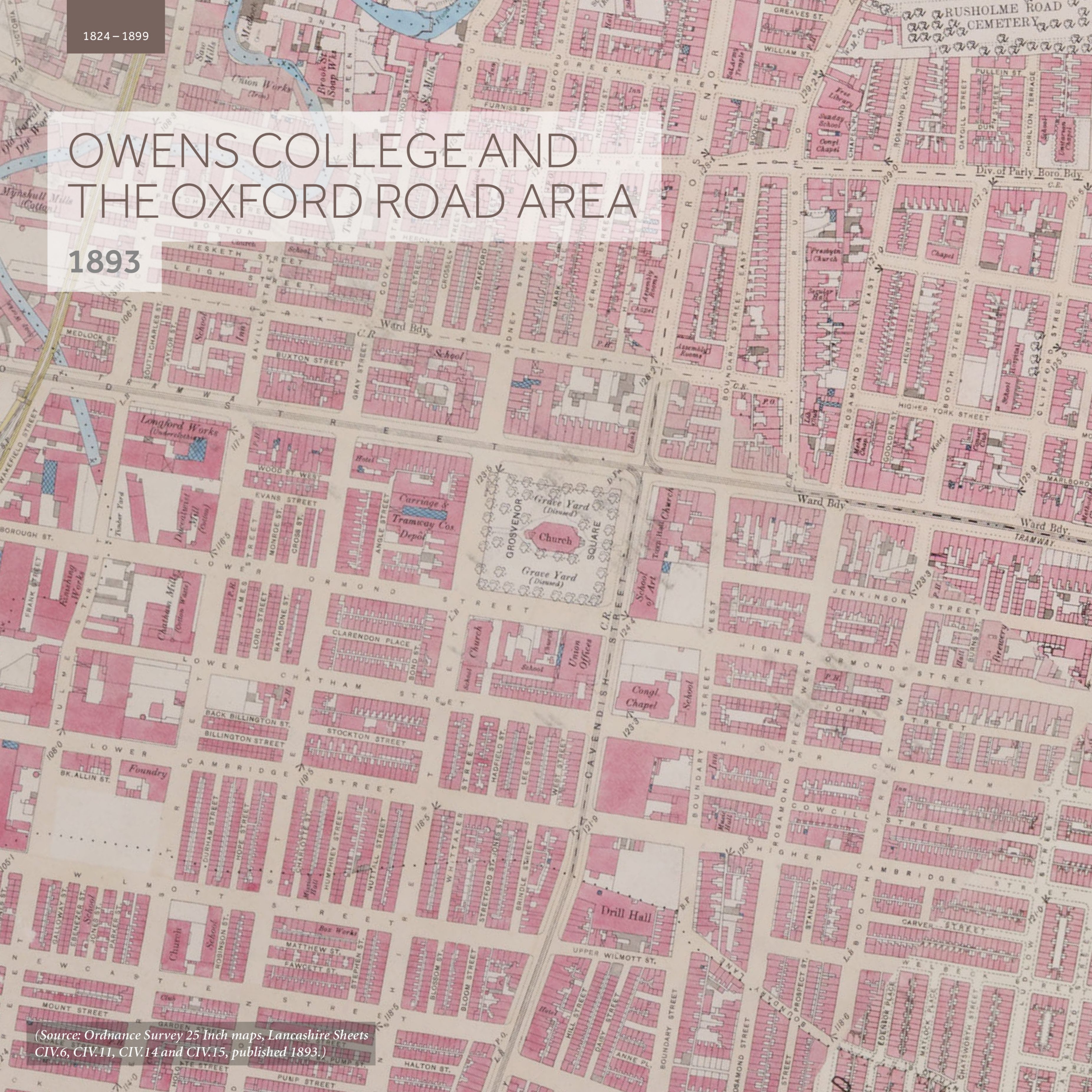
Chairman.

City Surveyor.

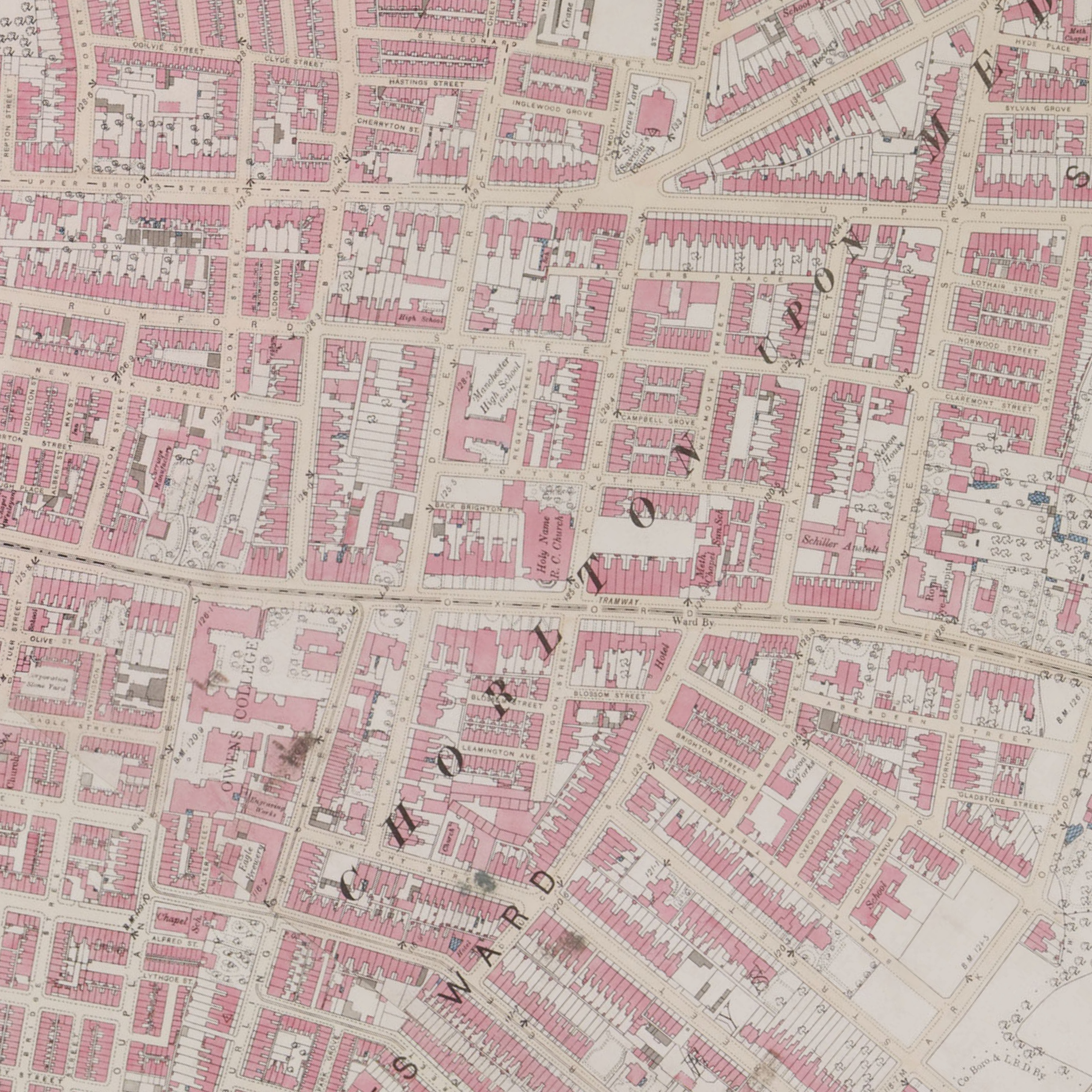
CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MANCHESTER
RECEIVED
26 JAN. 91
IMPROVEMENT & BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

OWENS COLLEGE AND THE OXFORD ROAD AREA

1893


RUSHOLME ROAD CEMETERY
GREAVES ST.
WILLIAM ST.
PULLEIN ST.
Free Library
Sunday School
Congl. Chapel
ROSAMOND PLACE
CHORLTON TERRACE
Unitarian Chapel
Div. of Parly. Boro. Bdy.
Saw Mills
Union Works
Brook St. Soap Wks
Mynshull Mills (Cotton)
FURNISS ST.
BEDFORD STREET
NEWTON ST.
HUGHES ST.
HESKETH STREET
LEIGH STREET
MEDLOCK ST.
SOUTH CHARLES ST.
TAYLOR ST.
SAVILLE STREET
BUXTON STREET
GRAY STREET
COOKE STREET
CROSSLEY STREET
STAFFORD STREET
SIDNEY STREET
JERWICK STREET
Assembly Rooms
Chapel
Ward Bdy.
School
Inn
P.H.
Presbyn. Church
Secular Hall
Chapel
BOUNDARY STREET EAST
ROSAMOND STREET EAST
HENRY STREET
BOOTH STREET EAST
CLIFFORD STREET
Hospital
HIGHER YORK STREET
P.O.
Meth. Chap.
GOOLDEN ST.
Hotel
Club
MARLBOROUGH
TRAMWAY
OXFORD STREET
Longford Works (Umbrellas)
WOOD ST. WEST
EVANS STREET
MONROE ST.
CROSS ST.
ANGLE STREET
Carriage & Tramway Co's Depot
Hotel
GROSVENOR SQUARE
Grave Yard (Disused)
Church
Church
Town Hall
School of Art
WAKEFIELD STREET
BOROUGH ST.
Timber Yard
Dovecotes Mill (Cotton)
LOWER ORMOND STREET
JAMES STREET
LORD STREET
RATHBONE ST.
Chatham Mills (Cotton Waste)
FRANK STREET
Ringshing Works
CLARENDON PLACE
BOND ST.
Church
School
Union Offices
JENKINSON STREET
HIGHER ORMOND STREET
BURNS ST.
Brewery
LOWER CHATHAM STREET
BACK BILLINGTON ST.
BILLINGTON STREET
STOCKTON STREET
Congl. Chapel
School
WEST STREET
JOHN STREET
CAVENDISH STREET
HULME STREET
LOWER CAMBRIDGE STREET
BK. ALLIN ST.
Foundry
DURHAM STREET
HOPE STREET
CHARLOTTE ST.
HUMPHREY STREET
NUTTALL STREET
WHITTAKER STREET
STRETFORD ST.
JONES ST.
HADFIELD ST.
LEE STREET
BRINDLE STREET
Inn
COWGILL STREET
HIGHER CAMBRIDGE STREET
STANLEY ST.
BOOTH STREET
CARVER STREET
WELBECK STREET
LUDLOW STREET
Drill Hall
UPPER WILMOTT ST.
HILL STREET
DAISY STREET
ANNE PL.
BOUNDARY LANE
BOUNDARY STREET
PROSPECT ST.
ROSAMOND STREET
EDENSOR PLACE
MATLOCK PLACE
CHATSWORTH STREET
Music Hall
Box Works
MATTHEW ST.
FAWCETT ST.
STEPHEN ST.
BLOSSOM ST.
BLOOM STREET
GALLOWAY ST.
EBENEZER ST.
JONES ST.
PARKER ST.
School
Church
School
ROBINSON ST.
NEWCASTLE STREET
MOUNT STREET
GARDEN
HALTON ST.
PUMP STREET
SCOTT STREET

(Source: Ordnance Survey 25 Inch maps, Lancashire Sheets CIV.6, CIV.11, CIV.14 and CIV.15, published 1893.)


CHORLTON UPON MEDLOCK
CHORLTON WARD
OWENS COLLEGE
UPPER BROOK STREET
OGILVIE STREET
CLYDE STREET
HASTINGS STREET
ST. LEONARD STREET
CHERRYTON ST.
INGLEWOOD GROVE
PLYMOUTH VIEW
St. Saviour's Church
Grave Yard
ST. SAVIOUR
DRYDEN
Crane
School
Rectory
HYDE PLACE
Meth. Chapel
SYLVAN GROVE
UPPER BROOK
REPTON STREET
ROBERT
DOW STREET
RUMFORD STREET
ELDON GROVE
ELDON STREET
DOVER STREET
High School
Convent
ACKERS PLACE
ACKERS STREET
LOTHAIR STREET
NORWOOD STREET
CLAREMONT STREET
GRANVILLE STREET
NELSON STREET
GRAFTON STREET
WEYMOUTH STREET
CAMPBELL GROVE
PORTSMOUTH STREET
REGENT STREET
Manchester High School (Girls)
NEW YORK STREET
MIDDLETON ST.
KAY ST.
ALBERT ST.
WILTON STREET
Sewage Manufactory
BACK BRIGHTON PL.
Holy Name R. C. Church
Meth. Chapel
Sun. Sch.
Nelson House
Schiller Anstalt
Royal Eye Hospital
Bank
TRAMWAY
OXFORD STREET
Ward Bdy.
Hotel
OLIVE ST.
Corporation Stone Yard
HUNTINGDON ST.
EAGLE STREET
Church
BLOSSOM STREET
LEAMINGTON STREET
LEAMINGTON AVE.
ELM GROVE
Engraving Works
Eagle Brewery
WALTER STREET
WRIGHT STREET
Church
BRIGHTON STREET
DERBY STREET
Cocoa Works
OXFORD GROVE
DUCIE AVENUE
School
ABERDEEN STREET
THORNCLIFFE GROVE
GLADSTONE STREET
Chapel
Sch.
ALFRED ST.
LYTHGOE ST.
BURLINGTON STREET
BRIDGE STREET
PARK GROVE
Hotel
Co. Boro. & L.B.D. By.
B.M. 120.9
B.M. 124.3
B.M. 126.1
B.M. 120.0
128.8
127.3
129.7
129.0
131.9
133.4
134.8
134.4
135.8
132.5
132.2
129.4
130.6
129.9
128.3
128.9
126.9
127.2
126.0
125.5
125.8
125.1
126.1
128.2
123.9
125.9
124.0
121.1
120.5
116.2

Existing neighbour

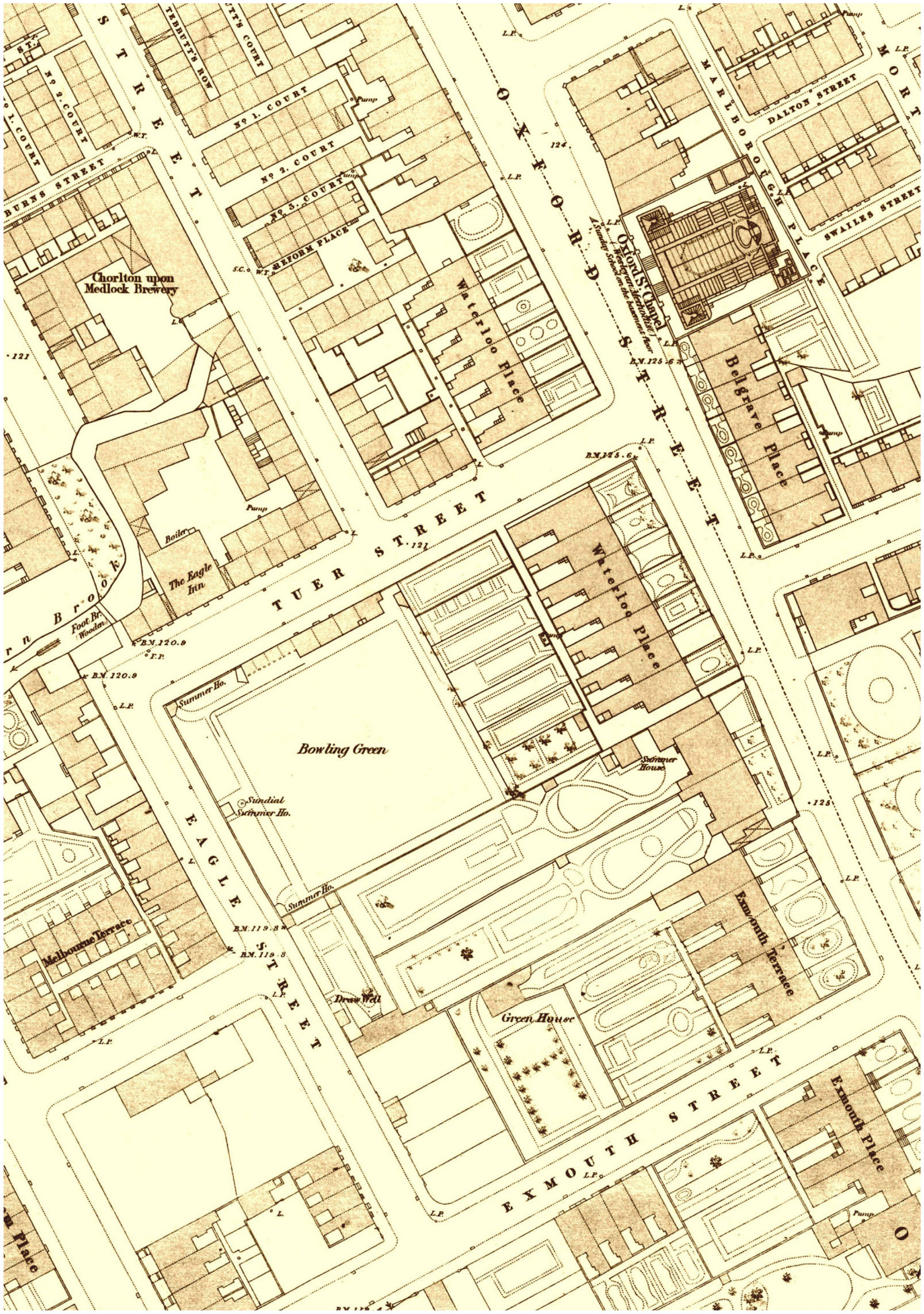
WATERLOO PLACE

c.1820s

The row of seven weathered red brick townhouses, Nos.176-188 Oxford Road, are significant because they are the oldest University buildings presently in use.

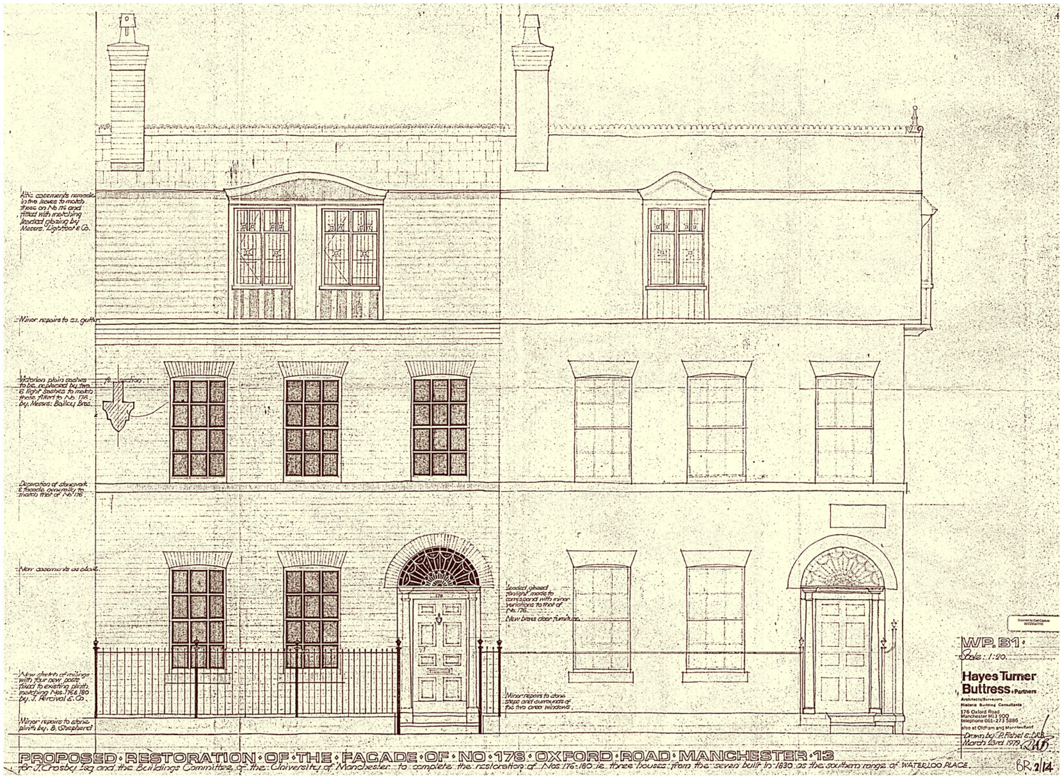
The row is one of the last vestiges of Georgian-era Manchester to survive, pre-dating the John Owens Building and Old Quad by many decades. They were built in the early 1820s, a few years after the Battle of Waterloo, by a local businessman named Peter Tuer. Originally Waterloo Place was comprised of two separate ranges, with formal gardens fronting onto Oxford Road and stabling and out-buildings to the rear. Four of the properties were extended with attic storeys and mansard roofs circa 1900.

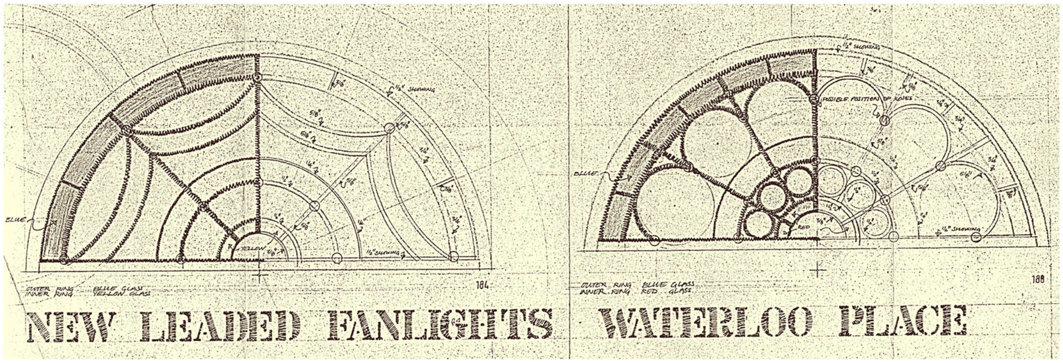
By the mid-twentieth century, the houses on Waterloo Place were occupied by a variety of commercial operations. The northern range of six properties (Nos.164-174) were demolished around 1968, making way for the Precinct Centre. The southern range was under threat of demolition – not being in-keeping with contemporary development plans for area – but survived and were granted Grade II listed status in 1974.

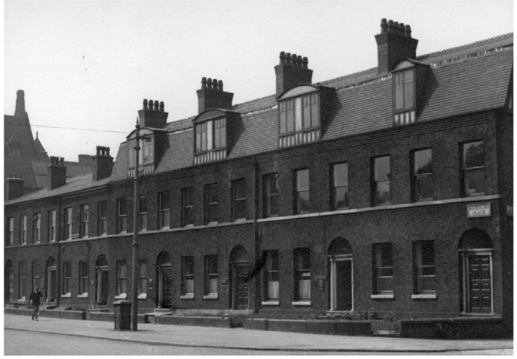

OXFORD STREET
TUER STREET
EAGLE STREET
EXMOUTH STREET
Waterloo Place
Waterloo Place
Belgrave Place
Oxford St. Chapel
Bowling Green
Chorlton upon Medlock Brewery
The Eagle Inn
Boiler
Melbourne Terrace
Exmouth Terrace
Exmouth Place
Green House
Draw Well
Summer Ho.
Sundial
Summer House
Marlborough Place
Dalton Street
Swailes Street
Reform Place
No 1. Court
No 2. Court
No 3. Court
Burns Street
Pump

The two ranges of Waterloo Place, straddling Tuer Street, shown on the detailed Ordnance Survey five-foot plan, published in 1850. The area was a well-to do residential neighbourhood at this time with many parades of large townhouses and separate villas with extensive gardens.

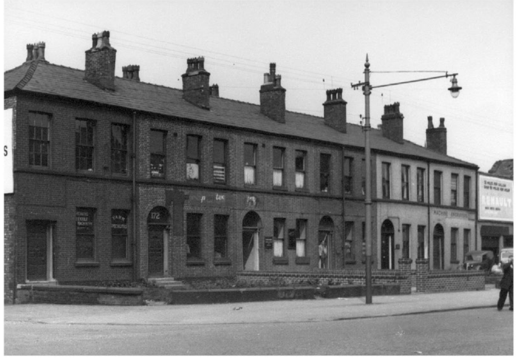
Below: Plans relating to the restoration work, led by historic buildings consultants, Hayes Turner Buttress and Partners, who were based in No.176 Waterloo Place in the late 1970s. The work included new leaded fanlights above the front doors and heritage metal railings, which are still in place today.


W.P. B1
Scale: 1:20.
Hayes Turner Buttress + Partners
Architects/Surveyors
Historic Building Consultants
176 Oxford Road
Manchester M13 9QQ
telephone 061-273 5886
also at Oldham and Macclesfield
Drawn by P. Fishel & DRB
March 23rd 1979
New stretch of railings with four new posts fixed to existing plinth matching Nos. 176 & 180 by J. Percival & Co.
Minor repairs to stone plinth by B. Shepherd
Minor repairs to stone steps and surrounds of the two area windows.
PROPOSED · RESTORATION · OF · THE · FACADE · OF · NO · 178 · OXFORD · ROAD · MANCHESTER · 13
for J. Crosby Esq and the Buildings Committee of the University of Manchester to complete the restoration of Nos 176-180 ie three houses from the seven built in 1830 as the southern range of WATERLOO PLACE.
BR 2/14


184
188
NEW LEADED FANLIGHTS WATERLOO PLACE



The two rows of Waterloo Place photographed by H. W. Beaumont in 1956. Shown (bottom) is the northern row, No's 164-174 which was demolished in 1968. (Courtesy of Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



WATERLOO PLACE

The Air Training Squadron occupied No.188 throughout the 1960s and 1970s, whilst No.184 was the long-time home of McGill's, a well-known second-hand bookshop. No.176 was occupied by the architectural firm Hayes Turner Buttress and Partners, specialists in building conservation and responsible for the restoration of Waterloo Place in the late 1970s. One of the partners in the firm, Donald Buttress, was also a staff member within the University's Department of Architecture and used the restoration as a real-world exemplar in his teaching.

Today all seven houses are owned by the University and occupied by small academic institutes, as well as Manchester University Press.

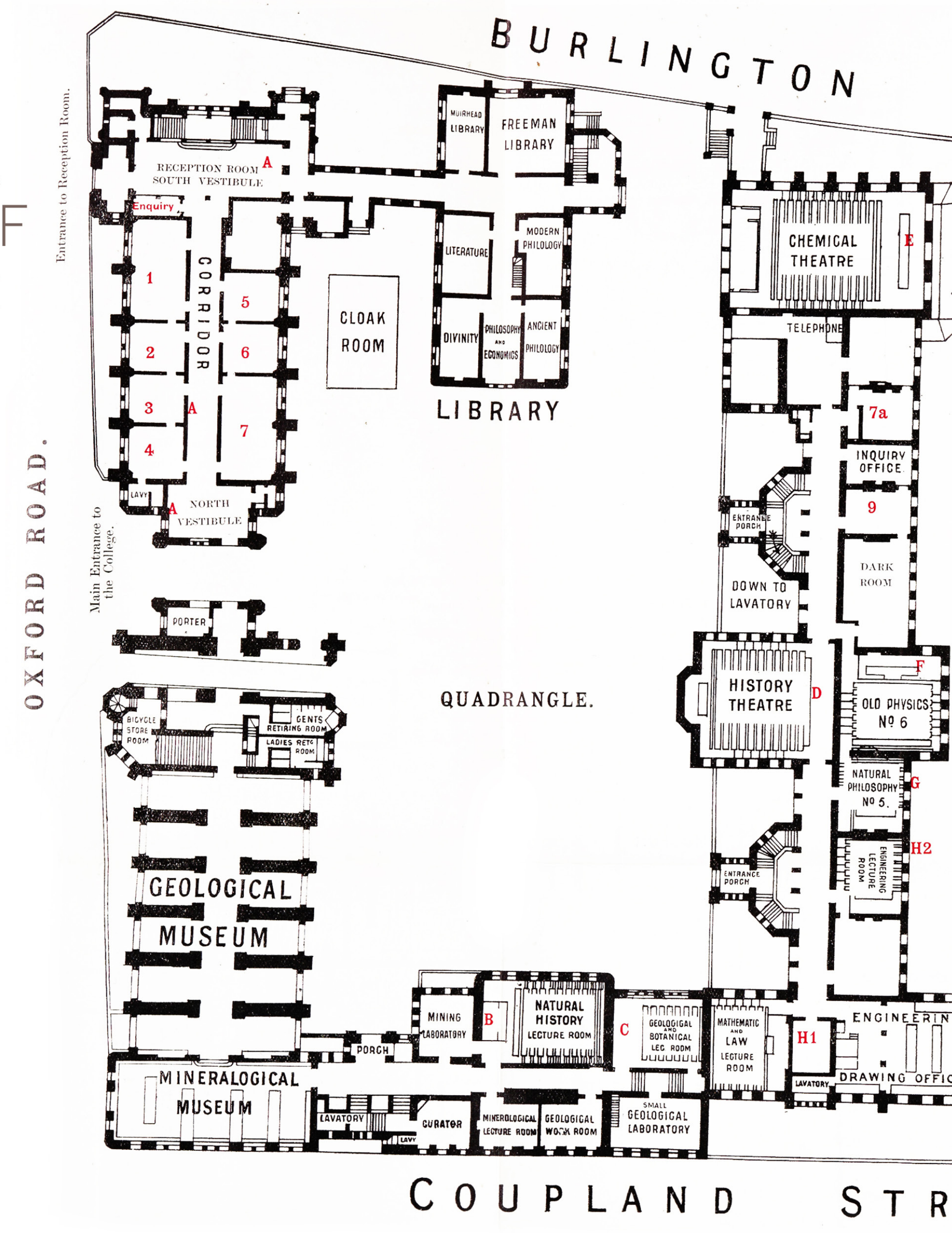
BECOMING THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

1902

In 1904, following an Act of Parliament, Owens College became the Victoria University of Manchester.

These building floor plans published in 1904 show the growing size of the campus. Interior layout of the buildings gives a lot of detail on teaching activities. The plans are annotated with red labels indicating rooms that were being used by British Medical Association who were holding their annual meeting in Manchester.

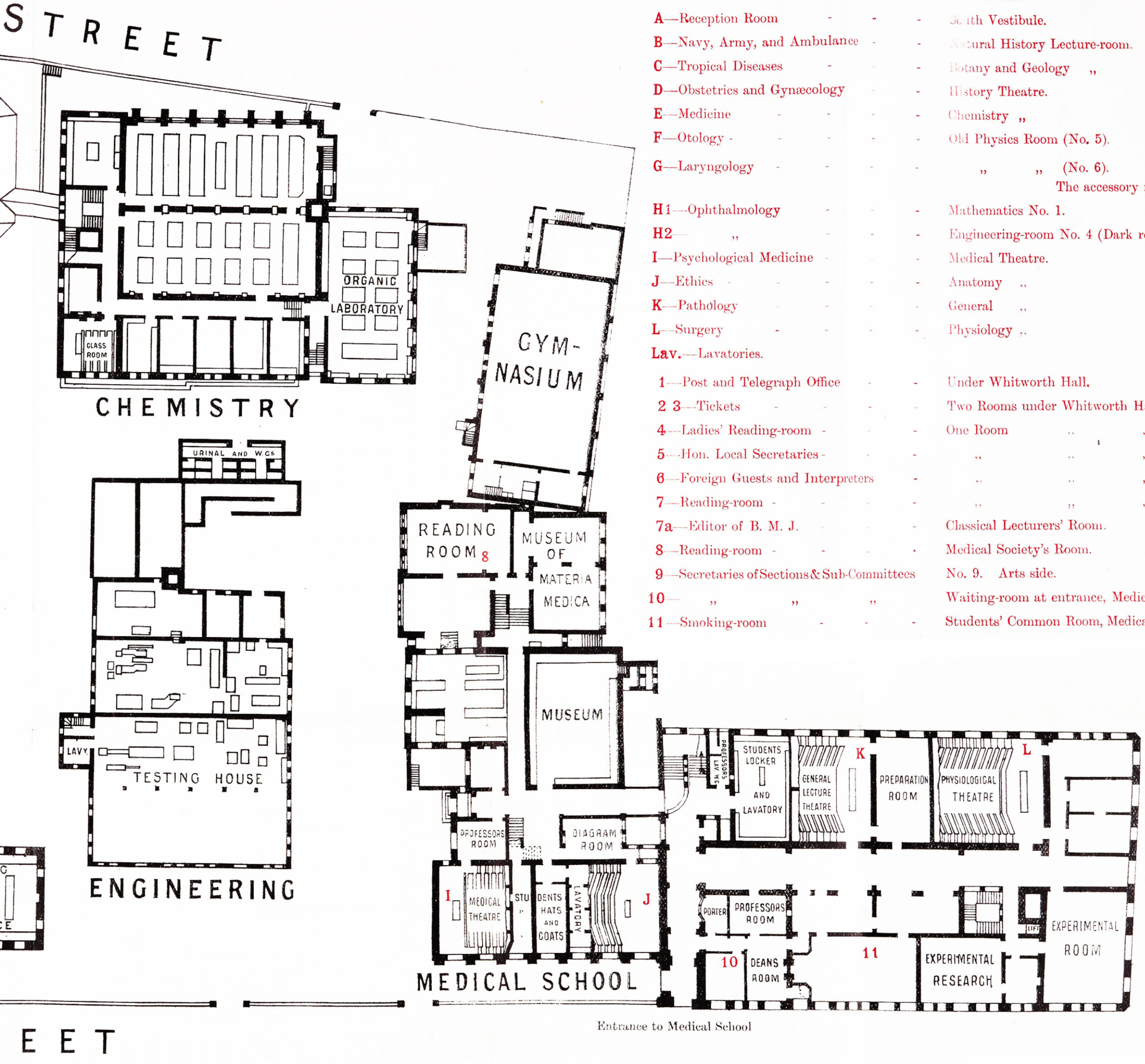
The Quadrangle had recently been completed by the Christie Library and Whitworth Hall. The Medical School on Couple Street had significantly expanded.

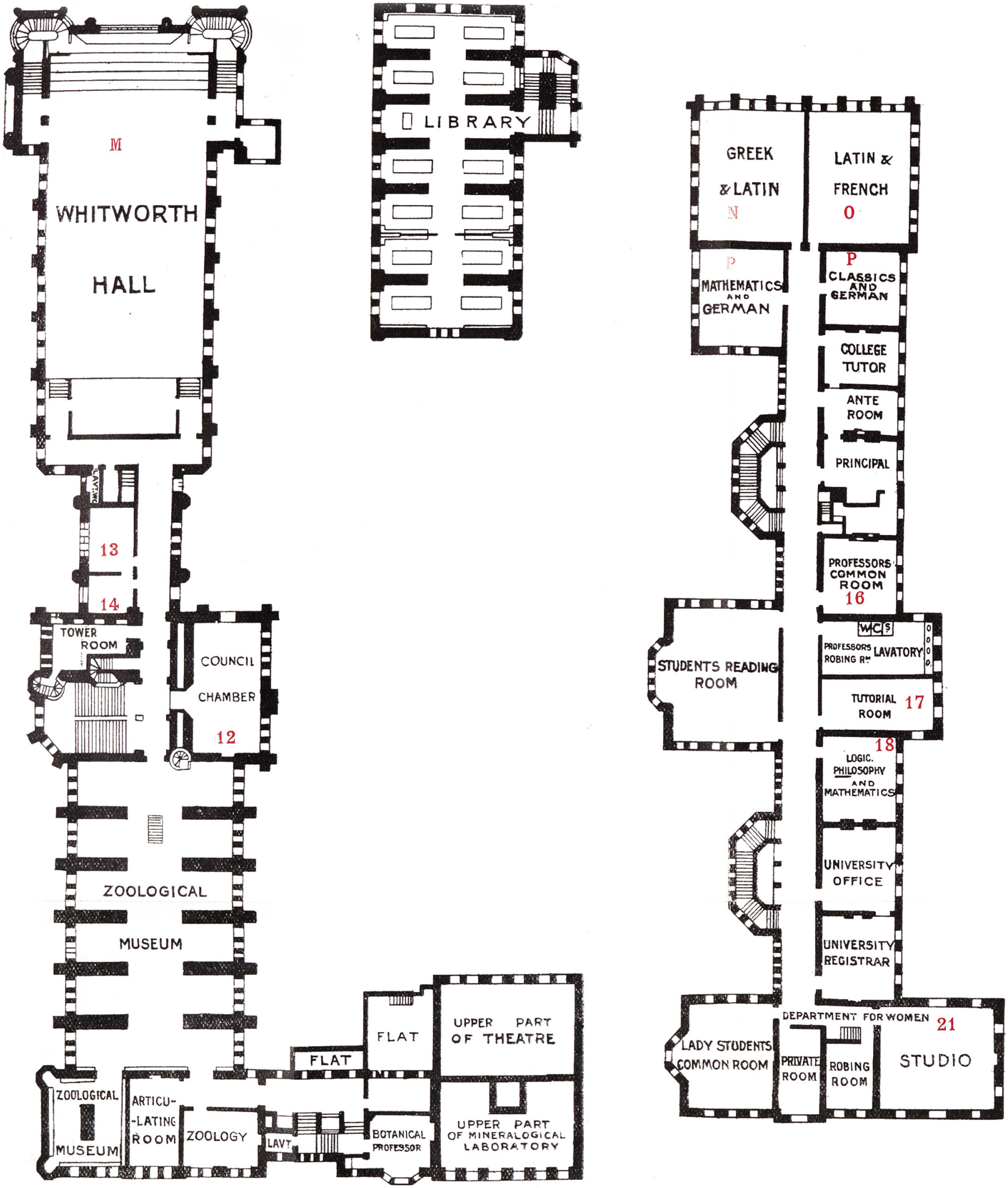

BURLINGTON
OXFORD ROAD.
COUPLAND STR
Entrance to Reception Room.
Main Entrance to the College.
RECEPTION ROOM
SOUTH VESTIBULE
Enquiry
CORRIDOR
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
A
LAVY
NORTH VESTIBULE
CLOAK ROOM
MUIRHEAD LIBRARY
FREEMAN LIBRARY
LITERATURE
MODERN PHILOLOGY
DIVINITY
PHILOSOPHY AND ECONOMICS
ANCIENT PHILOLOGY
LIBRARY
CHEMICAL THEATRE
E
TELEPHONE
7a
INQUIRY OFFICE
9
DARK ROOM
ENTRANCE PORCH
DOWN TO LAVATORY
HISTORY THEATRE
D
F
OLD PHYSICS No 6
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY No 5.
G
H2
ENGINEERING LECTURE ROOM
QUADRANGLE.
PORTER
BICYCLE STORE ROOM
GENTS RETIRING ROOM
LADIES RETG ROOM
GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM
PORCH
MINING LABORATORY
B
NATURAL HISTORY LECTURE ROOM
C
GEOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL LEC ROOM
MATHEMATIC AND LAW LECTURE ROOM
H1
ENGINEERIN
DRAWING OFFIC
LAVATORY
CURATOR
LAVY
MINEROLOGICAL LECTURE ROOM
GEOLOGICAL WORK ROOM
SMALL GEOLOGICAL LABORATORY

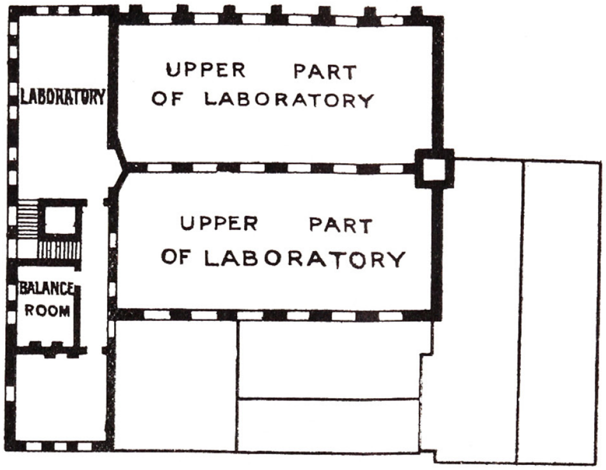
(Source: John Howson Ray (eds), Handbook and Guide to Manchester (F. Ireland, 1902).)

GROUND FLOOR.

A—Reception Room	South Vestibule.
B—Navy, Army, and Ambulance	Natural History Lecture-room.
C—Tropical Diseases	Botany and Geology ,,
D—Obstetrics and Gynæcology	History Theatre.
E—Medicine	Chemistry ,,
F—Otology	Old Physics Room (No. 5).
G—Laryngology	,, ,, (No. 6). The accessory room.
H1—Ophthalmology	Mathematics No. 1.
H2— ,,	Engineering-room No. 4 (Dark room).
I—Psychological Medicine	Medical Theatre.
J—Ethics	Anatomy ,,
K—Pathology	General ,,
L—Surgery	Physiology ,,
Lav.—Lavatories.	
1—Post and Telegraph Office	Under Whitworth Hall.
2 3—Tickets	Two Rooms under Whitworth Hall.
4—Ladies' Reading-room	One Room ,, ,,
5—Hon. Local Secretaries	,, ,, ,,
6—Foreign Guests and Interpreters	,, ,, ,,
7—Reading-room	,, ,, ,,
7a—Editor of B. M. J.	Classical Lecturers' Room.
8—Reading-room	Medical Society's Room.
9—Secretaries of Sections & Sub-Committees	No. 9. Arts side.
10— ,, ,, ,,	Waiting-room at entrance, Medical side.
11—Smoking-room	Students' Common Room, Medical side.

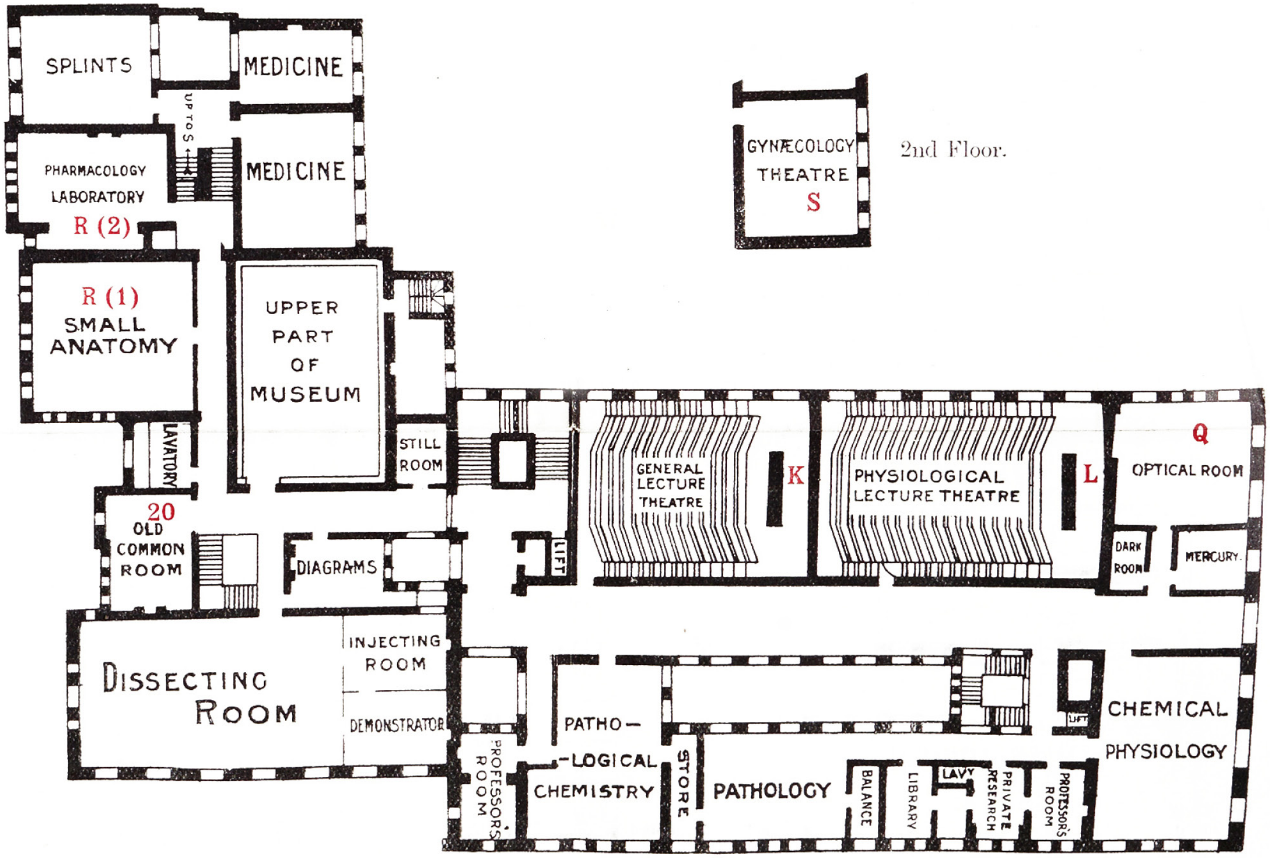

STREET
CLASS ROOM
ORGANIC LABORATORY
CHEMISTRY
GYM-NASIUM
URINAL AND W.CS
READING ROOM 8
MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA
MUSEUM
LAVY.
TESTING HOUSE
ENGINEERING
PROFESSORS LAV. W.C.
STUDENTS LOCKER AND LAVATORY
GENERAL LECTURE THEATRE
K
PREPARATION ROOM
PHYSIOLOGICAL THEATRE
L
PROFESSORS ROOM
DIAGRAM ROOM
I
MEDICAL THEATRE
STUDENTS HATS AND COATS
LAVATORY
J
PORTER
PROFESSORS ROOM
LIFT
EXPERIMENTAL ROOM
10
DEANS ROOM
11
EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
MEDICAL SCHOOL
EET
Entrance to Medical School


M
WHITWORTH HALL
LIBRARY
GREEK & LATIN
N
LATIN & FRENCH
O
P
MATHEMATICS AND GERMAN
P
CLASSICS AND GERMAN
COLLEGE TUTOR
ANTE ROOM
PRINCIPAL
PROFESSORS COMMON ROOM
16
LAVATORY
13
14
TOWER ROOM
COUNCIL CHAMBER
12
STUDENTS READING ROOM
W.C.S
PROFESSORS ROBING RM
LAVATORY
TUTORIAL ROOM
17
18
LOGIC. PHILOSOPHY AND MATHEMATICS
UNIVERSITY OFFICE
UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR
ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM
DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN
21
LADY STUDENTS COMMON ROOM
PRIVATE ROOM
ROBING ROOM
STUDIO
FLAT
UPPER PART OF THEATRE
FLAT
ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM
ARTICU-LATING ROOM
ZOOLOGY
LAVT
BOTANICAL PROFESSOR
UPPER PART OF MINERALOGICAL LABORATORY


LABORATORY
UPPER PART OF LABORATORY
UPPER PART OF LABORATORY
BALANCE ROOM

FIRST FLOOR.

M—General Meetings	Whitworth Hall.
N—Public Medicine	Greek and Latin Lecture Room.
O—Industrial Hygiene and Diseases of Occupation	Latin and French Lecture Room.
P P—Dermatology	Classics and German Room. Cases in Mathematics and German.
Q—Physiology and Anatomy	Phys. Lab. (Optical Room).
R—Pharmacology	Small Anatomy Theatre and Pharm. Lab.
S.—Diseases of Children	Gynæcology Theatre and ante-room (2nd floor, Medical side).
Lav.—Lavatories.	
12—Council Room	Council Chamber (Museum).
13—Francis Fowke, Esq. (General Sec.)	Large Room over archway.
14—Assistant Secretary	Small Room ,, ,,
15—Smoking-room	Students' Reading-room (Arts side).
16—President Elect	Professors' Common Room.
17—General Manager	Tutorial Room (1st floor, Arts).
18—Room for other Societies	Logic, Philosophy, and Mathematics (Arts side).
19—Ladies' Room	Lady Students' Common Room (Arts side).
20— ,, ,,	Old Common Room (Medical side).
21—Photographic Exhibition	Studio (Arts side).


SPLINTS
MEDICINE
UP TO S
PHARMACOLOGY LABORATORY
R (2)
MEDICINE
R (1)
SMALL ANATOMY
UPPER PART OF MUSEUM
LAVATORY
STILL ROOM
20
OLD COMMON ROOM
DIAGRAMS
GENERAL LECTURE THEATRE
K
LIFT
PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURE THEATRE
L
Q
OPTICAL ROOM
DARK ROOM
MERCURY
DISSECTING ROOM
INJECTING ROOM
DEMONSTRATOR
PROFESSOR'S ROOM
PATHO-LOGICAL CHEMISTRY
STORE
PATHOLOGY
BALANCE
LIBRARY
LAVY
PRIVATE RESEARCH
PROFESSOR'S ROOM
LIFT
CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY
GYNÆCOLOGY THEATRE
S
2nd Floor.

1900 – 1939
GRADUALLY GROWING CAMPUS

PHYSICS LABORATORY AND WHITWORTH LABORATORY

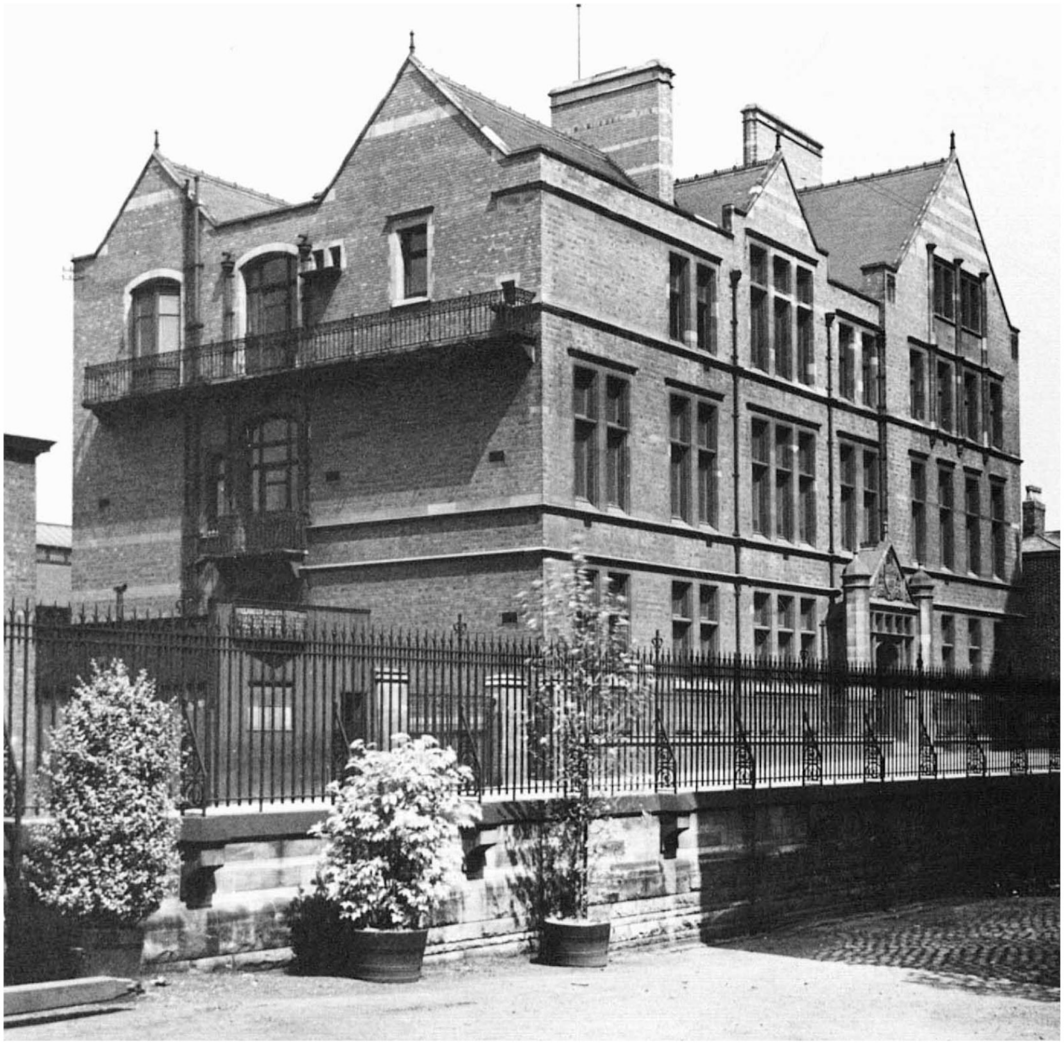
1901 – 1909

PHYSICS LABORATORY

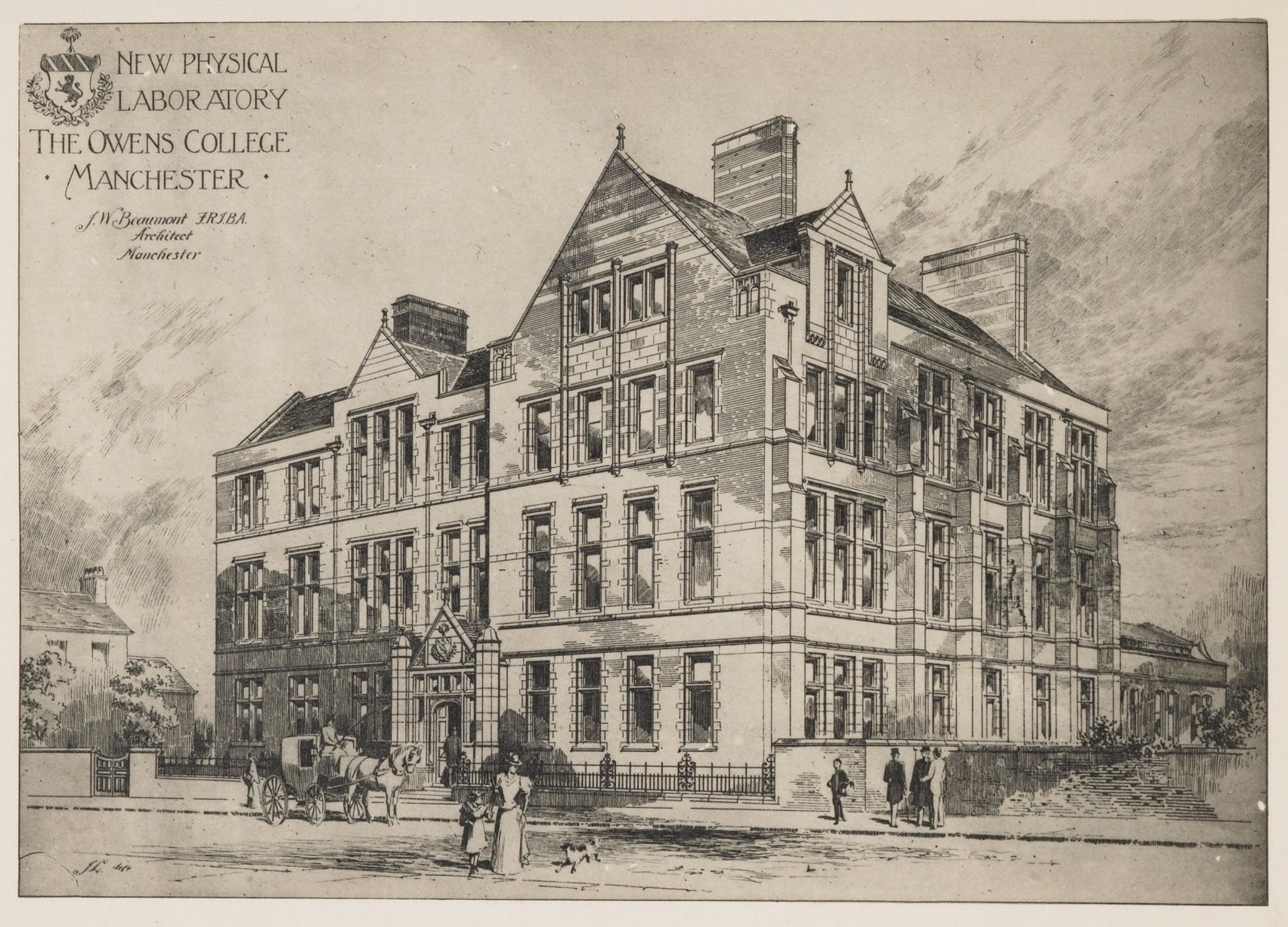
1901

Following Owens College move from Quay Street to Oxford Road and its transition to being part of the federal Victorian University in 1880, expansion continued into the next century with the opening of a new Physics Laboratory on Coupland Street in 1901.

The building was designed by the prominent Manchester architect James William Beaumont whose previous work included Whitworth Art Gallery constructed between 1895 and 1900. Like Alfred Waterhouse, the architect responsible for much of the Old Quad, Beaumont was open to collaboration in developing his proposals; in this instance, he consulted with the German-born physicist Arthur Schuster (1851-1934) who joined the University as a professor in 1881. Schuster advised Beaumont on the interior layout of the laboratory based on his experience of German examples and the recently built Franklin Hall (1883) at Cornell University in America.



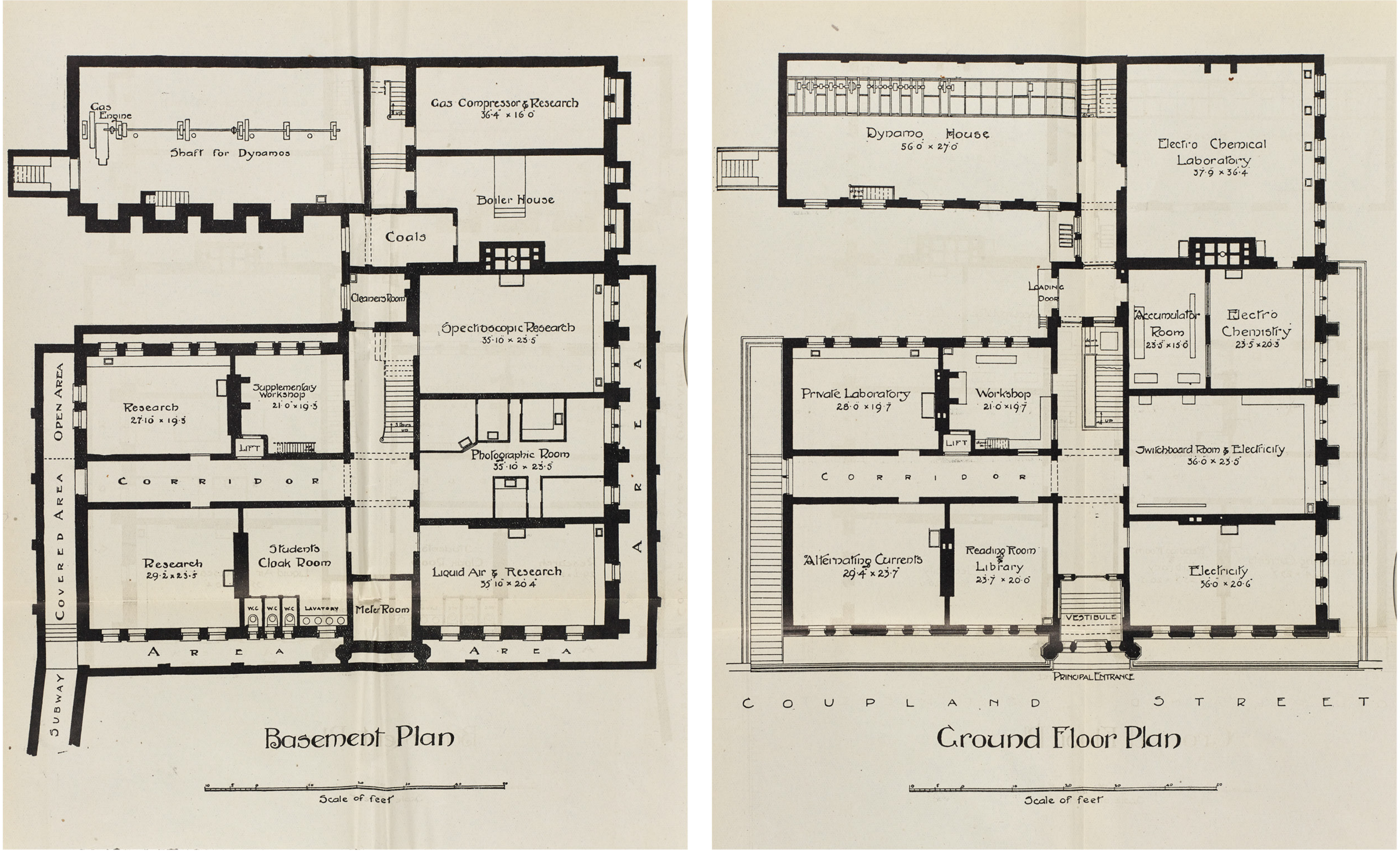
The completed Physics Laboratory looking along Coupland Street towards Oxford Road (photographed in 1908).



Artist's impression of the proposed Physics Laboratory.

Understanding the educational benefits of mixing inexperienced students with more senior colleagues, Schuster proposed an internal arrangement with rooms large enough to accommodate groups of students. L-shaped on plan, the ground floor of the building was to be given over to electrical engineering and electrochemistry, whilst the first floor was for practical physics. The basement and second floor were for research purposes, with the latter also accommodating a large lecture theatre and a smaller lecture room. An astronomical observatory originally occupied a flat portion of the roof, though was subsequently removed.

Between 1903 and 1905, Schuster acted as dean of the science faculty before ill health forced him to step down. Before doing so, he was instrumental in appointing Ernest Rutherford as his successor. Rutherford was a New Zealand-born physicist who had gained recognition amongst the global scientific community for his research on


Gas Engine
Shaft for Dynamos
Gas Compressor & Research
36·4 × 16·0
Boiler House
Coals
Cleaners Room
Spectroscopic Research
35·10 × 23·5
Open Area
Research
27·10 × 19·3
Supplementary Workshop
21·0 × 19·3
Lift
Corridor
Photographic Room
35·10 × 23·5
Covered Area
Research
29·2 × 23·5
Students Cloak Room
W.C.
W.C.
W.C.
Lavatory
Meter Room
Liquid Air & Research
35·10 × 20·4
Area
Area
Area
Subway
Basement Plan
Scale of feet
Dynamo House
56·0 × 27·0
Electro Chemical Laboratory
37·9 × 36·4
Loading Door
Accumulator Room
23·5 × 15·0
Electro Chemistry
23·5 × 20·3
Private Laboratory
28·0 × 19·7
Workshop
21·0 × 19·7
Lift
Up
Switchboard Room & Electricity
36·0 × 23·5
Corridor
Alternating Currents
29·4 × 23·7
Reading Room & Library
23·7 × 20·0
Vestibule
Electricity
36·0 × 20·6
Principal Entrance
Coupland Street
Ground Floor Plan
Scale of feet

Floor plans of the proposed Physics Laboratory.

radioactive decay, winning the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1908. Rutherford led the Manchester Physics laboratory from 1907 to 1919, working alongside Schuster's former personal assistant Hans Geiger. During this time, Rutherford brought together a team responsible for a number of scientific firsts. Geiger introduced his first 'counter', a device capable measuring individual alpha particles, in 1908, whilst Rutherford himself discovered the nuclear atom in 1911. Six year later, the experiments of Rutherford and his team succeeded in creating an artificial nuclear reaction popularly, though not entirely accurately, described as 'splitting the atom'.

In the 1960s, the physic department moved to a new facility named after Schuster on Brunswick Street. The old building was given over to psychology and, in 2006, was named after Rutherford. Used mainly for administrative purposes, it is Grade II listed.

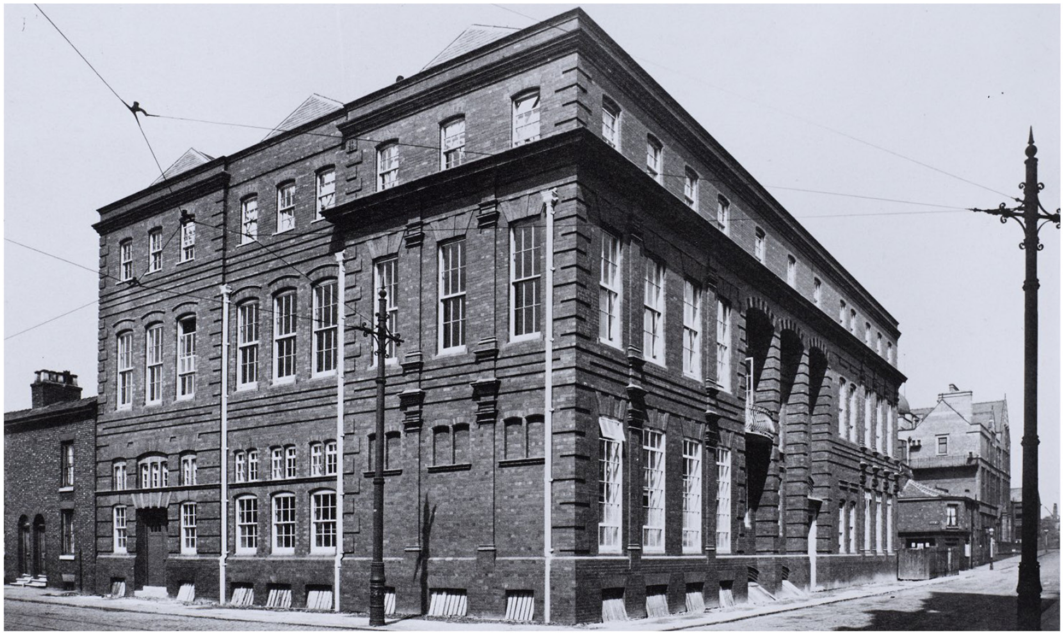
WHITWORTH LABORATORY

1909

Having designed the Physics Laboratory, the architect J. W. Beaumont was commissioned to design larger laboratories for the Engineering Department on a site further along Coupland Street.

These replaced earlier laboratories, opened in 1887 and funded through donations provided by the legatees of Joseph Whitworth and the local engineering firm of Mather and Platt.

Beaumont's design was for a three storey building, largely of red brick with stone dressings around the main entrance. In 2003, it was combined with a later Physics Laboratory (1930) designed by Percy Scott Worthington to create a new centre for Music and Drama. The facility is named after the former Vice-Chancellor Martin Harris, and houses the 350-seat Cosmo Rodewald Concert Hall, the John Thaw Studio Theatre and an electroacoustic music studio.



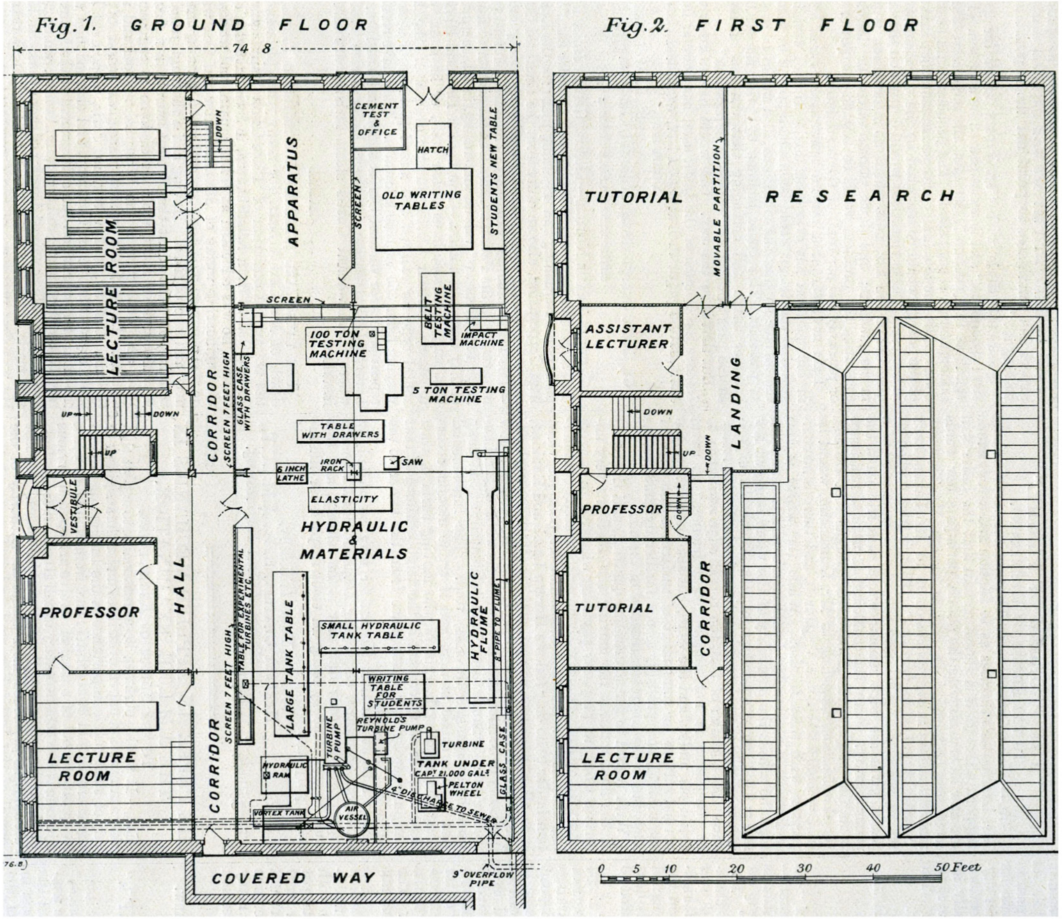


Fig. 1. GROUND FLOOR
74 8
LECTURE ROOM
DOWN
APPARATUS
SCREEN
CEMENT TEST & OFFICE
HATCH
OLD WRITING TABLES
STUDENTS NEW TABLE
SCREEN
BELT TESTING MACHINE
IMPACT MACHINE
100 TON TESTING MACHINE
5 TON TESTING MACHINE
UP
DOWN
UP
CORRIDOR
SCREEN 7 FEET HIGH
GLASS CASE WITH DRAWERS
TABLE WITH DRAWERS
6 INCH LATHE
IRON RACK
SAW
ELASTICITY
VESTIBULE
HYDRAULIC & MATERIALS
PROFESSOR
HALL
TABLE FOR EXPERIMENTAL TURBINES ETC.
LARGE TANK TABLE
SMALL HYDRAULIC TANK TABLE
HYDRAULIC FLUME
8" PIPE TO FLUME
WRITING TABLE FOR STUDENTS
REYNOLDS TURBINE PUMP
TURBINE PUMP
TURBINE
TANK UNDER CAPY 21,000 GALS
PELTON WHEEL
GLASS CASE
HYDRAULIC RAM
LECTURE ROOM
CORRIDOR
SCREEN 7 FEET HIGH
VORTEX TANK
AIR VESSEL
4" DISCHARGE TO SEWER
COVERED WAY
9" OVERFLOW PIPE
Fig. 2. FIRST FLOOR
TUTORIAL
MOVABLE PARTITION
RESEARCH
ASSISTANT LECTURER
LANDING
DOWN
UP
DOWN
PROFESSOR
DOWN
TUTORIAL
CORRIDOR
LECTURE ROOM
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Feet

Top right: The Whitworth Laboratory (1909) with the Physics Laboratory on the right further along Coupland Street.

Right: Floor plans of the Whitworth Engineering Laboratories, 1909.

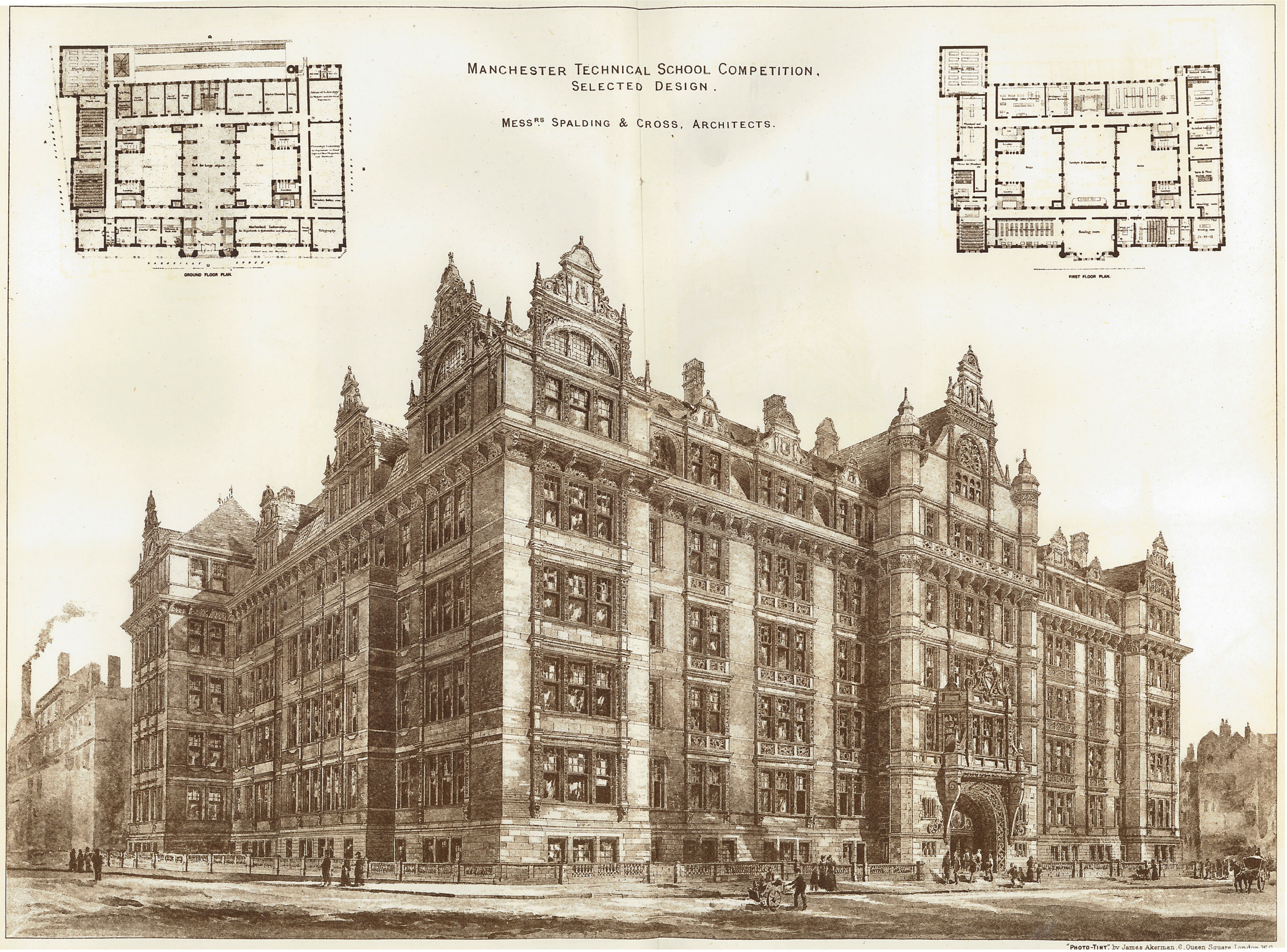
MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY – LATER RENAMED THE SACKVILLE STREET BUILDING

1902

Following the death of the renowned engineer Joseph Whitworth in January 1887, Manchester gained itself a significant benefactor, with the 'tenour [sic] of the will' making it clear that Whitworth wished his legatees to continue the 'promotion of technical and higher education' in the city.

Initially this took the form of the Whitworth Institute of Art and Industry, a merger of the Manchester Technical School and Mechanics' Institute and the Manchester School of Art (formed in 1824 and 1838 respectively). However, with the passing of the 1889 Technical Instruction Act which required local councils to form committees to develop technical education, the institute came under the control of Manchester Corporation. In the last decade of the nineteenth-century, several technical colleges were built by local councils with the purpose of providing vocational training for adults. Manchester was no different.

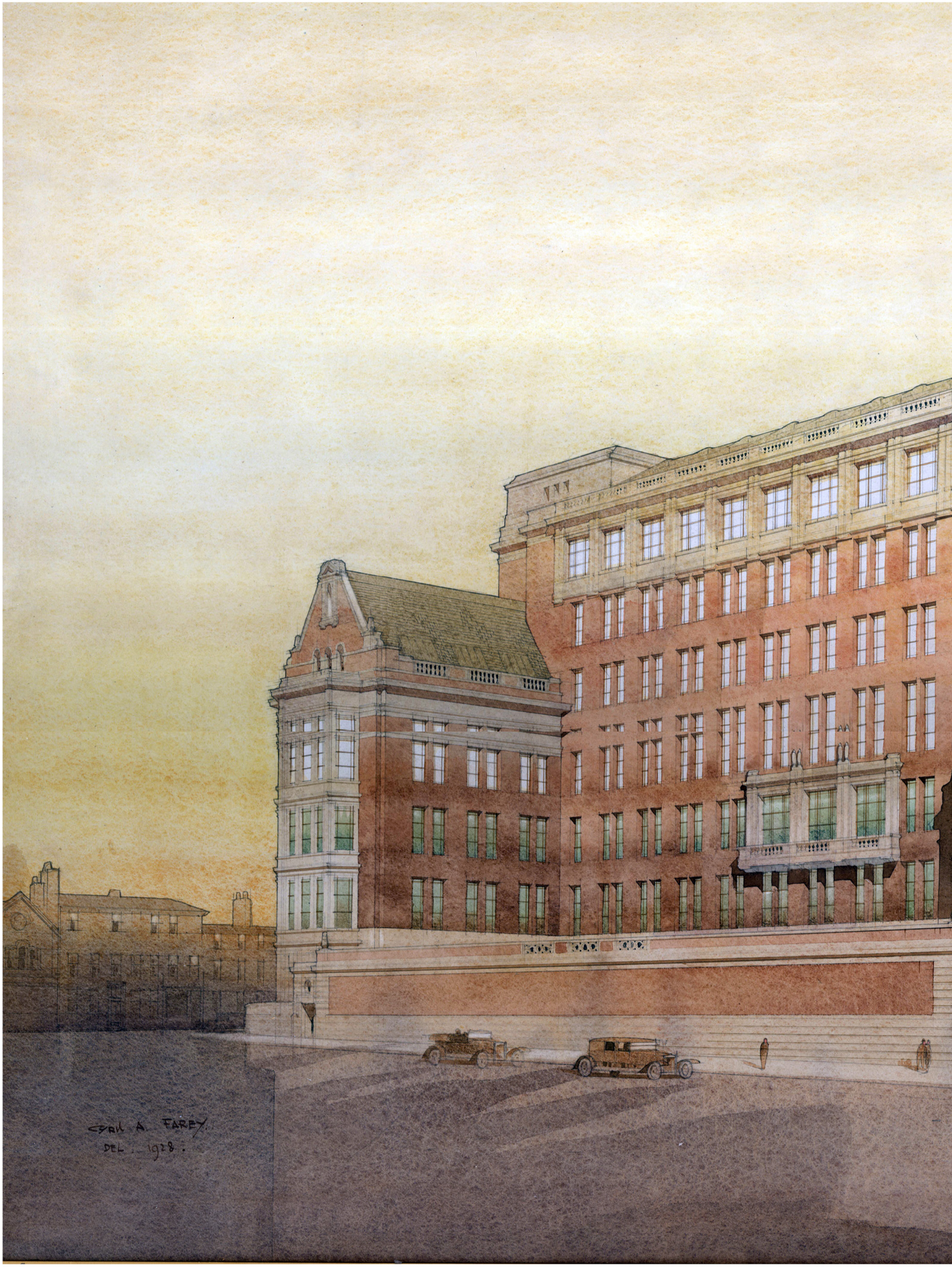
External view of the completed Municipal College of Technology looking south along Sackville Street.

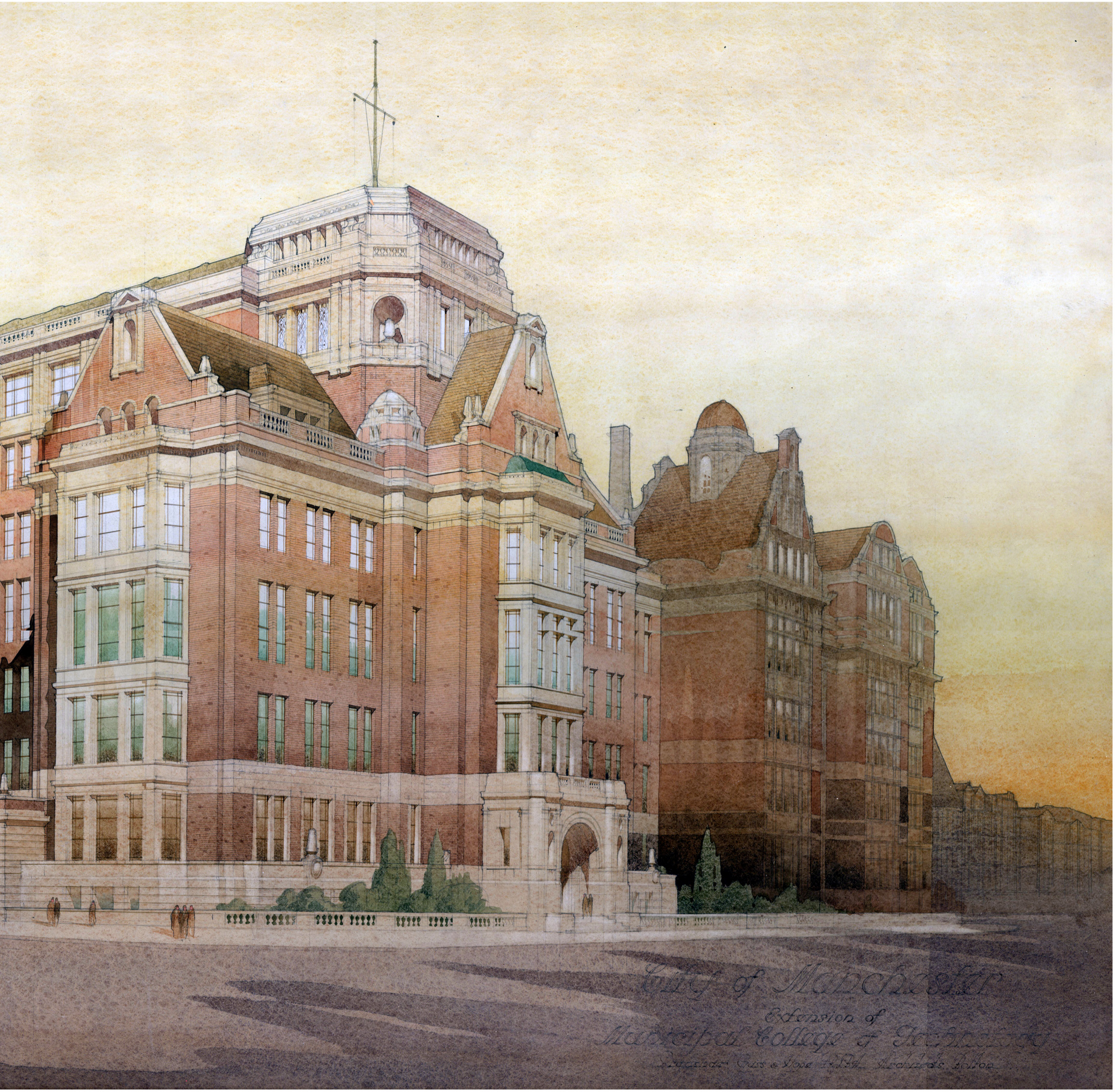

MANCHESTER TECHNICAL SCHOOL COMPETITION,
SELECTED DESIGN.
MESSRS SPALDING & CROSS, ARCHITECTS.
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.
"PHOTO-TINT" by James Akerman, 6, Queen Square London W.C.

Artist's impression and plans for the proposed Manchester Technical School, taken from Building News, September 1892.

In 1892, an architectural competition was held for the design of Manchester's new Municipal College of Technology, with the University's favoured architect Alfred Waterhouse appointed to judge the entries. The new building was to include office and teaching accommodation for thirteen self-contained departments. These included Mechanical Engineering; Applied Physics and Electrical Engineering; Textile Trades; Applied Chemistry; Dyeing and Finishing; Brewing; Metallurgy; Building Trades; Letterpress and Lithographic Printing; Industrial Design; Commercial Subjects; and, somewhat vaguely, another for 'Women's Work'. The building was to have a single main entrance and vestibule leading to a ground floor exhibition hall above which a further hall was to be accessed via a staircase. The site chosen for the building was on Sackville Street which, due to the constraint of being located in the city, meant that a building of five or six storeys would be necessary.

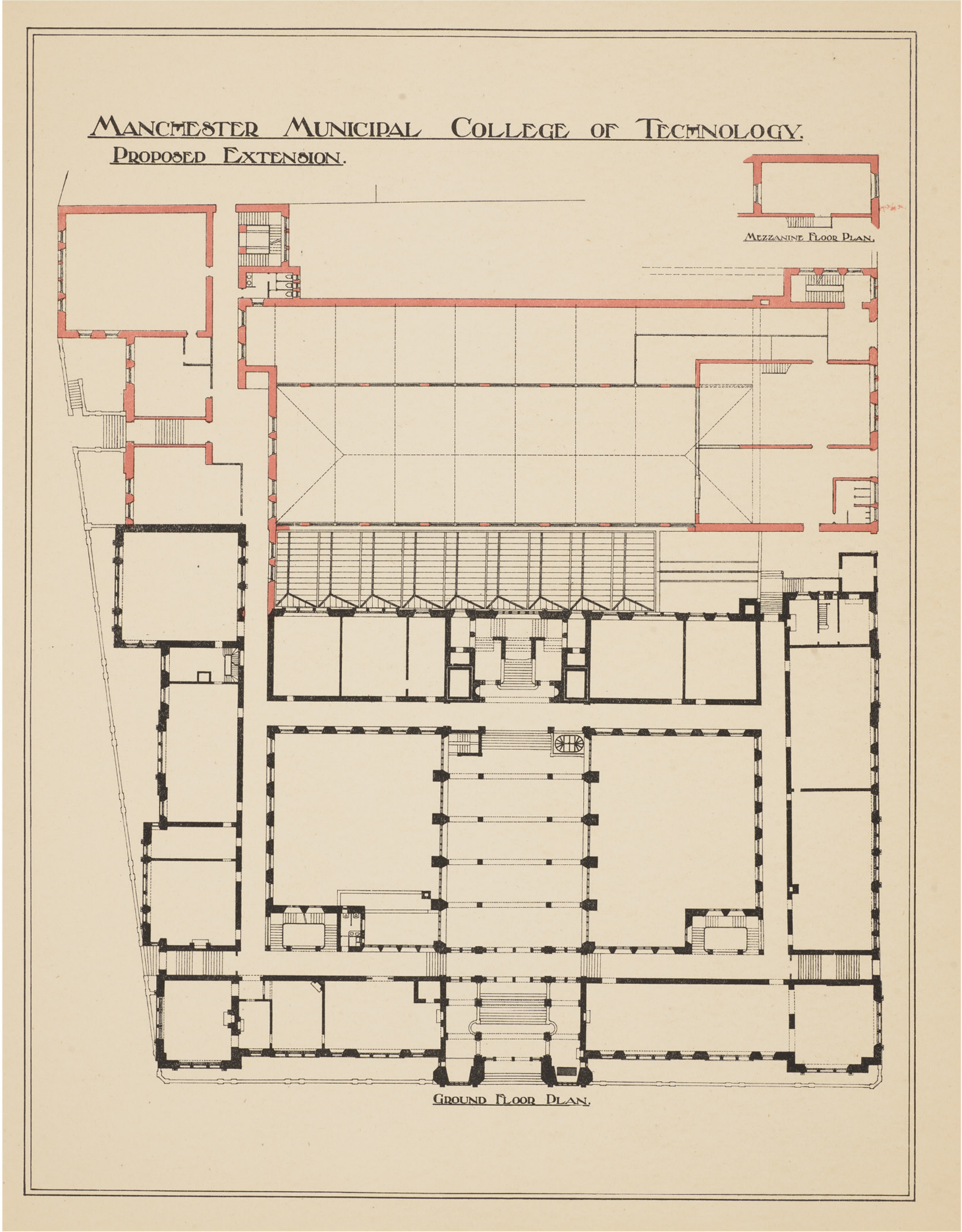
Artist's impression of the proposed extension showing the Cobourg Street elevation as viewed from Fairfield Street. Painted by Cyril A. Farey, 1928.


CYRIL A. FAREY.
DEL. 1928.

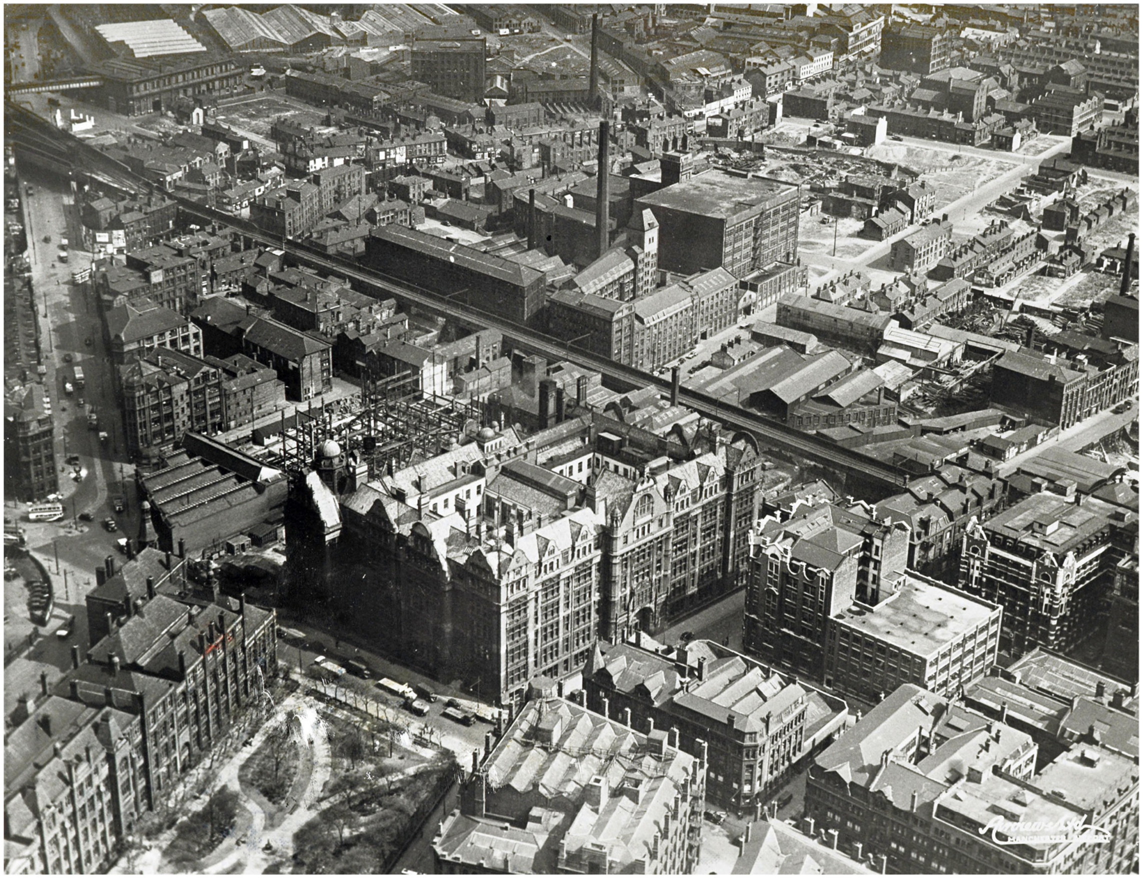

City of Manchester
Extension of
Municipal College of Technology
Bradshaw Gass & Hope F.R.I.B.A. Architects Bolton

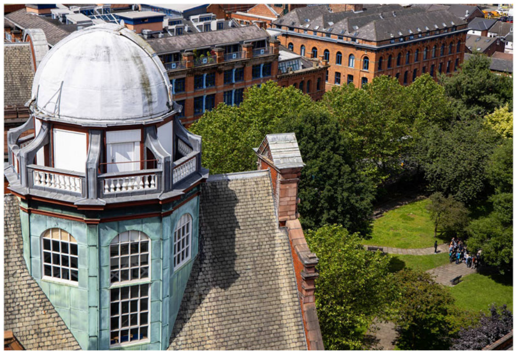
The competition attracted 26 entrants with the designs being exhibited at the Municipal School of Art on Cavendish Street. Proposals from the Manchester-based architect Theodore Sington and the London-based practices of Gibson and Russell and Ernest Runtz and F. R. Farrow were placed as runners-up, and although unsuccessful, another scheme by the Glasgow-based John Honeyman and Keppie received national coverage in the architectural press. The winning entry, however, was that of the London firm, Spalding and Cross.

Their proposal was for a large rectangular building, rising five storey with basement and attics and incorporating two internal courtyards. Constructed of red brick and red sandstone dressings with a terracotta slate mansard roof, the building opened in 1902. Although the interwar years generally represent something of a hiatus in the development of technical education in Britain, with widespread economic depression meaning that there was little pressure from within industry to advance technical expertise, plans were prepared to expand the Manchester Municipal College of Technology, as it was named in 1918, by the local firm of Bradshaw, Gass and Hope. Begun in 1927, financial difficulties and the onset of the Second World War, meant that the project was suspended at the request of the Government, its steel frame standing as a rusting landmark within the city until its eventual completion in 1957.



Floor plan of the proposed extension by Bradshaw, Gass and Hope on vacant land adjacent to the existing College.





The Godlee Observatory and its domed papier-mâché roof overlooking Sackville Gardens.

GODLEE OBSERVATORY

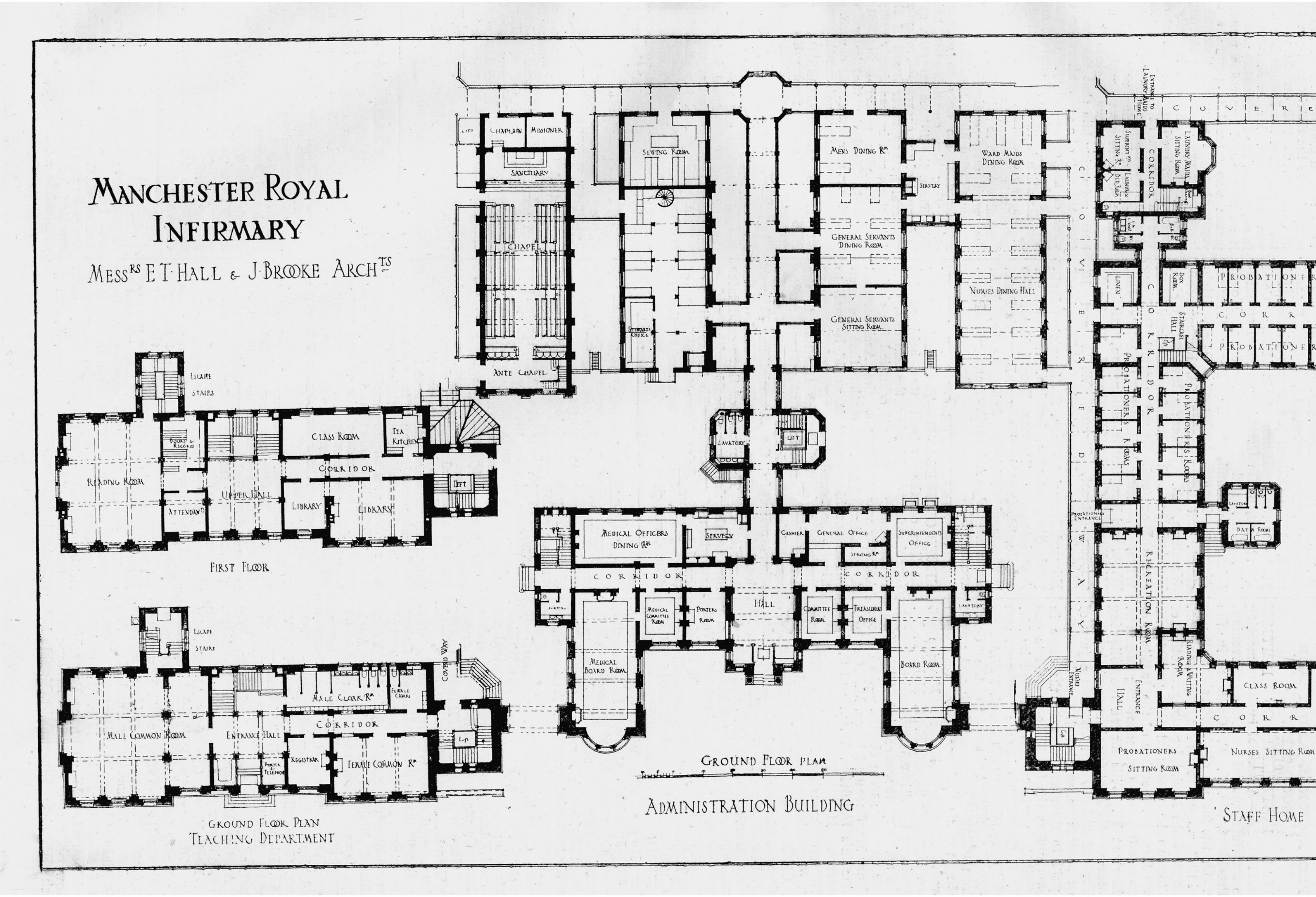
On the north facing side of the Sackville Street Building at roof level is the Godlee Observatory, an astronomical observatory which, as part of the building's original design, was paid for by Francis Godlee of the firm Simpson and Godlee, cotton manufacturers and calico printers. The observatory was home to the Manchester Astronomical Society, and was accessed via a wrought iron staircase and trap door. Under a dome constructed from papier-mâché were housed two telescopes made by Grubb of Dublin. The observatory closed permanently in November 2022 as part of the University's plans to vacate and redevelop the former UMIST campus. The Sackville Street Building and its observatory hold Grade II listed status.

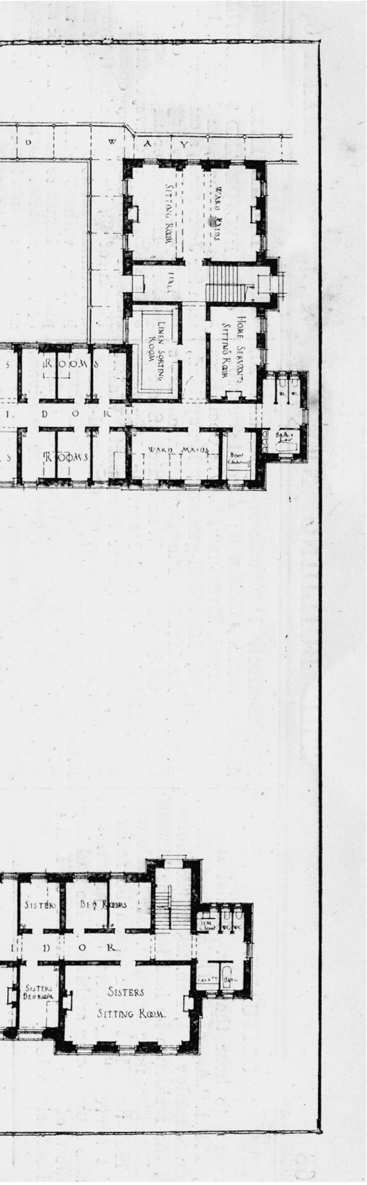
Top left: Aerial photograph of the extension under construction. Begun in 1927, the Second World War delayed completion until 1957.

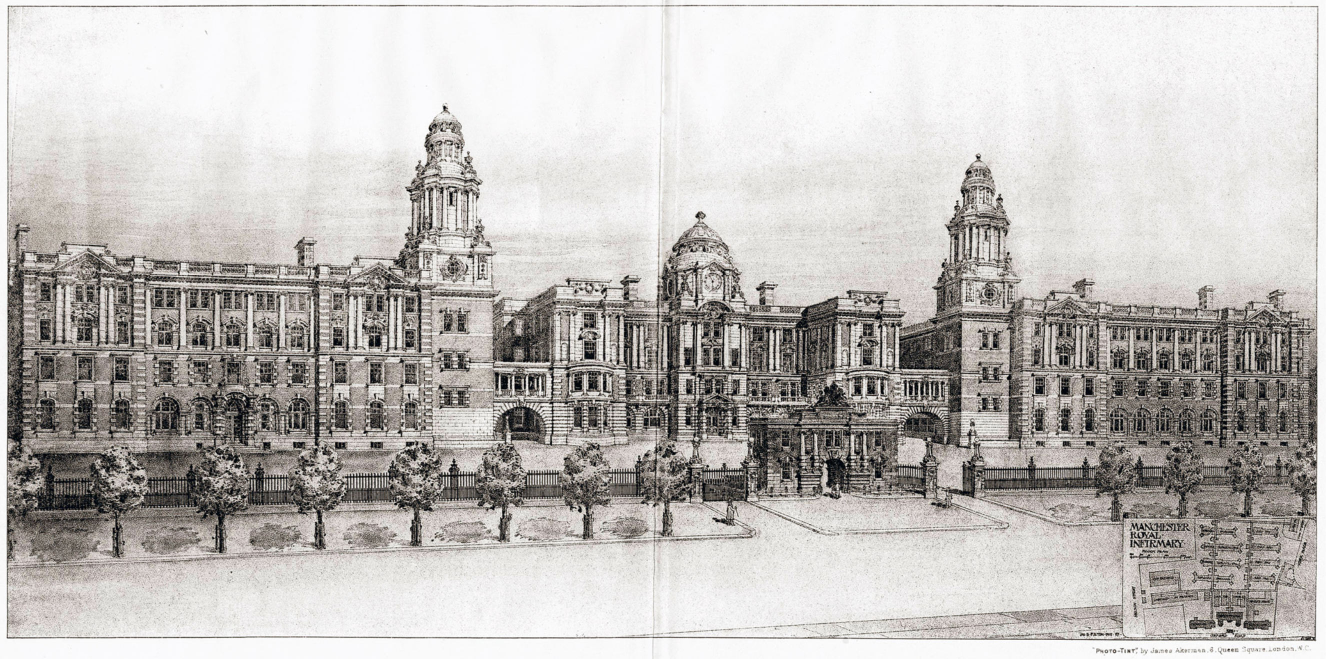
Left: View of the Sackville building in 2009 flanked by the brick railway viaduct constructed in 1839 and now Grade II listed.

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY

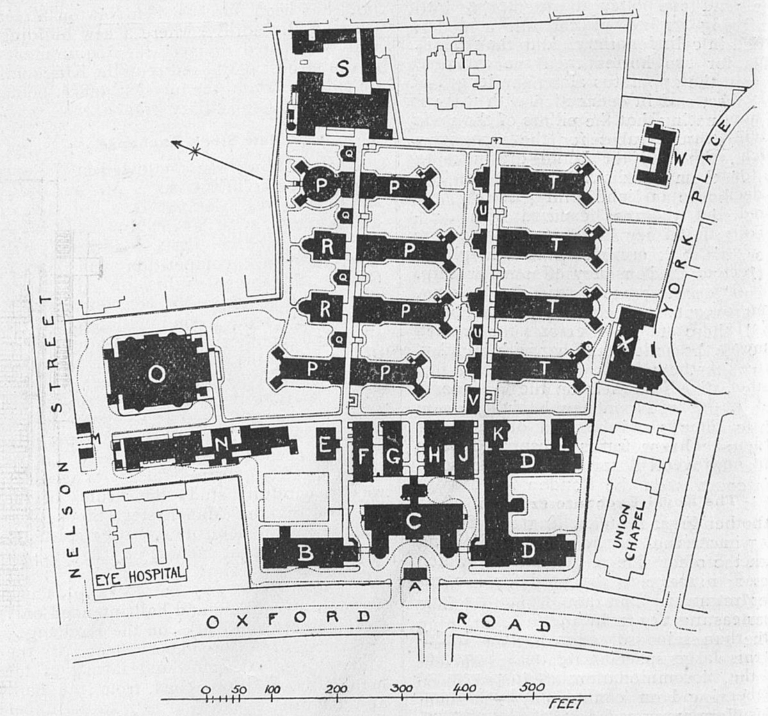
1909


Manchester Royal Infirmary
Messrs E.T. Hall & J. Brooke Archts
Escape Stairs
Books & Records
Class Room
Tea Kitchen
Corridor
Reading Room
Attendant
Upper Hall
Library
Library
Lift
First Floor
Escape Stairs
Covered Way
Male Cloak Rm
Female Cloak
Corridor
Male Common Room
Entrance Hall
Porter & Telephone
Registrar
Female Common Rm
Lift
Ground Floor Plan
Teaching Department
Lift
Chaplain
Missioner
Sanctuary
Chapel
Ante Chapel
Sewing Room
Stewards Office
Mens Dining Rm
Servery
Ward Maids Dining Room
General Servants Dining Room
Nurses Dining Hall
General Servants Sitting Room
Lavatory
Lift
Medical Officers Dining Rm
Servery
Cashier
General Office
Strong Rm
Superintendents Office
Corridor
Corridor
Lavatory
Medical Committee Room
Porters Room
Hall
Committee Room
Treasurers Office
Lavatory
Medical Board Room
Board Room
Ground Floor Plan
Administration Building
Covered Way
Corridor
Entrance to Laundry Maids Home
Laundry Maids Sitting Room
Linen
Probationers
Corridor
Staircase Hall
Probationers Rooms
Probationers Rooms
Probationers Entrance
Bath Room
Recreation Room
Reading & Writing Room
Class Room
Nurses Entrance
Hall
Entrance
Probationers Sitting Room
Nurses Sitting Room
Staff Home


WAY
SITTING ROOM
WARD MAIDS
HALL
LINEN SORTING ROOM
HOME SERVANTS' SITTING ROOM
ROOMS
IDOR
ROOMS
WARD MAIDS
SISTERS
BED ROOMS
IDOR
SISTERS BEDROOM
SISTERS SITTING ROOM


MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY
"PHOTO-TINT" by James Akerman, 6, Queen Square, London, W.C.

ROYAL INFIRMARY MANCHESTER MESSRS E.T.HALL VPRIBA & J.BROOKE ARIBA ARCHTS


S
W
YORK PLACE
P
P
T
R
P
T
R
P
T
Q
U
V
P
P
T
X
O
NELSON STREET
M
N
E
F
G
H
J
K
L
D
C
B
D
EYE HOSPITAL
UNION CHAPEL
A
OXFORD ROAD
0
50
100
200
300
400
500
FEET

NEW ROYAL INFIRMARY BLOCK PLAN.

A, west entrance lodge; B, teaching department; C, administration; D, K, L, female staff home; E, steward's staff quarters; F, chapel; G, stores; H, servants' dining-room; J, nurses' dining-room; M, north entrance lodge; N, casualty, gynæcological inpatients, ear, burns, etc.; O, outpatients' and pharmacy department; P, surgical pavilions; Q, day rooms; R, operating theatres; S, laundry and workshops; T, medical pavilions; U, physicians' rooms; V, matron's office; W, septic pavilion; X, pathological department.

Manchester Royal Infirmary had been established in 1752 and operated from an increasing cramped and ill-suited building on Piccadilly Gardens throughout the nineteenth century.

A decision was taken for the hospital to be relocated to a larger site on Oxford Road and in a new building designed by architects Edwin Hall and John Brooke. It opened officially in 1909 and has subsequently grown into one of the major hospitals for the region and an important neighbour for the University.

(Source: The Builders' Journal, 10 July 1907.)

HALLS OF RESIDENCE: HULME HALL AND ASHBURNE HALL

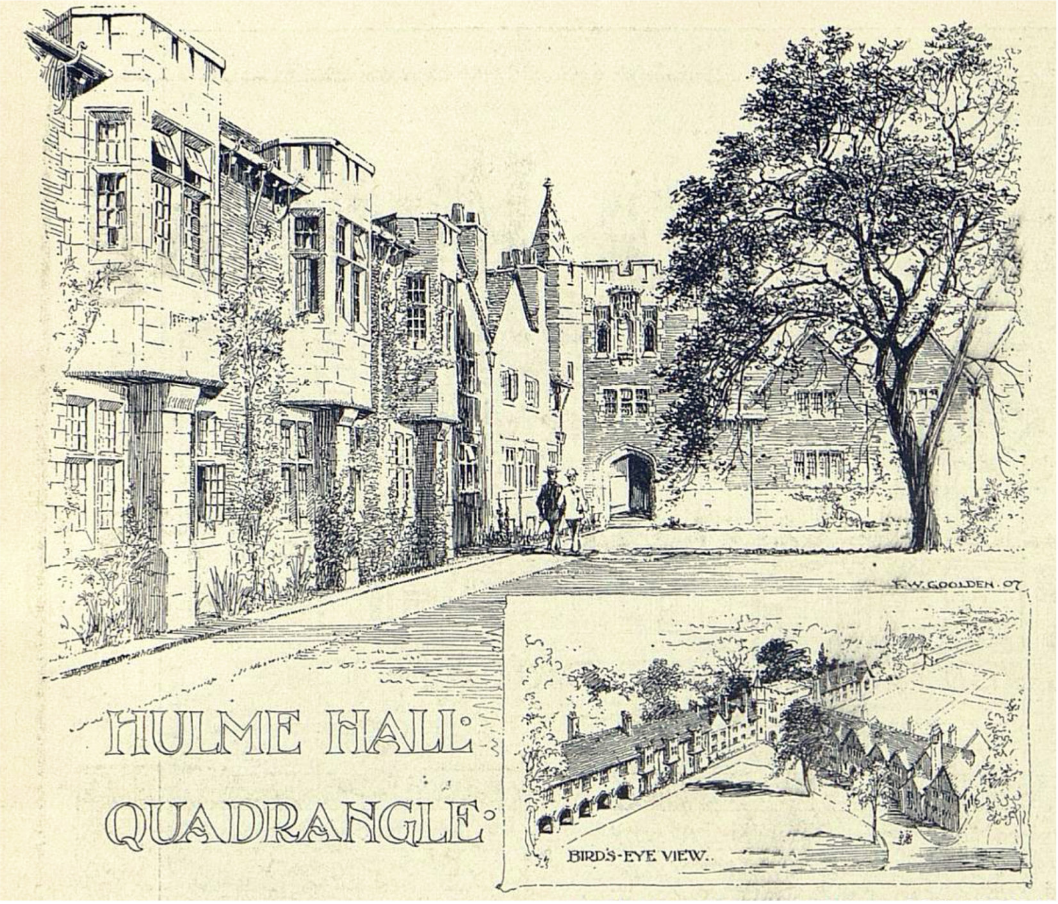
1907-1910

HULME HALL

1907

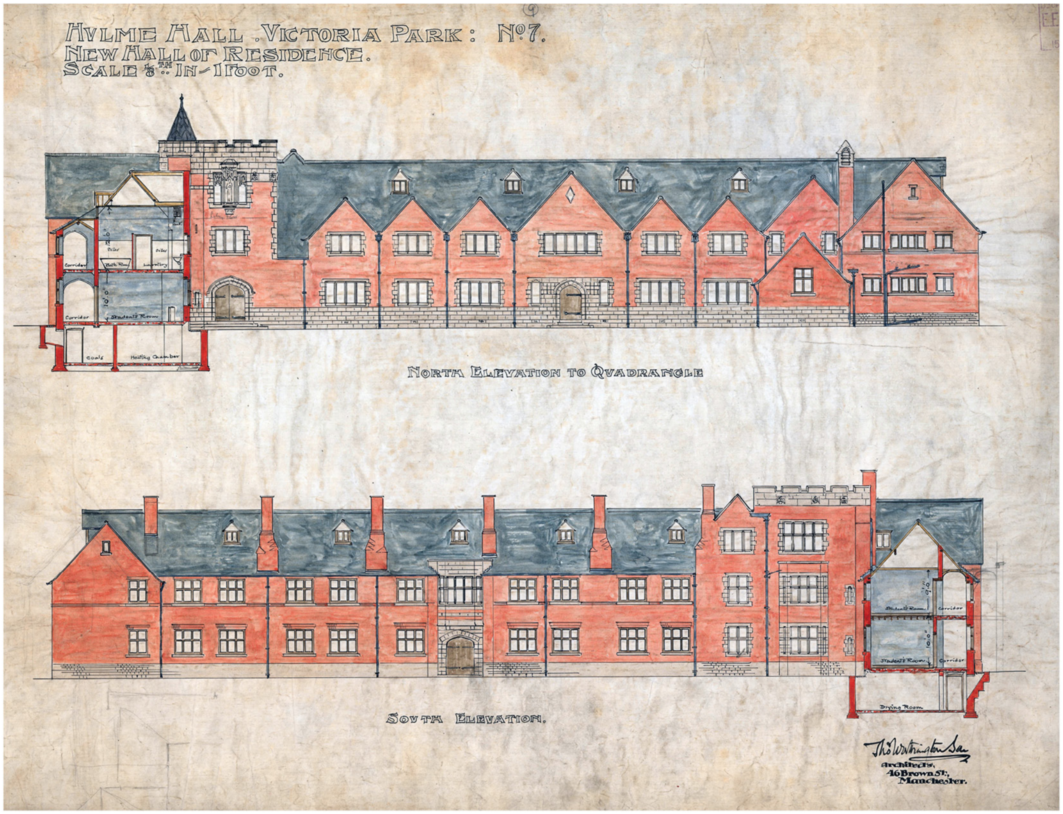
Located in Rusholme, and part of the University's Victoria Park Campus, is Hulme Hall - the oldest student accommodation in Manchester. It was built from 1907 to serve the University, and is named after William Hulme, the Lancashire-born lawyer whose charitable trust, founded in 1691, was an early sponsor of the hall.

The need for the University – then still Owens College – to have its own hall of residence was due to the growing number of students number coming from outside Manchester in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Although unsuccessful in an initial application to the Hulme Trust, the project was championed by Members of Parliament William Houldsworth and Hugh Birley, along with the philanthropist Richard Copley Christie and then president of Owens College Joseph Gouge Greenwood. Having eventually secured funding, plans were made to establish the hall at Victoria Park, south of the city centre.



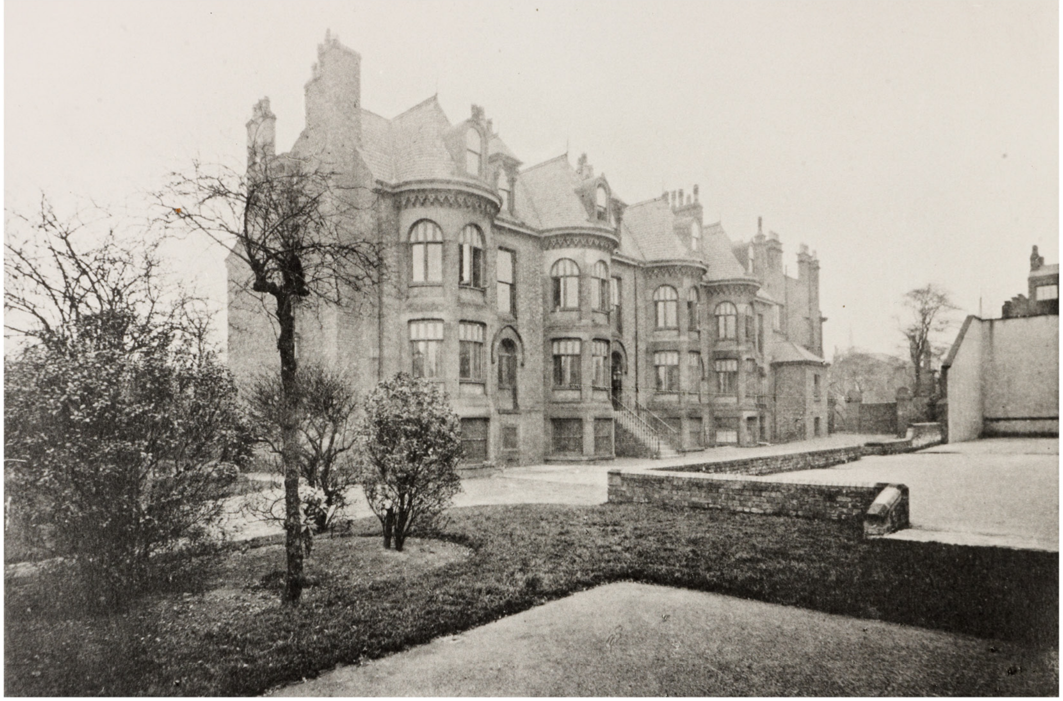
Artist's impression of Hulme Hall. (Source: The Builder's Journal, 10 July 1907.)

Elevation drawing of the proposed Hulme Hall student residences. (Courtesy of the Thomas Worthington and Sons archive at Manchester Metropolitan University Special Collections Museum.)

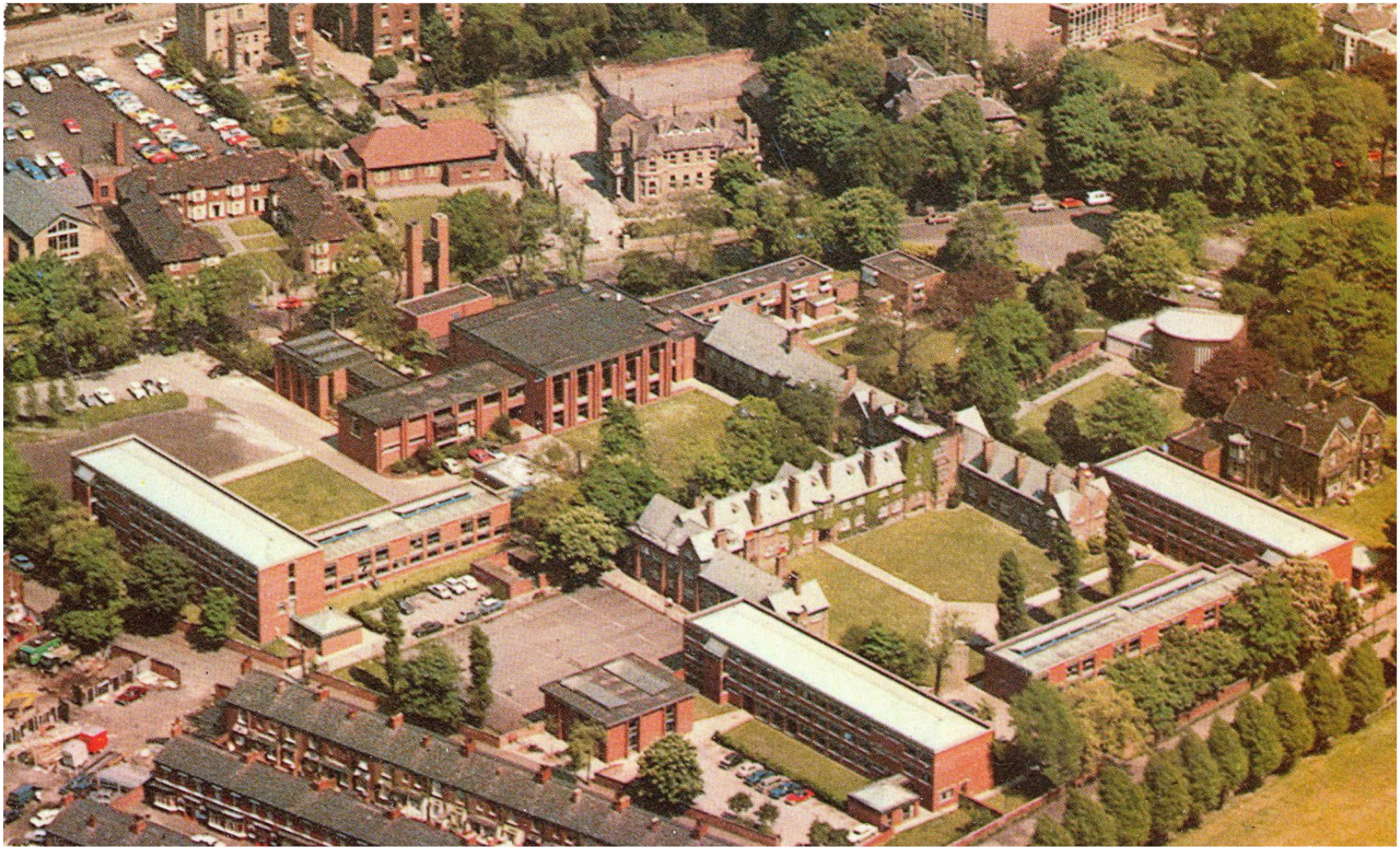

HULME HALL . VICTORIA PARK: No7.
NEW HALL OF RESIDENCE.
SCALE 1/8TH IN - 1 FOOT.
NORTH ELEVATION TO QUADRANGLE
SOUTH ELEVATION
Student's Room
Corridor
Drying Room
Thos Worthington & Son
Architects,
46 Brown St,
Manchester.

Appointed as architect for the project was Percy Scott Worthington of the Manchester-based firm of Thomas Worthington and Son. Born in Crumpsall, north Manchester, Percy was the eldest son of Thomas Worthington. After his father's death in 1909, Percy continued the family business and was joined his younger brother Hubert Worthington in 1913.

Hulme Hall was designed in the Arts and Crafts style, and constructed from red brick with sandstone dressings and a green slate roof. On plan the building consisted of three wings, one on an east-west axis defining two quadrangles to the north and south and the others projecting southwards and northwards at the extremities of the axis. The proposal was mostly of two storeys though a three storey crenelated tower was placed at the eastern most junction. With the hall facilities for students included a library, a music room and a dining hall.



Hulme Hall (1907) is the oldest student accommodation built in Manchester.

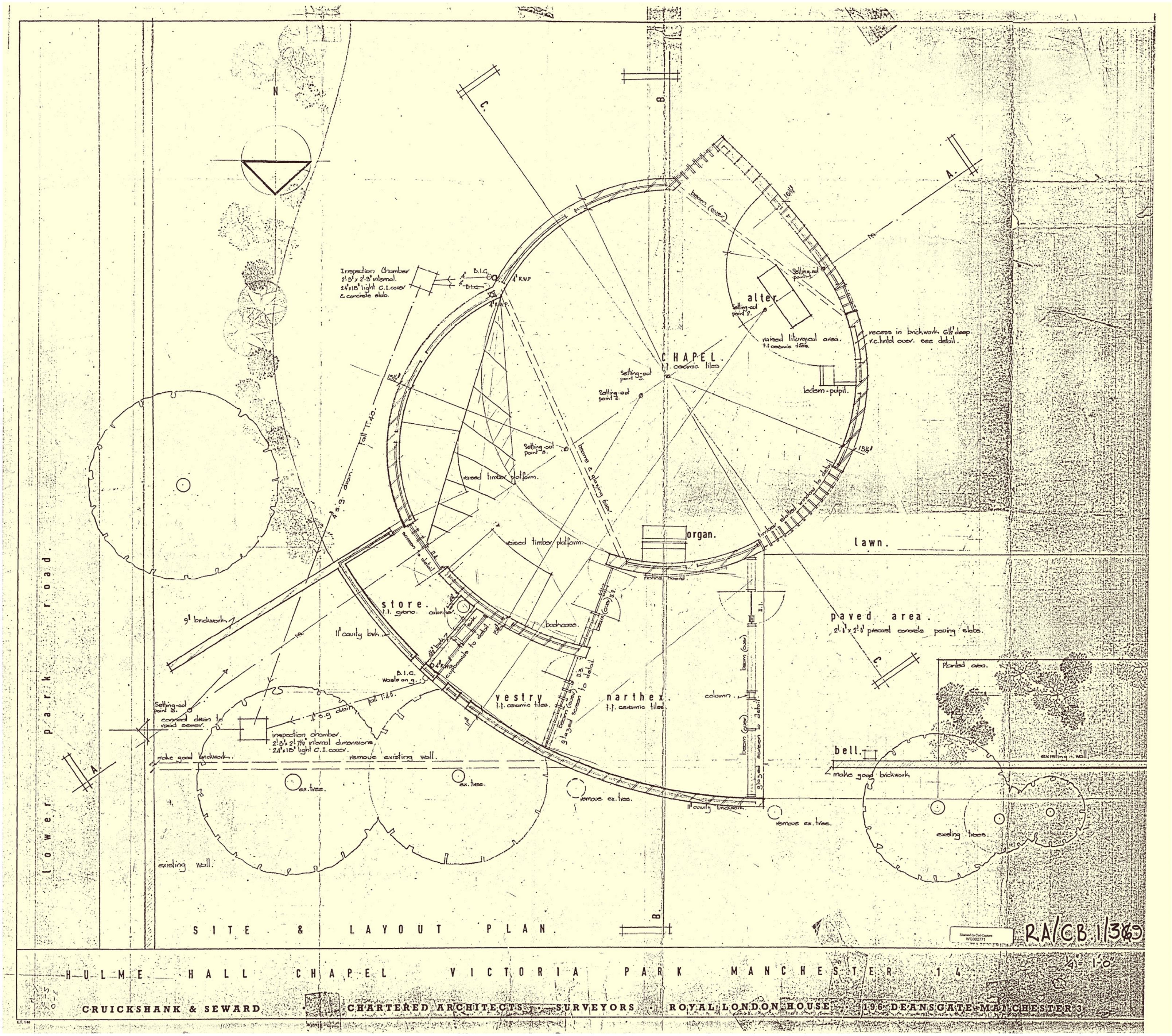


Aerial photograph of Hulme Hall from c.1981 surrounded by 1960s additions. The circular structure, seen right, is Hulme Hall Chapel (1968) designed by Cruickshank and Seward. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+).

Once completed, several neighbouring Victorian villas were acquired by the University such that, by 1926, Hulme Hall sat within an eight acre site. This later facilitated an expansion of the halls with the University facing a rapid growth in student numbers after the Second World Ward. Plans to expand the student residential capacity were announced in the 1950s, and responsibilities for the upkeep of the many independent halls, including Hulme Hall, was assumed by the University in 1962.

In charge of increasing the residential provision at Hulme Hall were the architects Bernard Taylor and Partners. Expansion proposals resulted in most of the existing Victorian villas being demolished in the early 1960s, to be replaced with five modern accommodation blocks. These new building were erected between 1966 and 1967, with three of them named after those individuals key to the halls establishment: namely Christie, Greenwood and Birley. Worthington's original hall was named after Houldsworth and is now a Grade II listed building.

Soon after completion of the new accommodation blocks, an Anglican chapel was erected in the grounds of Hulme Halls. Opened in January 1968, it was design by the architect J.R.G. Seward, son of the founding partner of Cruickshank and Seward. The chapel seats a congregation of 150 persons and was designed to accommodate secular events as well as religious ceremonies.

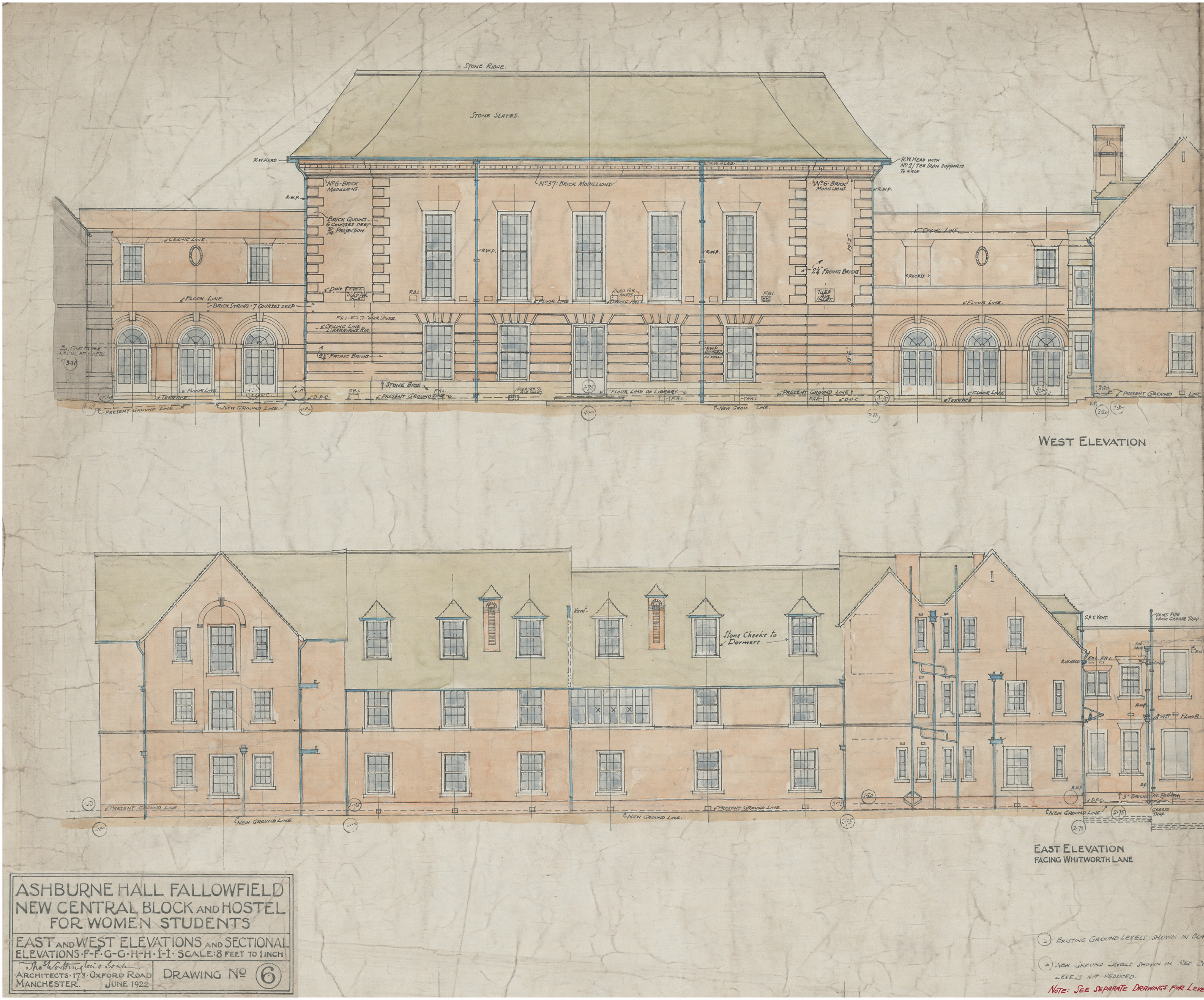


N
C.
B.
A.
Inspection Chamber
2'.3" x 2'.3" internal.
24"x18" light C.I. cover
& concrete slab.
B.I.C.
4" R.W.P.
alter.
Setting-out point 1.
Setting-out point 2.
raised liturgical area.
T.T. ceramic tiles.
recess in brickwork 6½" deep.
r.c. lintol over. see detail.
CHAPEL.
T.T. ceramic tiles
Setting-out point 3.
Setting-out point 4.
Setting-out point 5.
lectern - pulpit.
15½"
beam (over)
beams & glazing over
raised timber platform.
fall 1:40.
4" s.g. drain.
timber slatted window to detail
organ.
notice board.
lawn.
store.
T.T. grano.
calorifier.
9" brickwork
11" cavity bwk.
sink.
cupboards to detail.
bookcase.
B.I.C.
waste on g.
Setting-out point 6.
connect drain to road sewer.
inspection chamber.
2'.3" x 2'.7½" internal dimensions.
24"x18" light C.I. cover.
make good brickwork.
remove existing wall.
vestry
T.T. ceramic tiles.
narthex.
T.T. ceramic tiles.
glazed screen to detail.
beam (over)
column.
paved area.
2'.1" x 2'.0" precast concrete paving slabs.
Planted area.
bell.
make good brickwork
existing wall.
ex. tree.
remove ex. tree.
11" cavity brickwork.
existing trees.
existing wall.
lower park road.
SITE & LAYOUT PLAN.
RA/CB.1/369
HULME HALL CHAPEL VICTORIA PARK MANCHESTER 14
¼" = 1'-0"
CRUICKSHANK & SEWARD · CHARTERED ARCHITECTS · SURVEYORS · ROYAL LONDON HOUSE · 196 DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3

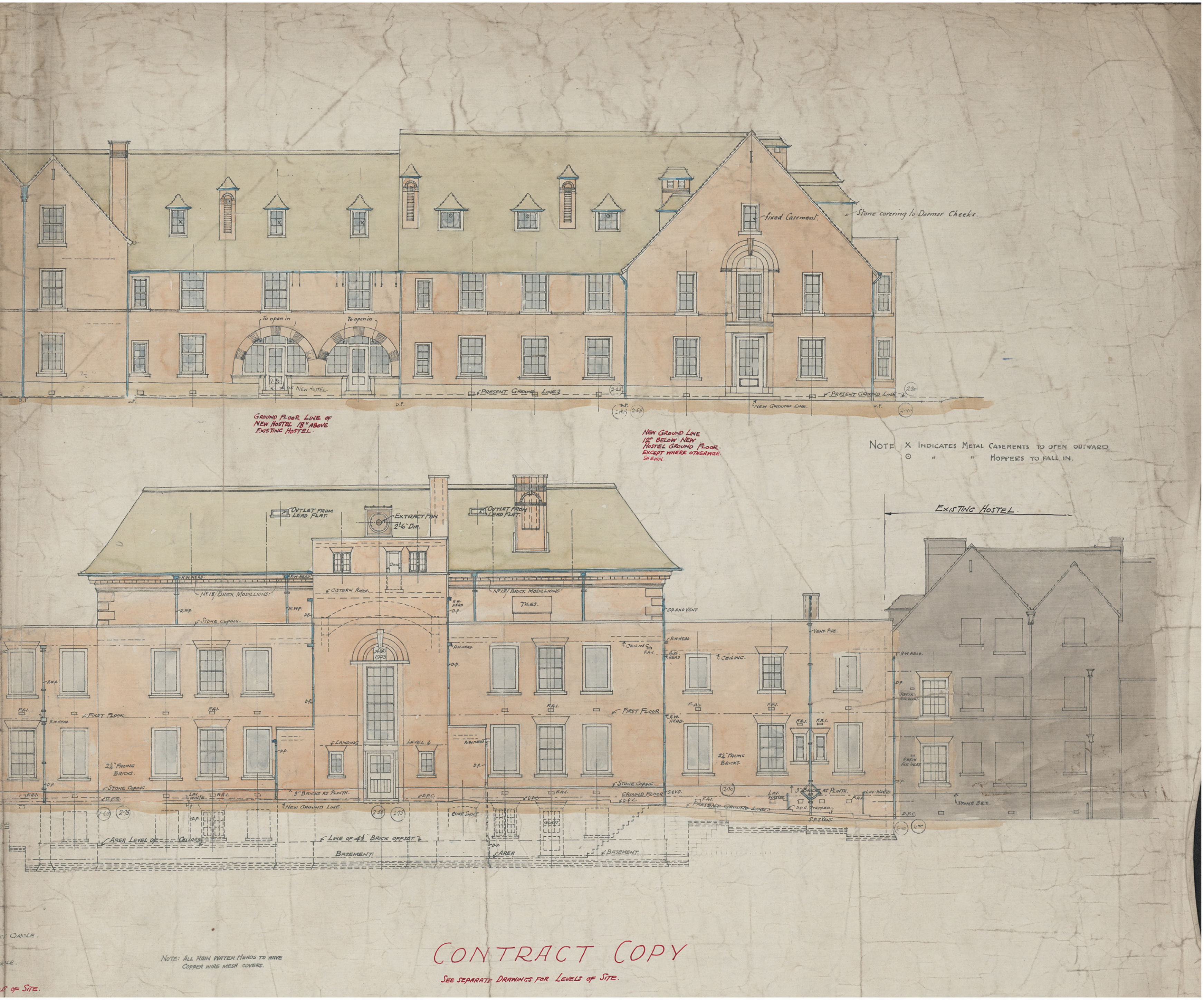
Layout plan by architects Cruickshank and Seward for the proposed new chapel.

ASHBURNE HALL

1910-1933


Stone Ridge.
Stone Slates.
No 37: Brick Modillions
No 6: Brick Modillions
Brick Quoins
Floor Line
Present Ground Line
New Ground Line
Floor Line of Library
WEST ELEVATION
Stone Cheeks to Dormers.
Vent
EAST ELEVATION
FACING WHITWORTH LANE
ASHBURNE HALL FALLOWFIELD
NEW CENTRAL BLOCK AND HOSTEL
FOR WOMEN STUDENTS
EAST AND WEST ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONAL
ELEVATIONS ·F-F·G-G·H-H·I-I· SCALE: 8 FEET TO 1 INCH
Thos Worthington's Sons
·ARCHITECTS·178·OXFORD ROAD
MANCHESTER.
JUNE 1922
DRAWING No ⑥
Existing Ground Levels shown in Bl
New Ground Levels shown in Red
Levels not reduced.
Note: See separate drawings for Leve

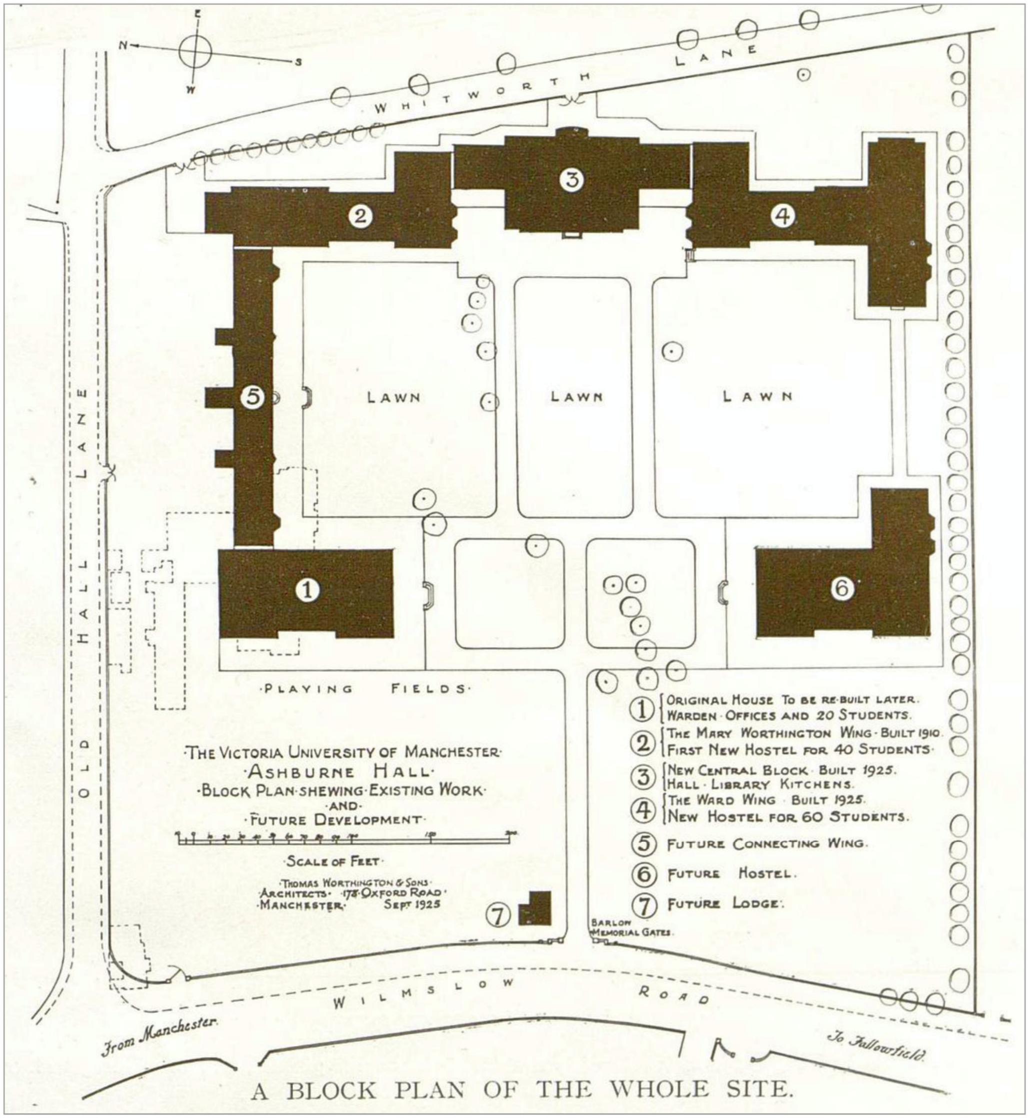
Elevation drawing of the proposed new blocks for Ashburne Hall, 1922.
(Courtesy of the Thomas Worthington and Sons archive at Manchester Metropolitan University Special Collection Museum.)


Fixed Casement.
Stone covering to Dormer Cheeks.
To open in
To open in
Of New Hostel.
Present Ground Line
Present Ground Line
New Ground Line.
Ground Floor Line of New Hostel 18" above Existing Hostel.
New Ground Line 12" below New Hostel Ground Floor. Except where otherwise shewn.
Note X Indicates Metal Casements to open outward
⊙ " " Hoppers to fall in.
Outlet from Lead Flat.
Extract Fan 2'6" Dia.
Outlet from Lead Flat.
Existing Hostel.
Cistern Room.
No 18 Brick Modillions
No 18 Brick Modillions
Tiles.
Stone Coping.
First Floor
First Floor
Ceiling
Ceiling
Landing
2¼" Facing Bricks.
2¼" Facing Bricks.
Stone Coping
3" Bricks as Plinth.
New Ground Line
Present Ground Line
Area Level of Cellars
Line of 4½" Brick offset
Basement.
Basement.
Area
Stone Sett.
Circle.
of Site.
Note: All Rain Water Heads to have Copper wire mesh covers.
Contract Copy
See separate Drawings for Levels of Site.

Approximately one mile south of Hulme Hall is Ashburne Hall, another halls of residence project completed by Percy Scott Worthington on behalf of the University around 1910. Ashburne Hall was founded in 1900 as a hall of residence for female students, and was originally located at Ashburne House, a large villa in Victoria Park.

In 1910, the halls moved to another villa named The Oaks which was located at the junction of Wilmslow Road and Old Hall Lane in Fallowfield. The property had been bequeathed to the University following the death of the wealthy cotton-merchant Edward Behrens in 1905. Subsequently renamed Ashburne Hall, it was proposed that further purpose built halls be constructed in the grounds of the villa.

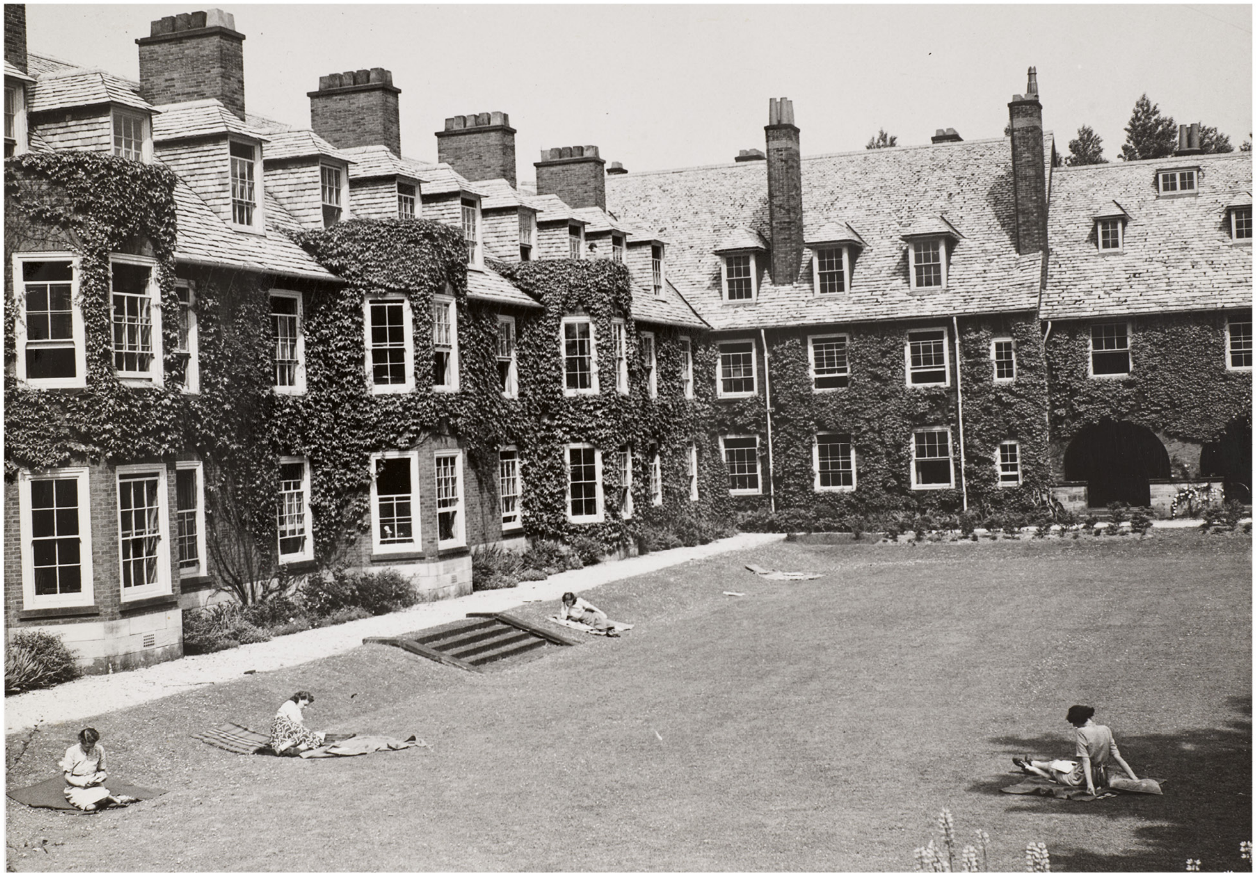
The first of these halls was completed in October 1910 and, housing forty students, it was one of the earliest dedicated women's Halls of Residence to be erected in the country. Two storeys tall plus attic, the building was designed in an Arts and Crafts style with narrow course brickwork, multi-paned sash windows and large stacked chimneys, whilst two the entrances were recessed within large arches to create covered seating areas. The building was named after Mary Worthington, the financial benefactor behind the establishment of a Women's Department at the University.


N
E
S
W
WHITWORTH LANE
OLD HALL LANE
WILMSLOW ROAD
From Manchester
To Fallowfield
LAWN
LAWN
LAWN
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
·PLAYING FIELDS·
·THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER·
·ASHBURNE HALL·
·BLOCK PLAN·SHEWING·EXISTING WORK·
·AND·
·FUTURE DEVELOPMENT·
·SCALE OF FEET·
·THOMAS WORTHINGTON & SONS·
·ARCHITECTS· ·178·OXFORD ROAD·
·MANCHESTER· SEPT 1925
① ORIGINAL HOUSE TO BE RE-BUILT LATER. WARDEN·OFFICES AND 20 STUDENTS.
② THE MARY WORTHINGTON WING·BUILT 1910. FIRST NEW HOSTEL FOR 40 STUDENTS·
③ NEW CENTRAL BLOCK·BUILT 1925. HALL·LIBRARY KITCHENS.
④ THE WARD WING·BUILT 1925. NEW HOSTEL FOR 60 STUDENTS.
⑤ FUTURE CONNECTING WING.
⑥ FUTURE HOSTEL.
⑦ FUTURE LODGE.
BARLOW MEMORIAL GATES.
A BLOCK PLAN OF THE WHOLE SITE.

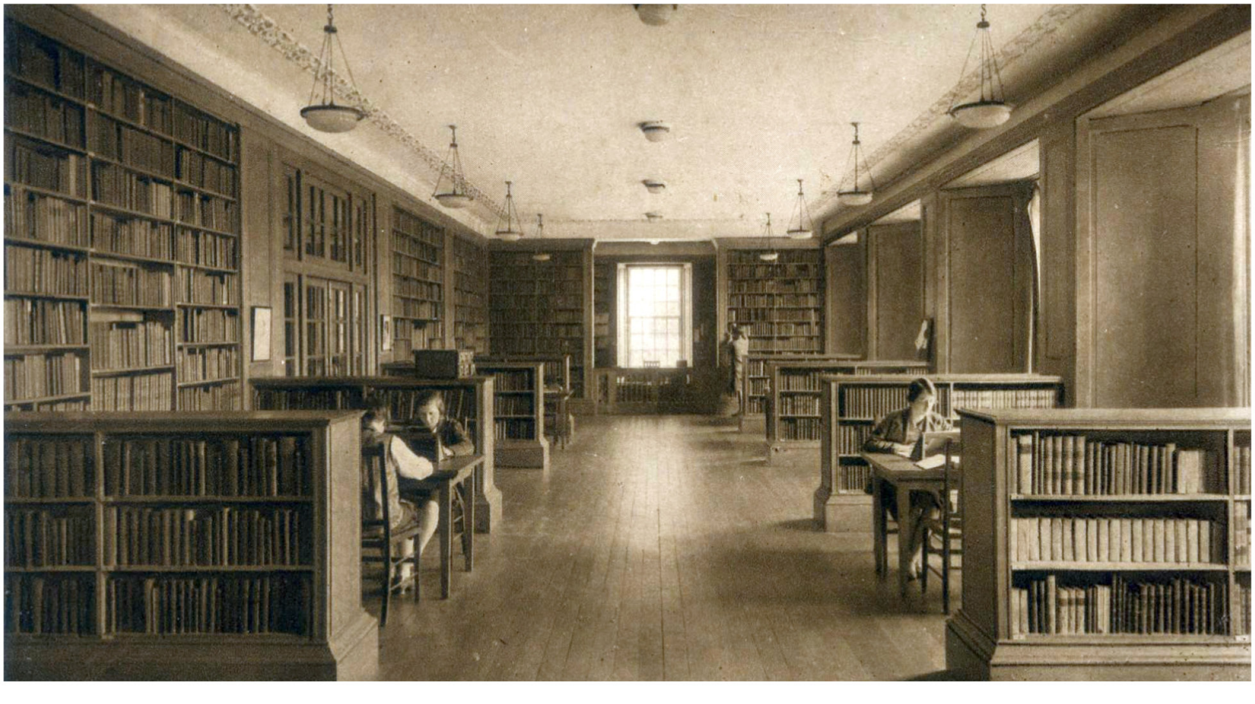
(Source: The Architectural Review, 1 October 1925.)

Further planned additions by Worthington came in the 1920s after delays brought about by the First World War. The 'central block', built between 1924 and 1925, incorporated a large dining hall and a library to house a book collection bequeathed by the University's Chancellor, John Morley, upon his death in 1923. Stylistically the block cohered with the earlier Mary Worthington building, being faced in the same brick but with projecting bay windows. Constructed at the same, to add symmetry to the overall layout, was the Ward Wing. This was named after the recently-deceased historian Adolphus William Ward, a former professor of Owens College and twice Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University (1886-1890 and 1894-1896). A further single story projection at the north end of the Mary Worthington wing was added to housing the nurse's room and surgery. A final addition by Percy Worthington came in 1933 when a makeshift hallway connecting the halls to the original villa was demolished to make way for the Lees Wing. This building was named after Sarah Lees, the first female councillor to be elected in Lancashire, the first female Mayor of Oldham and only the second woman in England to hold such a position.

Worthington's ensemble of buildings, along with The Oaks, have Grade II listed status.



View to the rear of Ashburne Hall showing the recessed arched entrances of the Mary Worthington wing, c.1950s.

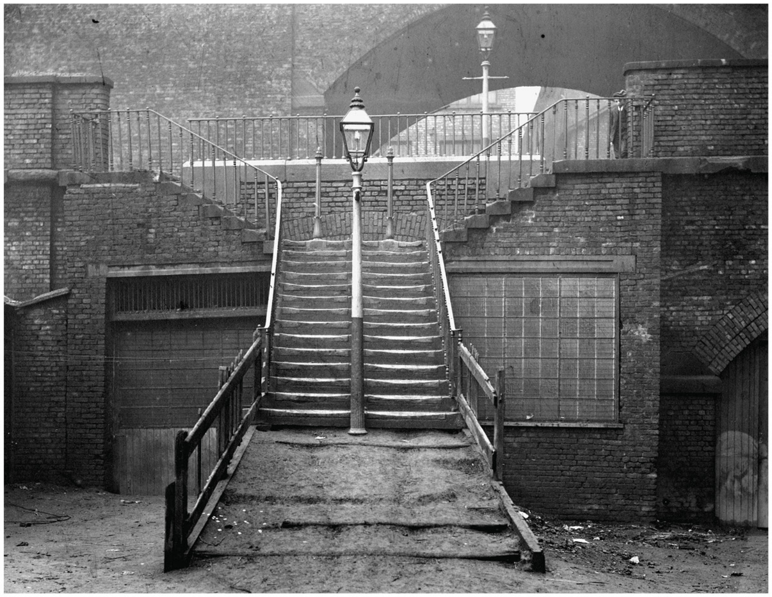


Students in the library at Ashburne Hall, c.1952 (Courtesy of the Bibliothekspostkarten.)

STEPPING INTO THE PAST

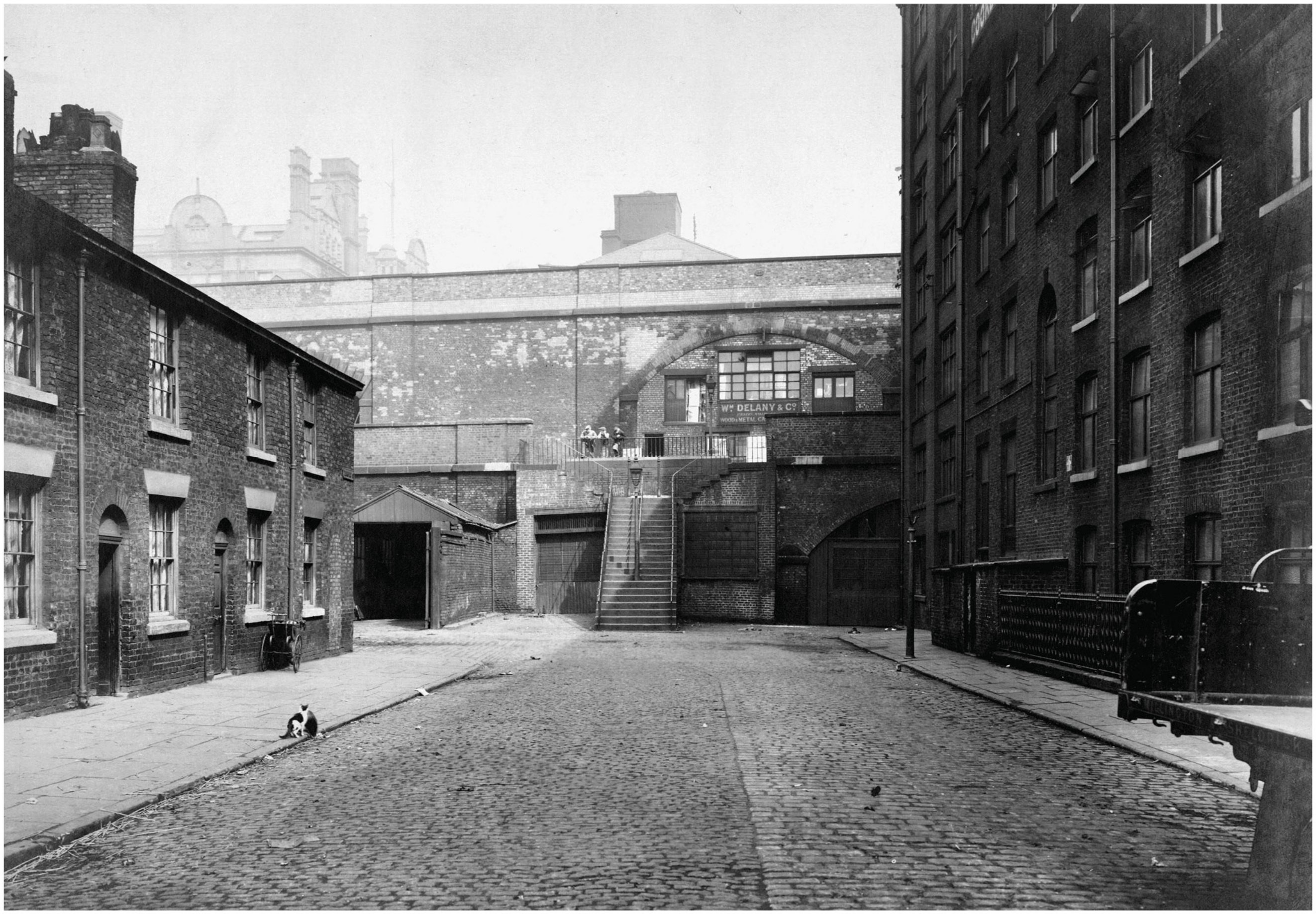
THE STAIRWAY TO ALTRINCHAM STREET

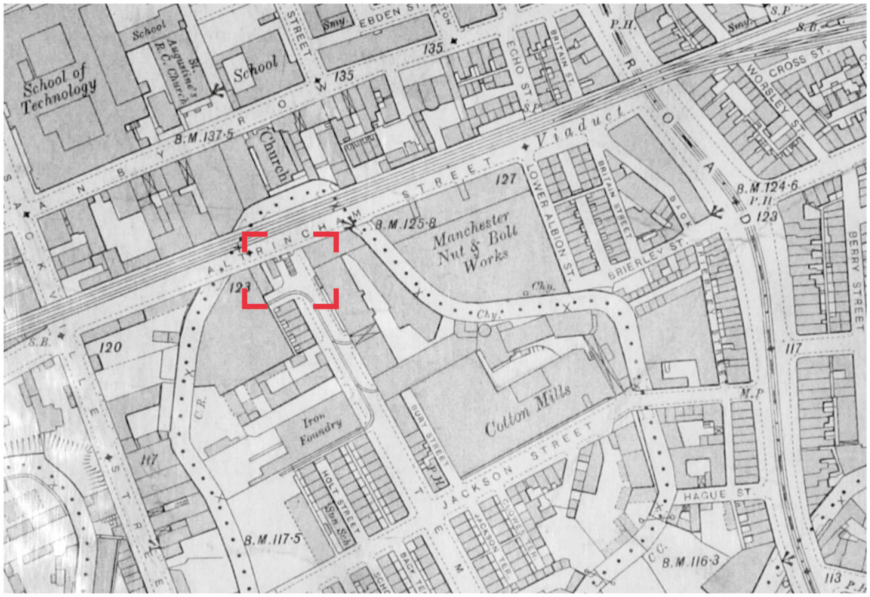
1916

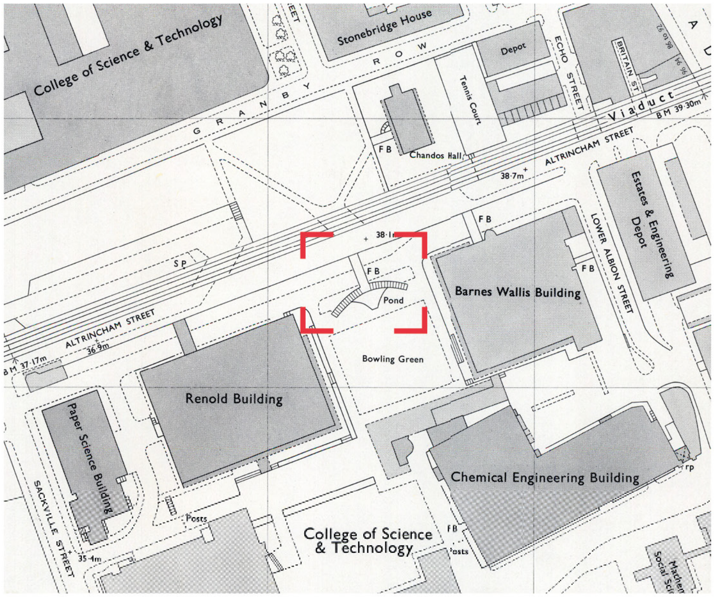


Above: Photograph by A. Bradburn, 1905. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

Right: Steps up from Temple Street to the level of the railway viaduct along Altrincham Street. Photograph by J. Jackson, 1916. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

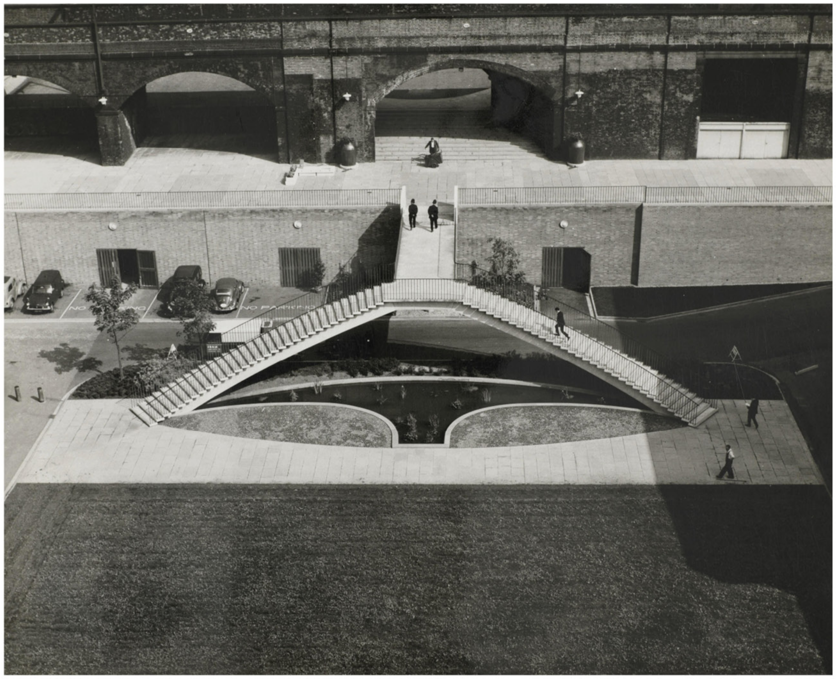



School of Technology
School
St. Augustine's R.C. Church
School
Church
Viaduct
Altrincham Street
Manchester Nut & Bolt Works
Lower Albion St
Brierley St
Iron Foundry
Cotton Mills
Jackson Street
Hague St
Berry Street
B.M.137·5
B.M.125·8
B.M.124·6
B.M.117·5
B.M.116·3


College of Science & Technology
Stonebridge House
Granby Row
Depot
Echo Street
Britain St
Viaduct
Tennis Court
Chandos Hall
Altrincham Street
Estates & Engineering Depot
Lower Albion Street
Pond
Barnes Wallis Building
Bowling Green
Renold Building
Paper Science Building
Sackville Street
Chemical Engineering Building
College of Science & Technology

During the construction of the UMIST campus the area around Temple Street was completely transformed.

The butterfly shaped Worthington stairway was built from Altrincham Street across the service road and down to the lawn in front of the Barnes Wallis Students' Union and Staff House. Standing roughly where the old Victorian steps were, the new floating reinforced concrete stairway opened in 1965 and was named in honour of Sir Hubert Worthington, architectural consultant to UMIST and the University, who had died in 1963.



Top left: Temple Street steps shown on an excerpt of an Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Plan, sheet CIV.11, published 1908.

Top right: The Worthington stairway shown on an excerpt of an Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Plan, sheet SJ8497 NE, published 1971.

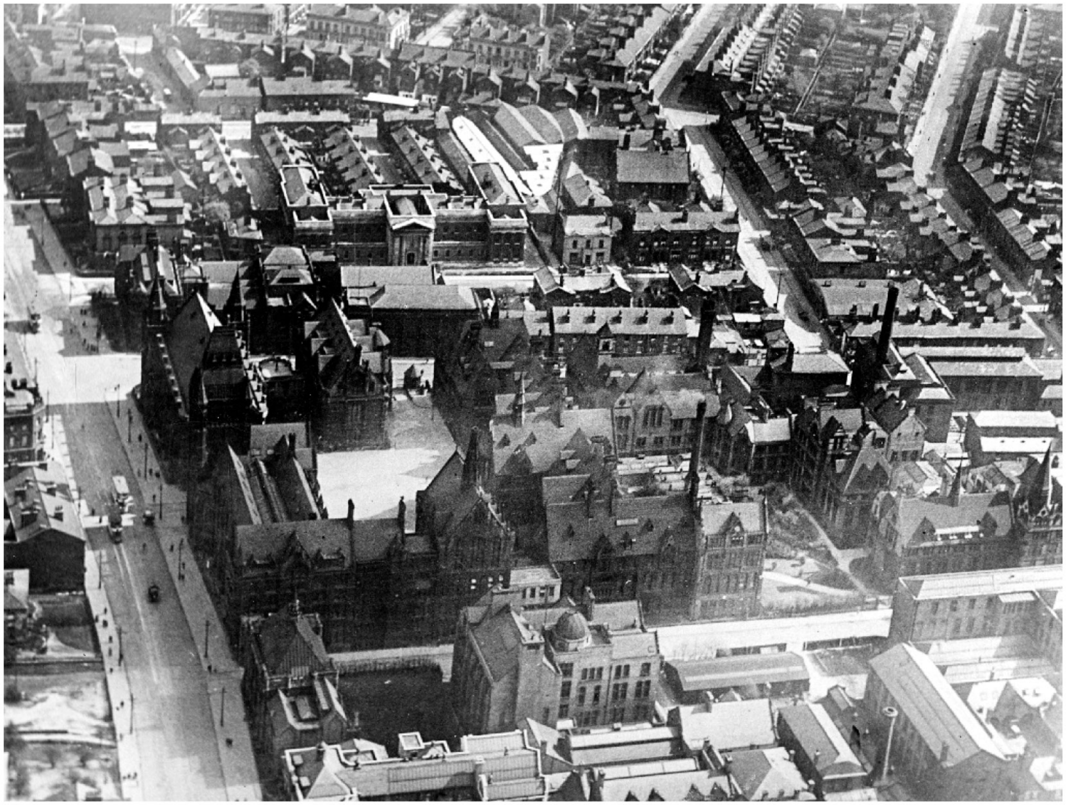
Left: Photograph by A. Taylor, 1966.

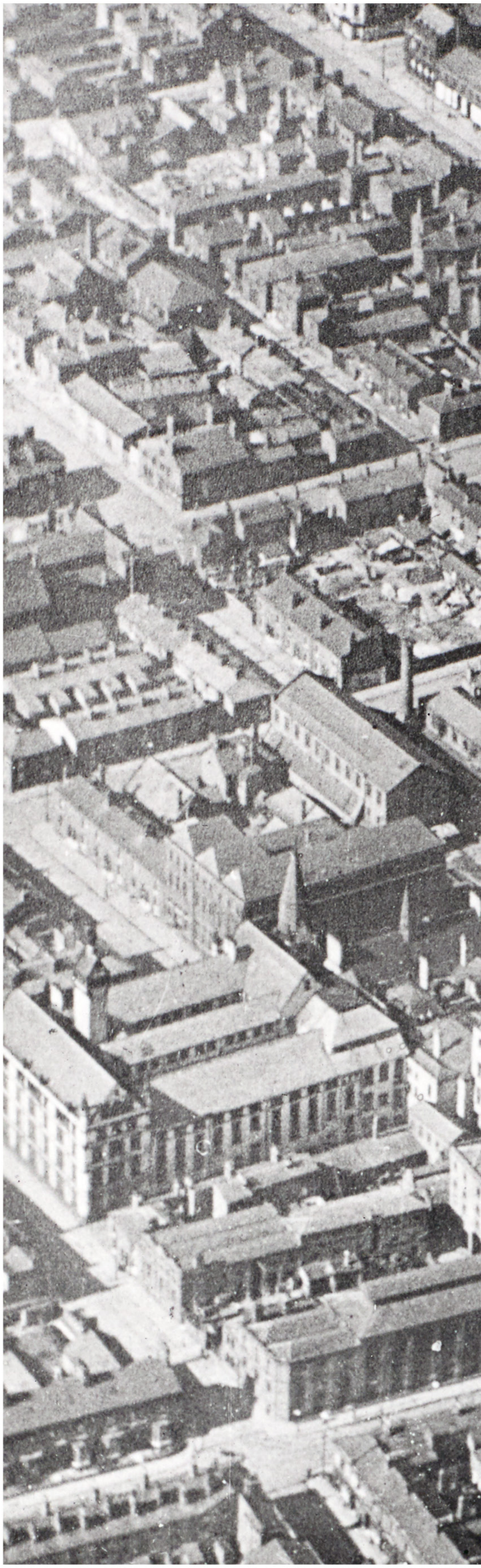
AERIAL VIEWS OF THE CAMPUS

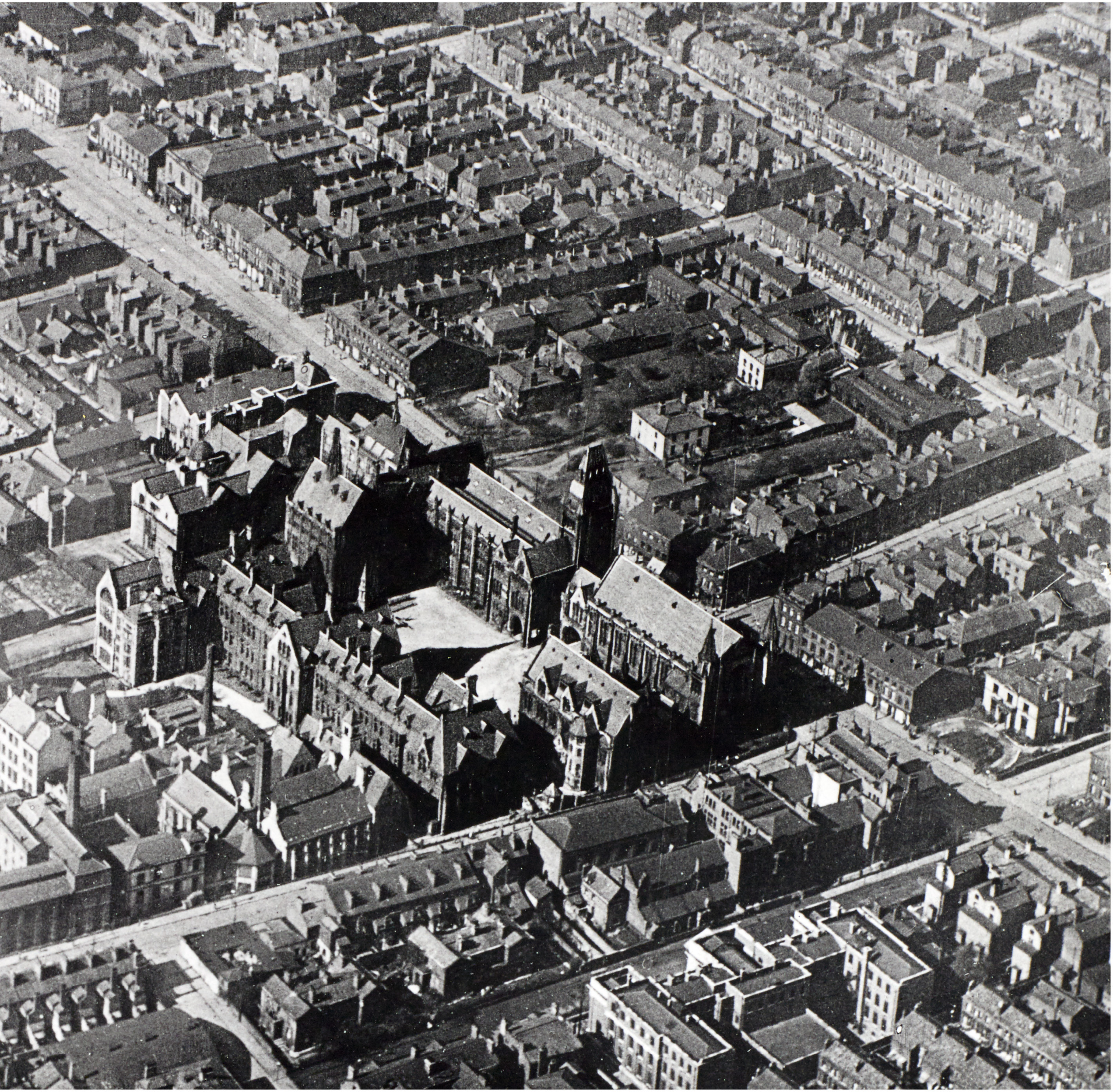
1919

Right: Aerial photograph of the campus, c.1919. The view includes the then recently completed Arts Building (now the Samuel Alexander Building) on Lime Grove.

Below: The campus looking south, c.1922. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)







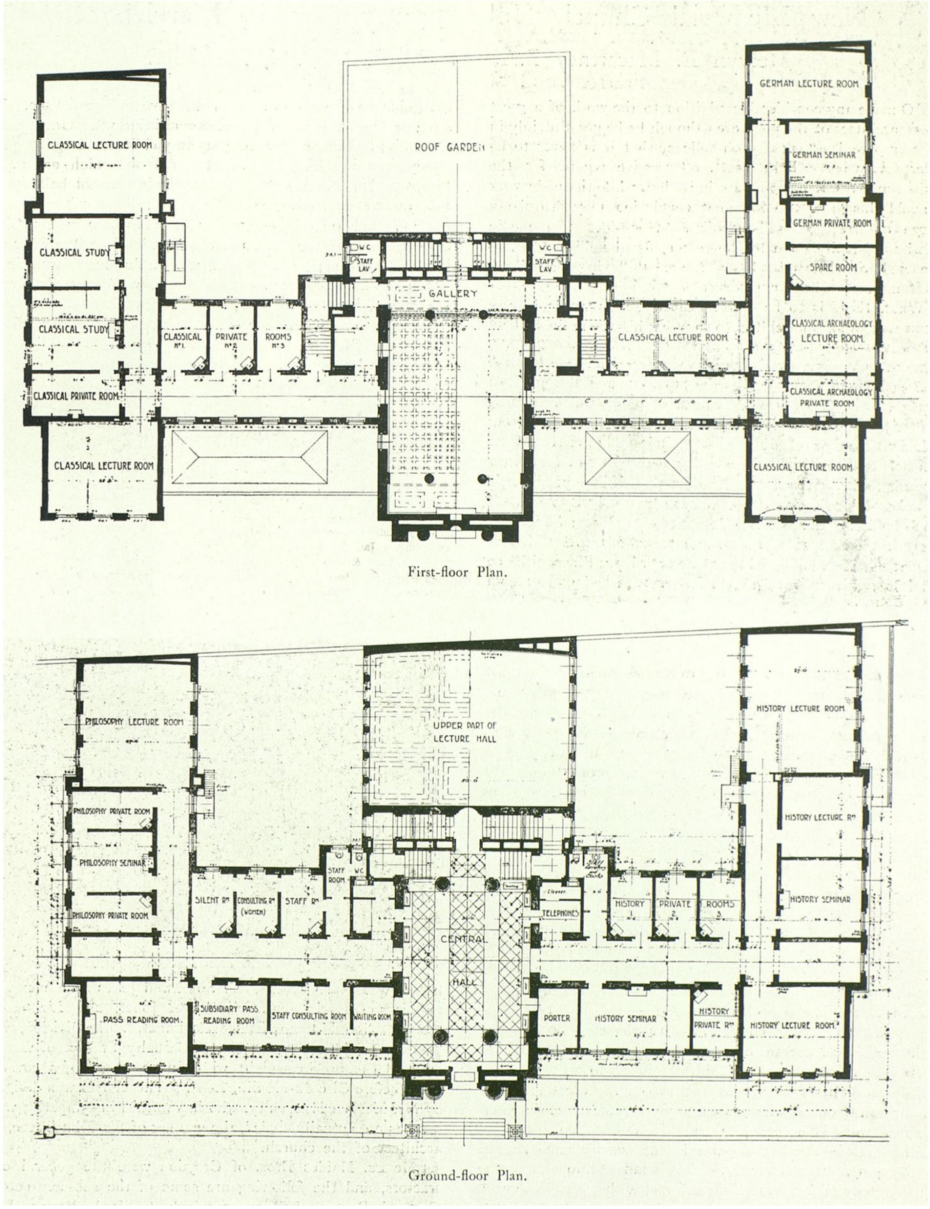
FACULTY OF ARTS – LATER RENAMED THE SAMUEL ALEXANDER BUILDING

1919

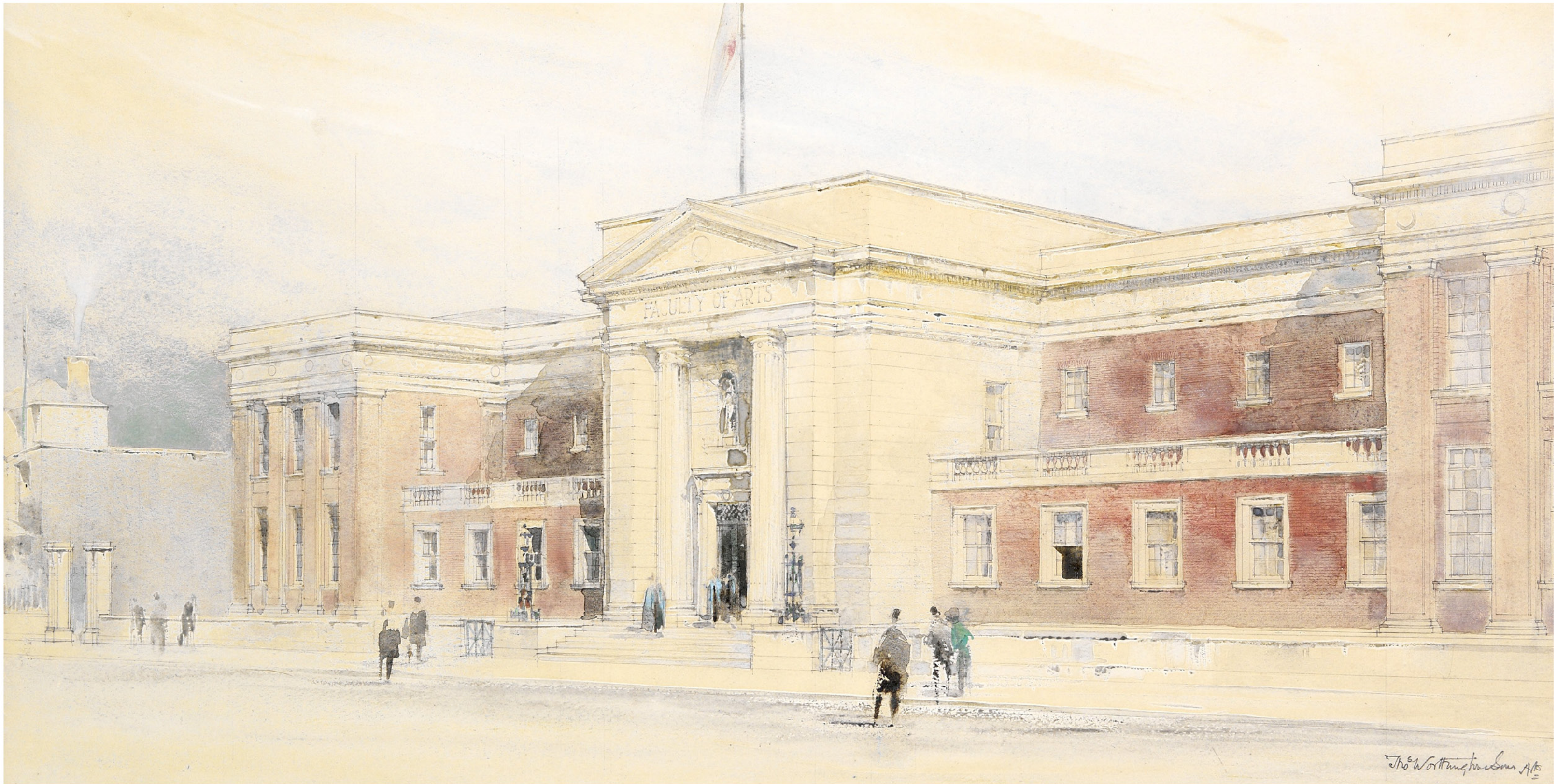
In 1910, Professor Samuel Alexander issued an update on the progress of the University's Faculty of Arts in which he noted that since 1902 the number of students undertaking degrees in the subject had doubled.

Having previously shared accommodation with the science faculties, it was announced in 1913 that the faculty should have its own building. A closed competition was held in which just three firms of architects were invited to take part. The winning entry came from Percy Scott Worthington, who had recently worked on establishing halls of residences at Victoria Park and in Fallowfield for the University.

Sited away from the Waterhouse's gothic ensemble on a site south of Lime Grove, the new building was not required to cohere with any existing structures stylistically. Worthington's proposal, therefore, was distinctly classical. Internally, each department was self contained, and rooms were arranged to face either south, east or west to maximise daylight.


CLASSICAL LECTURE ROOM
ROOF GARDEN
GERMAN LECTURE ROOM
GERMAN SEMINAR
GERMAN PRIVATE ROOM
SPARE ROOM
CLASSICAL STUDY
CLASSICAL STUDY
W C
STAFF LAV
W C
STAFF LAV
GALLERY
CLASSICAL Nº1
PRIVATE Nº2
ROOMS Nº3
CLASSICAL LECTURE ROOM
CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY LECTURE ROOM
CLASSICAL PRIVATE ROOM
Corridor
CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PRIVATE ROOM
CLASSICAL LECTURE ROOM
CLASSICAL LECTURE ROOM
First-floor Plan.
PHILOSOPHY LECTURE ROOM
UPPER PART OF LECTURE HALL
HISTORY LECTURE ROOM
PHILOSOPHY PRIVATE ROOM
HISTORY LECTURE Rᴹ
PHILOSOPHY SEMINAR
STAFF ROOM
WC
SILENT Rᴹ
CONSULTING Rᴹ (WOMEN)
STAFF Rᴹ
TELEPHONES
HISTORY 1
PRIVATE 2
ROOMS 3
HISTORY SEMINAR
PHILOSOPHY PRIVATE ROOM
CENTRAL HALL
PASS READING ROOM
SUBSIDIARY PASS READING ROOM
STAFF CONSULTING ROOM
WAITING ROOM
PORTER
HISTORY SEMINAR
HISTORY PRIVATE Rᴹ
HISTORY LECTURE ROOM
Ground-floor Plan.

Proposed ground and first floor plans.



‘E’ shaped on plan, the building was of red brick with stone window dressings and imposing stone portico above the main entrance supported by two doric columns: entablature inscribed on the frieze spelled out the words FACULTY OF ARTS. Beyond the entrance was a full-height top-lit entrance hall which split the building into two halves, each wing to the south and north being three storey in height with basements. At ground floor level, wide corridors ran centrally through each wing with accommodation on either side terminating with lecture rooms. A further lecture room was located to the rear of the entrance hall.

Construction began in 1911, but was halted three years later following the outbreak of the First World War. The building was not completed until 1919. Worthington was subsequently awarded a gold medal by the Royal Institute of Architecture in 1930, his design for the Faculty of Arts being a principle reason. The building is Grade II listed.

In the 1950s, a west wing was added to the original buildings. Project architects for this extension were H.M Fairhurst and Son, although working to a design prepared by Percy Worthington’s younger brother Hubert. A further extension of white concrete runs parallel to the rear the original building and was added in 1970 to designs prepared by Cruickshank and Seward, the practice responsible for much of UMIST’s campus development in the previous decade.

In 2007, the Faculty of Arts was named in honour of Professor Samuel Alexander.

Top: Artist’s impression of the proposed Faculty of Arts building created by William Walcot, 1919.

Above: Concrete rear extension by Cruickshank and Seward, completed early 1970s.

Left: Aerial view of Faculty of Arts, now rename as the Samuel Alexander Building, 2014.

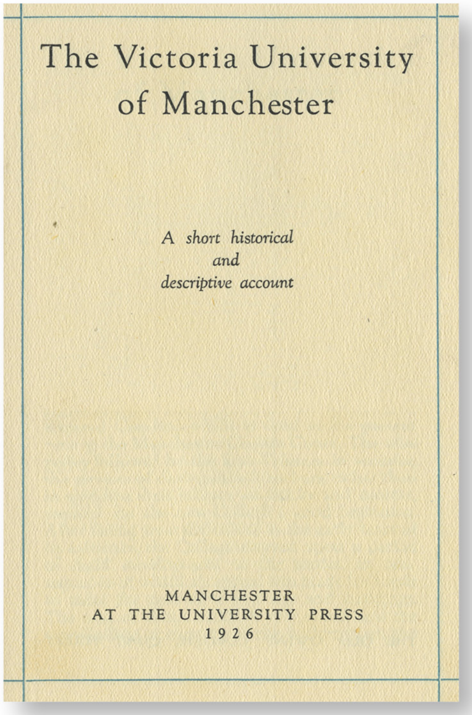
PLAN FOR THE GROWING CAMPUS

1926

This plan from the mid-1920s usefully summarises the extent of the University campus, which had expanded along Oxford Road either side of the Waterhouse-era neogothic Quad with several newer buildings encompassing different architectural styles.

In the Edwardian period, engineering and science buildings had been constructed on land along Coupland Street. After the end of First World War the University erected new buildings and repurposed existing ones on Lime Grove.

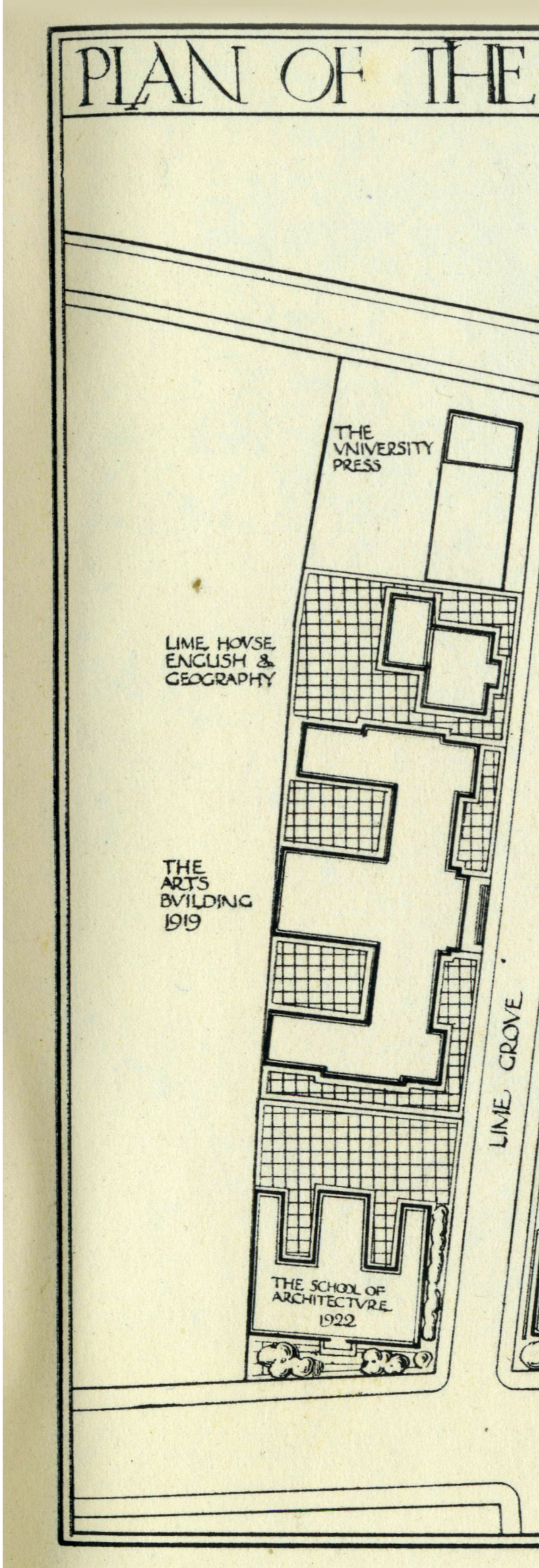
(Source: The Victoria University of Manchester: A short historical and descriptive account (MUP, 1926).)



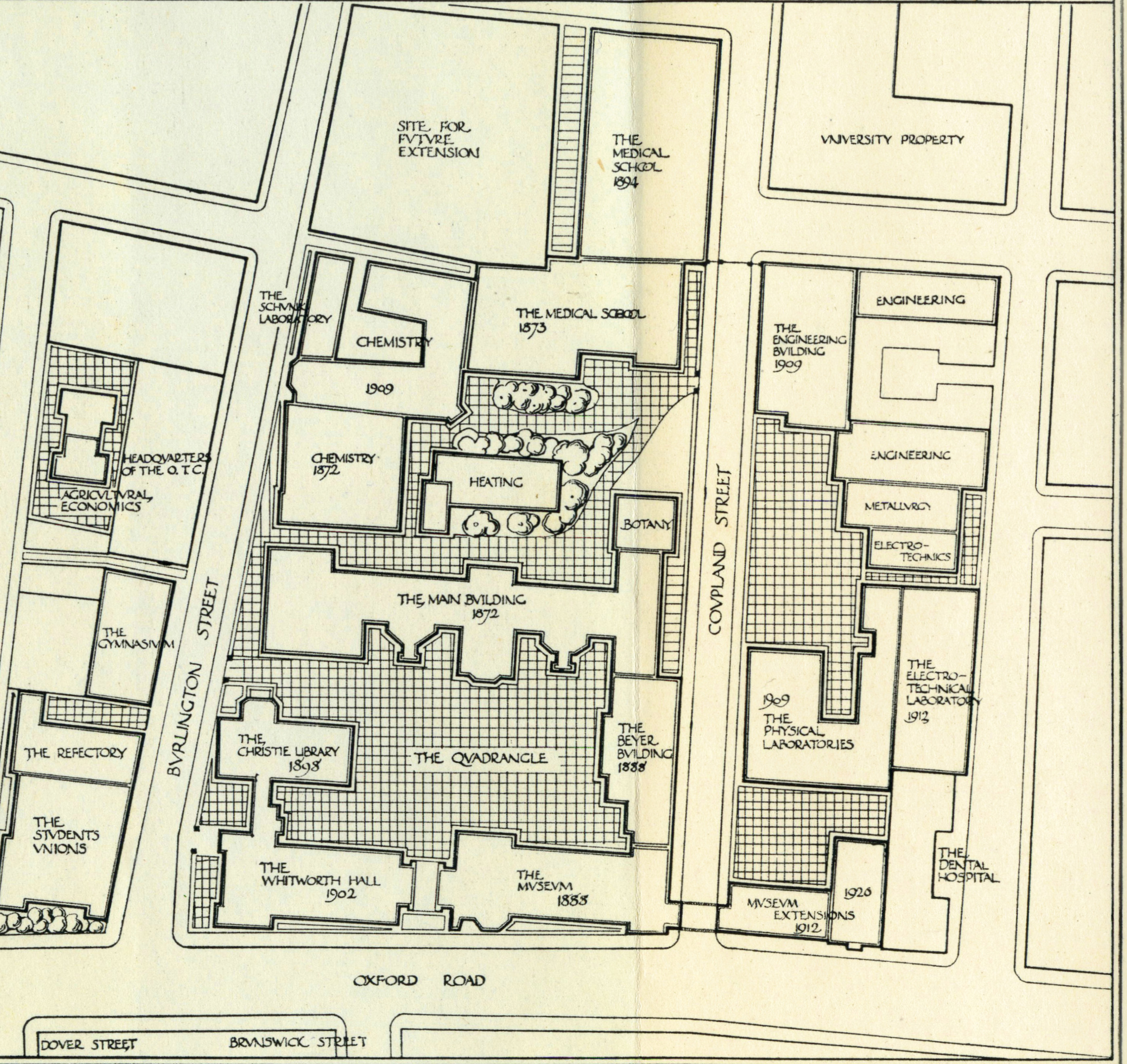
The Victoria University
of Manchester

*A short historical
and
descriptive account*

MANCHESTER
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1926


PLAN OF THE
THE VNIVERSITY PRESS
LIME HOVSE ENGLISH & GEOGRAPHY
THE ARTS BVILDING 1919
THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTVRE 1922
LIME GROVE

VNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER · AD 1926

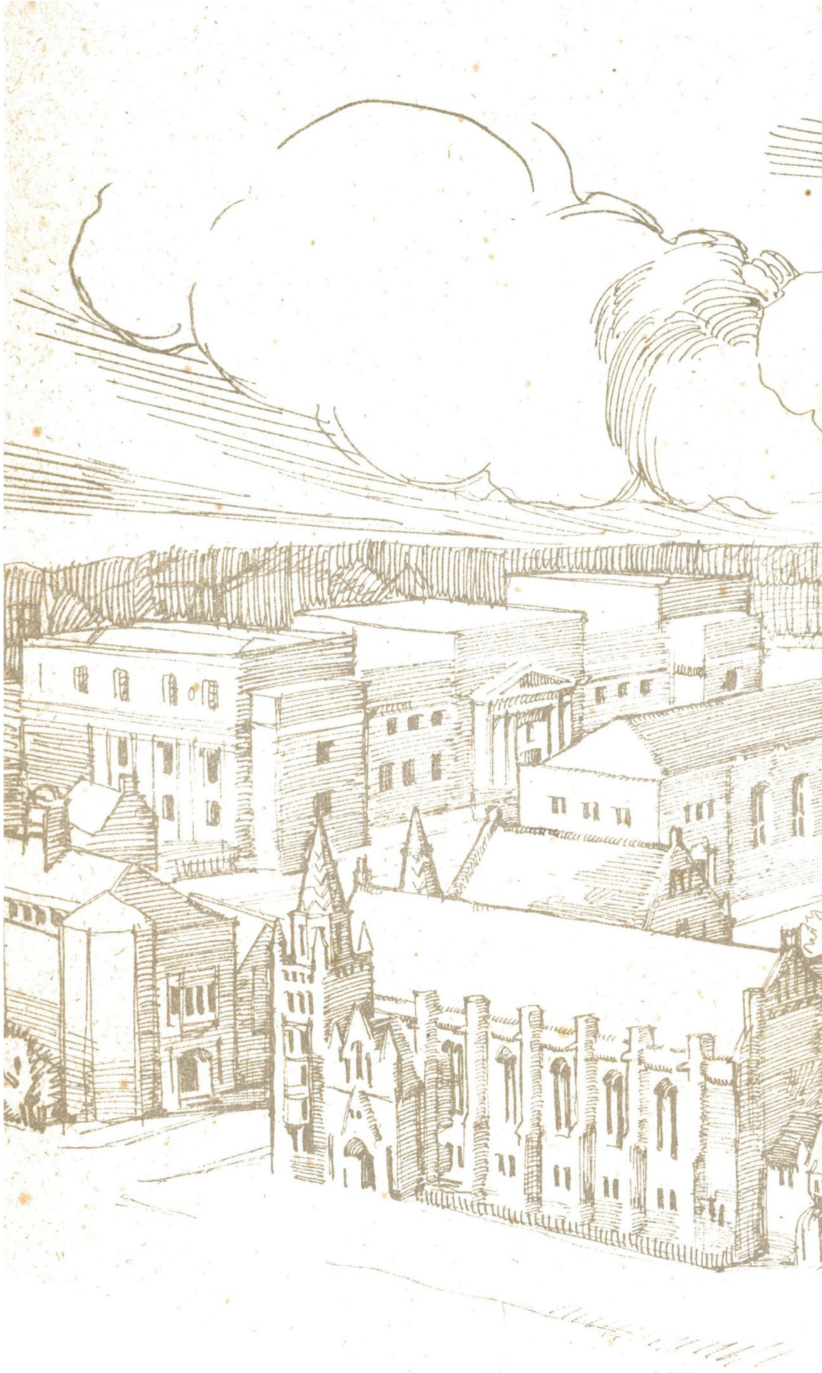

SITE FOR FVTVRE EXTENSION
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL 1894
VNIVERSITY PROPERTY
THE SCHVNK LABORATORY
CHEMISTRY
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL 1873
1909
THE ENGINEERING BVILDING 1909
ENGINEERING
HEADQVARTERS OF THE O. T. C.
AGRICVLTVRAL ECONOMICS
CHEMISTRY 1872
HEATING
BOTANY
ENGINEERING
METALLVRGY
ELECTRO-TECHNICS
COVPLAND STREET
THE MAIN BVILDING 1872
THE GYMNASIVM
BVRLINGTON STREET
1909
THE PHYSICAL LABORATORIES
THE ELECTRO-TECHNICAL LABORATORY 1912
THE REFECTORY
THE CHRISTIE LIBRARY 1898
THE QVADRANGLE
THE BEYER BVILDING 1888
THE STVDENTS VNIONS
THE WHITWORTH HALL 1902
THE MVSEVM 1888
THE DENTAL HOSPITAL
1926
MVSEVM EXTENSIONS 1912
OXFORD ROAD
DOVER STREET
BRVNSWICK STREET

BIRDS-EYE VIEW SKETCH

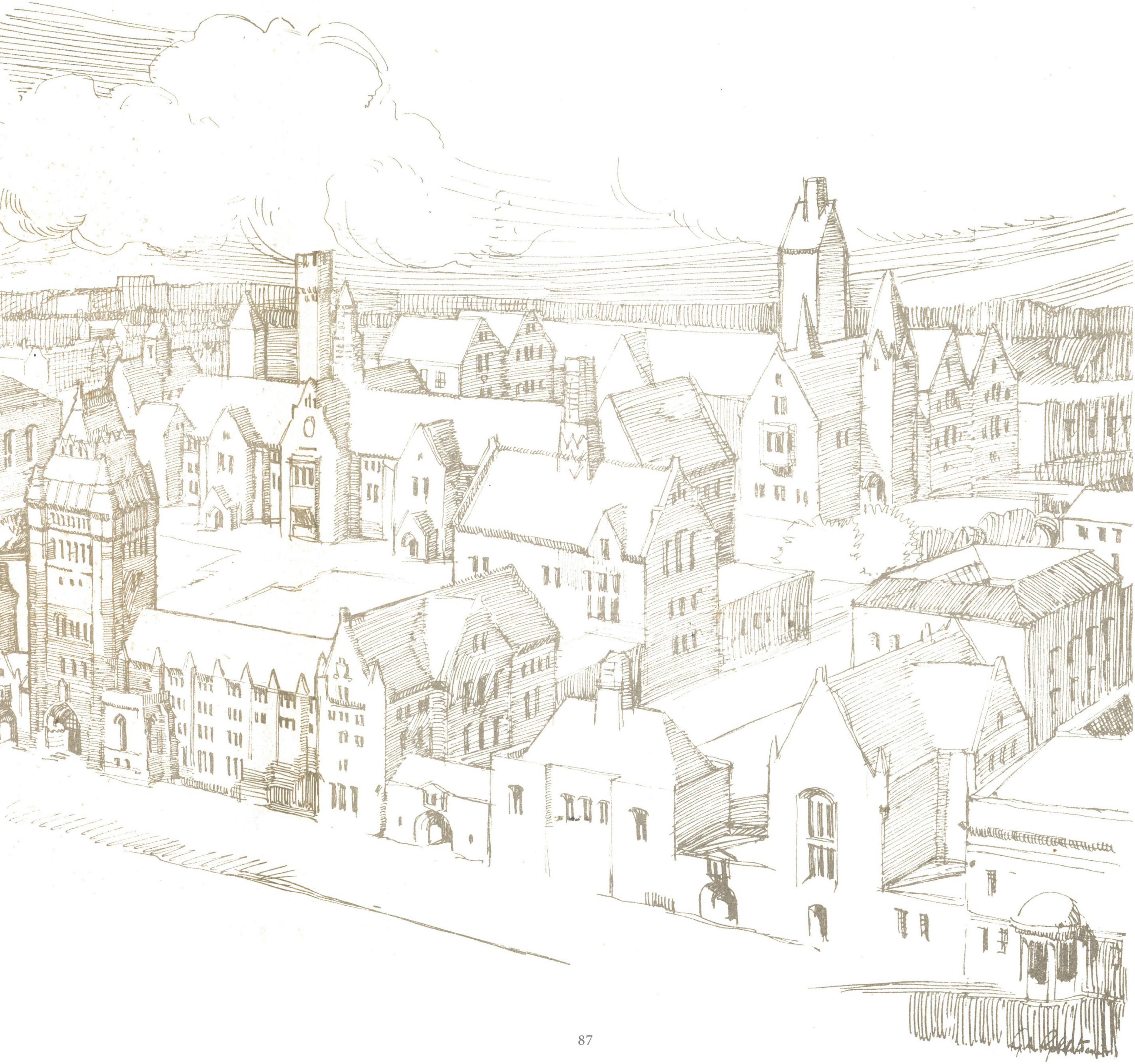
1929

Sketch of the growing interwar campus c.1929. Drawn by George A. Goldstraw, an assistant lecturer in the School of Architecture at the University.

(Source: The Book of Manchester and Salford (George Falkner & Sons, 1929).)

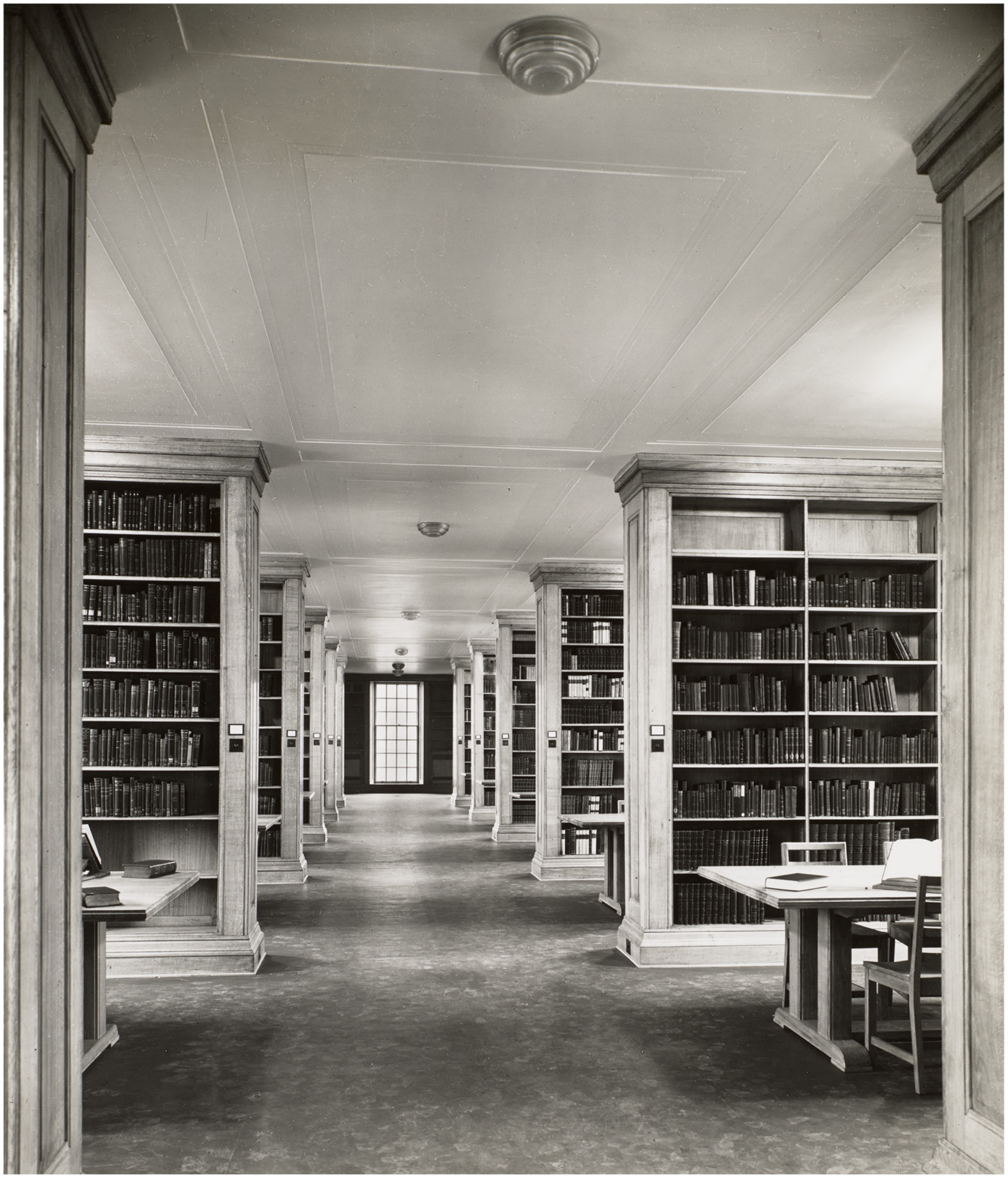


The Victoria University of Manchester
AD
1929



THE ARTS LIBRARY

1936
(extended 1956)



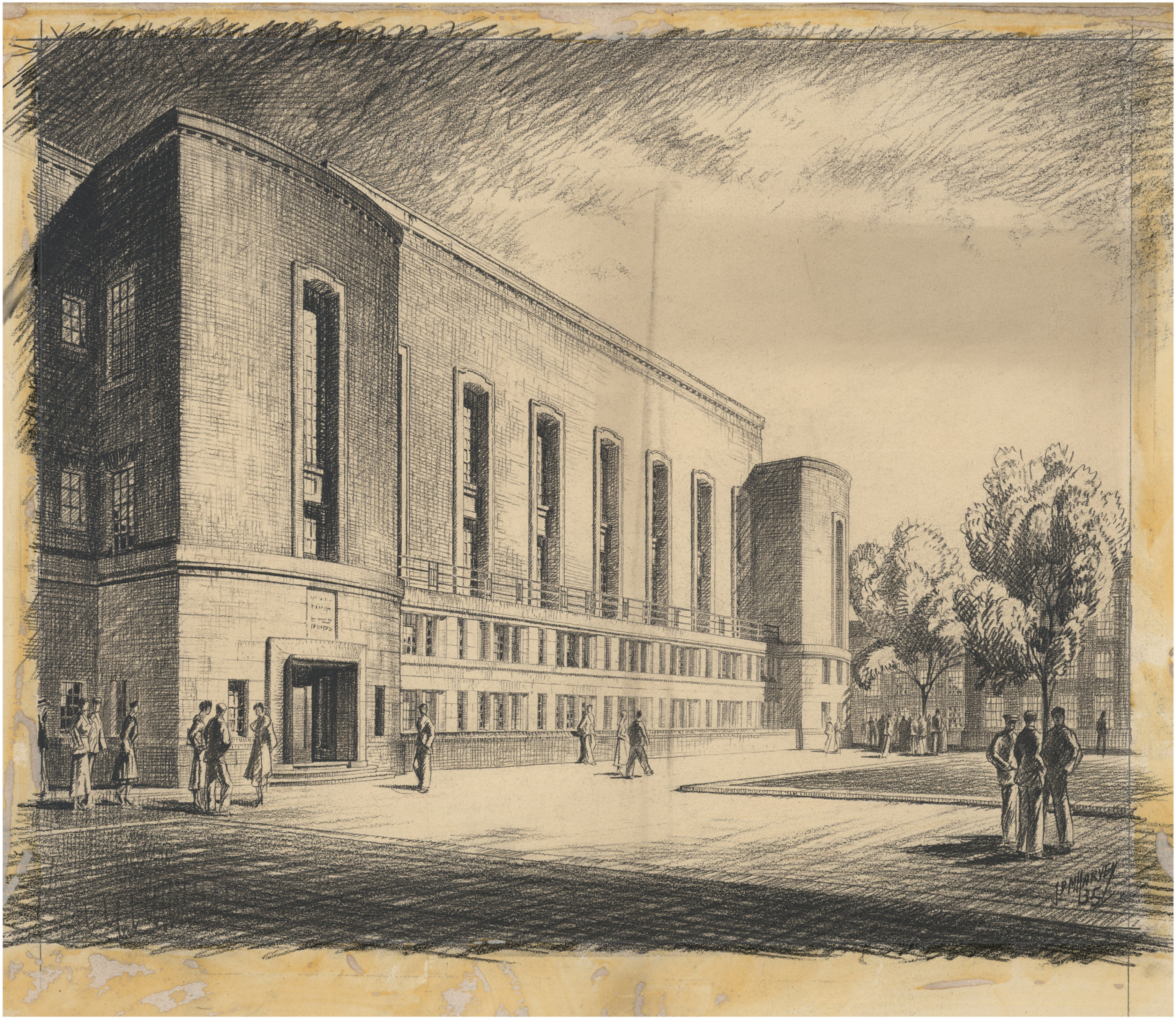
Internal view, facing north, looking through the library stacks, 1937.

As the Faculty of Arts flourished in its new home on Lime Grove, the need for it to have its own dedicated library grew.

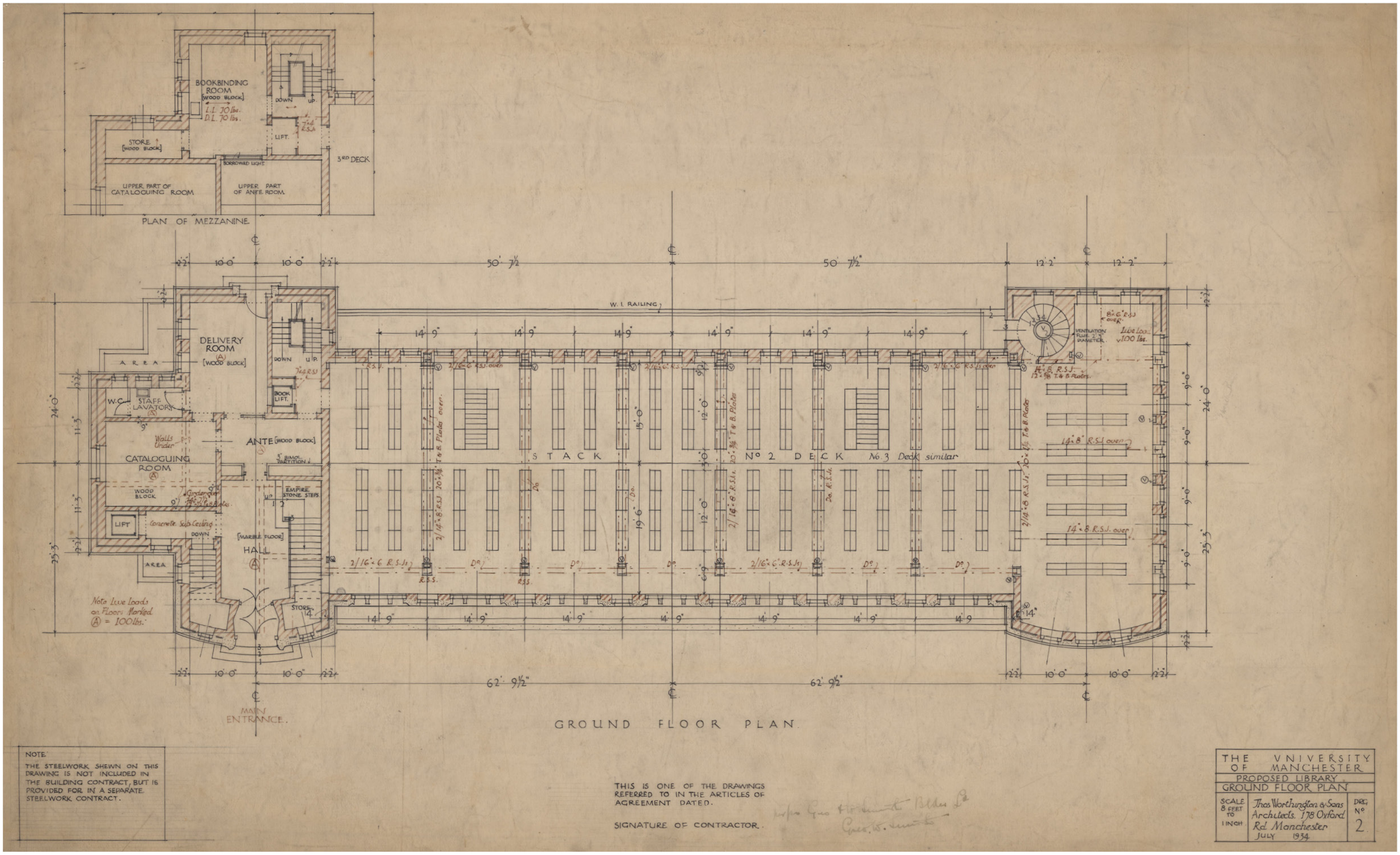
Previously it had shared the increasingly cramped Christie Library with other departments. Accordingly, Hubert Worthington – brother of Percy Worthington, the architect responsible for the Faculty of Arts Building – was commissioned to design the building.

Located adjacent to the Faculty of Arts Building towards the end of Lime Grove, the new library opened in 1936. Three storeys tall with basement, the building was largely rectangular on plan but with protruding curved bays at its northern and southern-most extremities, the latter serving as the main entrance. Constructed of brick with stone plinths and window dressings, it was complimentary in style to the Faculty to Arts though not as overtly classical. Between the protruding bays, full height windows ran vertically across the first and second floor providing natural light to the reading rooms contained within. These accommodated 55,000 books with a further 245,000 books housed in the stacks at ground floor level.

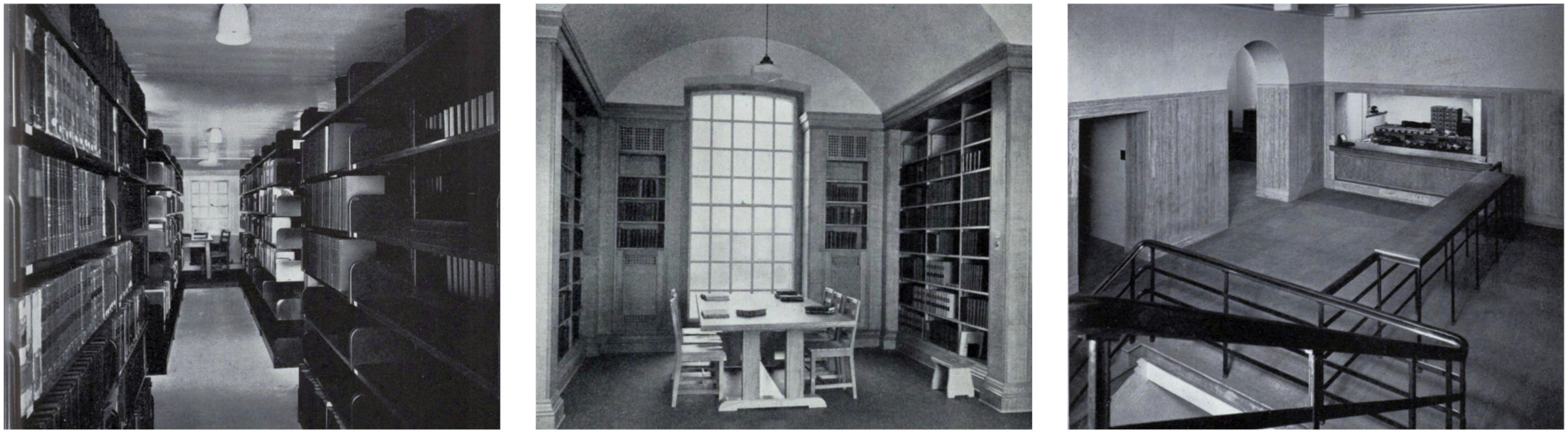
Although some expansion of the book collection was allowed for in the design of the library, by the 1950s temporary storage space was sought within the nearby former German Protestant Church. Between 1953 and 1956, therefore, new west and south wings were added to the library by Worthington to provide additional reading rooms and larger administration areas for staff. The west wing mirrored the original building on plan and, together with the south wing, formed a courtyard which was open on its northern-most side.



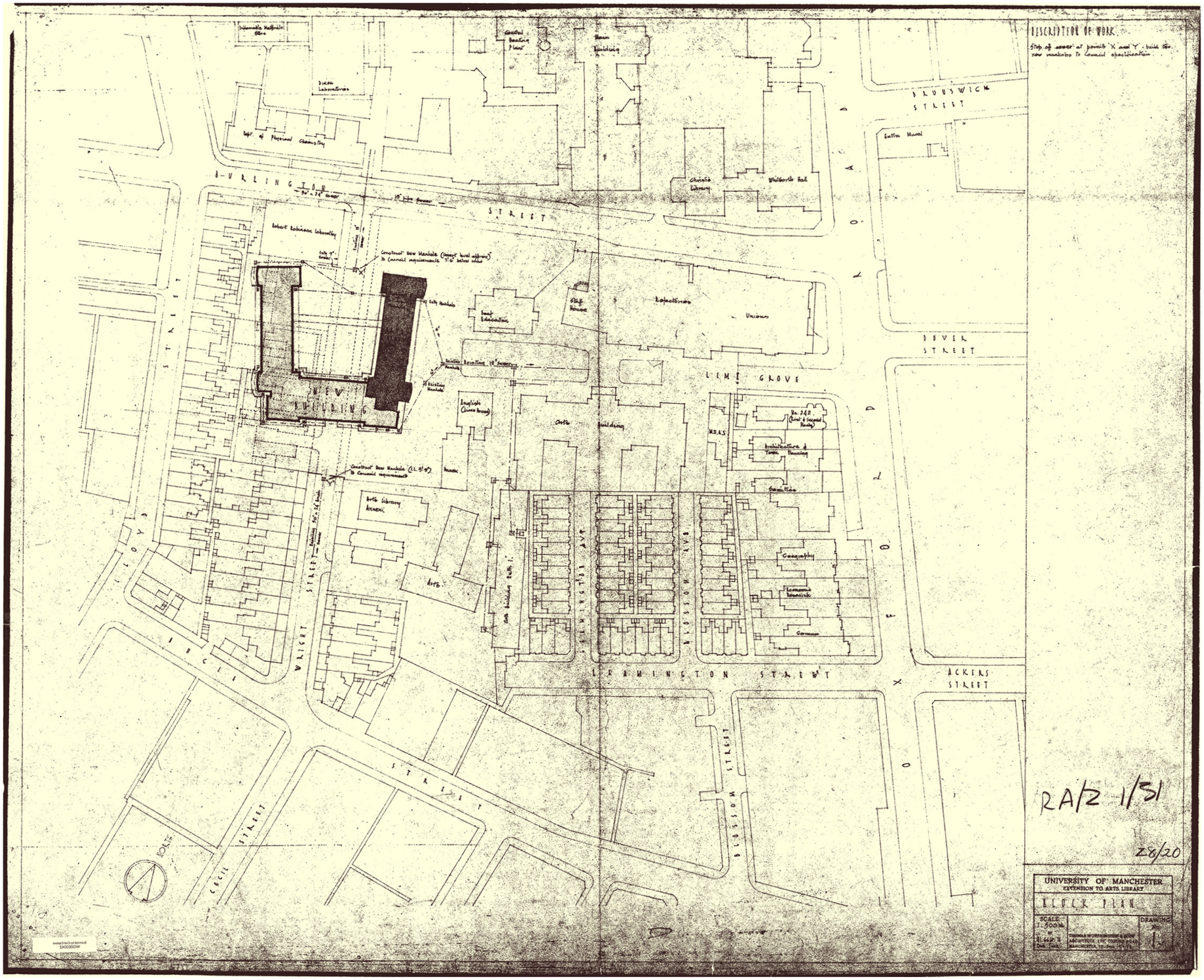
Artist's impression of the proposed Arts Library created by J.D.M. Harvey, 1935.
(Courtesy of the Thomas Worthington and Sons archive at Manchester Metropolitan University Special Collections Museum.)


PLAN OF MEZZANINE
BOOKBINDING ROOM [WOOD BLOCK]
STORE [WOOD BLOCK]
LIFT
3RD DECK
UPPER PART OF CATALOGUING ROOM
UPPER PART OF ANTE ROOM
W.I. RAILING
DELIVERY ROOM Ⓐ [WOOD BLOCK]
AREA
W.C.
STAFF LAVATORY
CATALOGUING ROOM Ⓐ
ANTE [WOOD BLOCK]
EMPIRE STONE STEPS
LIFT
HALL Ⓐ [MARBLE FLOOR]
STORE
MAIN ENTRANCE
STACK
No 2 DECK
No 3 Deck similar
Note Live loads on Floors Marked Ⓐ = 100lbs.
Live load 100 lbs.
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
NOTE: THE STEELWORK SHEWN ON THIS DRAWING IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE BUILDING CONTRACT, BUT IS PROVIDED FOR IN A SEPARATE STEELWORK CONTRACT.
THIS IS ONE OF THE DRAWINGS REFERRED TO IN THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT DATED.
SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR.
THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
PROPOSED LIBRARY
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 8 FEET TO 1 INCH
Thos Worthington & Sons Architects. 178 Oxford Rd. Manchester
July 1934
DRG No 2

Ground floor plan of the proposed Arts Library, dated 1934. (Courtesy of the Thomas Worthington and Sons archive at Manchester Metropolitan University Special Collections Museum.).



Publicity photographs of the interior of the new library taken by Stewart Bale, 1937. The ground floor stacks (left); an alcove in the upper reading room (middle); the main staircase and book issue counter (right).


DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
Stop off sewer at points 'X' and 'Y' - build two new manholes to Council specification.
BURLINGTON STREET
BRUNSWICK STREET
DOVER STREET
LIME GROVE
ACKERS STREET
LEAMINGTON STREET
BLOSSOM STREET
WRIGHT STREET
CECIL STREET
LLOYD STREET
OXFORD ROAD
NEW BUILDING
Robert Robinson Laboratory
Staff House
Refectories
Unions
Arts Building
Arts Library Annexe
Christie Library
Whitworth Hall
Main Building
Geography
Architecture & Town Planning
NORTH
RA/2 1/31
28/20
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
EXTENSION TO ARTS LIBRARY
BLOCK PLAN
SCALE 1:500
DRAWING No 1
THOMAS WORTHINGTON & SONS ARCHITECTS 178 OXFORD ROAD MANCHESTER

Above: Plan from 1952 showing the Burlington Street side of the University campus and the position of the proposed new wings of the Arts Library.

Left: External view of the Library showing the south wing extension, 1970. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

PLAN FOR THE GROWING CAMPUS

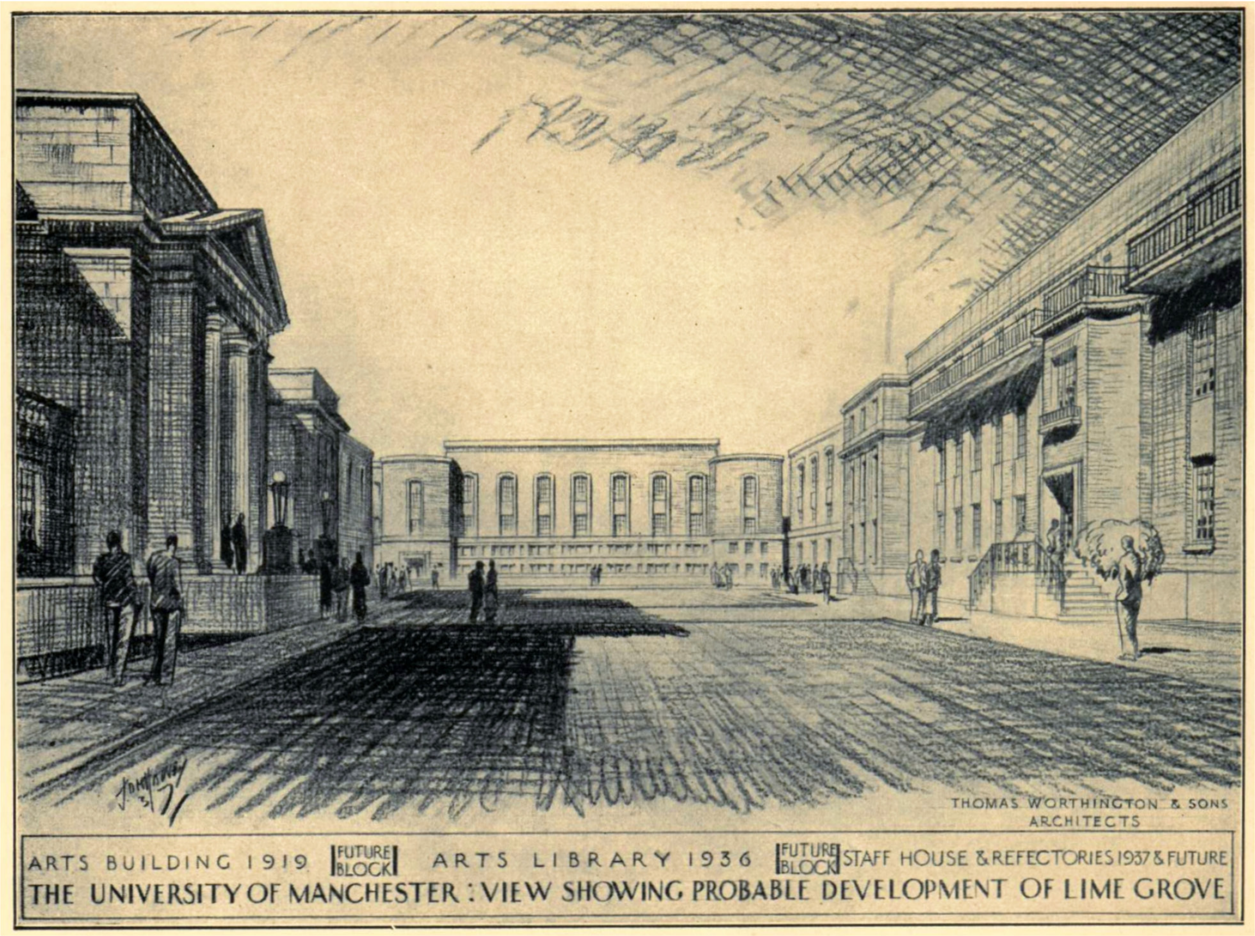
1937

The development plan for the University released in 1937 in harness to the completion of the new Arts Library, designed by Thomas Worthington and Sons.

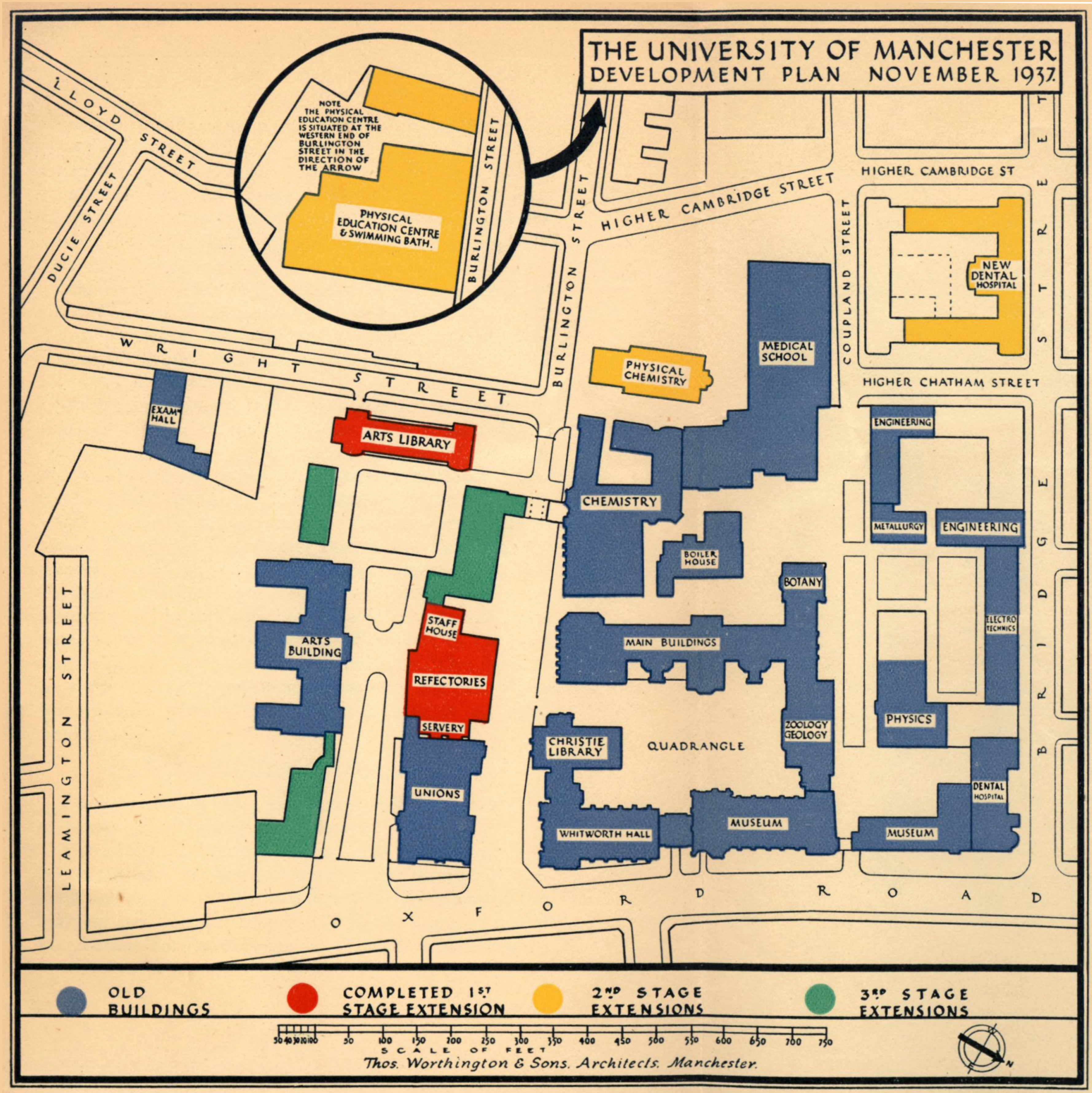
Shown shaded red are the newly built Refectory and Staff House. The goal was to create a quadrangle of neoclassical buildings around Lime Grove, as illustrated in the perspective sketch below.

A new sports centre and swimming pool was to be created from a large drill hall on Burlington Street, gifted to the University by Sir Robert McDougall in June 1936. The new Dental Hospital on Bridge Street was completed at the start of Second World War. The proposed buildings shown in green were never realised.

(Source: Sir Ernest D Simon, A Time for Expansion: The new buildings and the future, 1937.)


THOMAS WORTHINGTON & SONS ARCHITECTS
ARTS BUILDING 1919
FUTURE BLOCK
ARTS LIBRARY 1936
FUTURE BLOCK
STAFF HOUSE & REFECTORIES 1937 & FUTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER : VIEW SHOWING PROBABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LIME GROVE

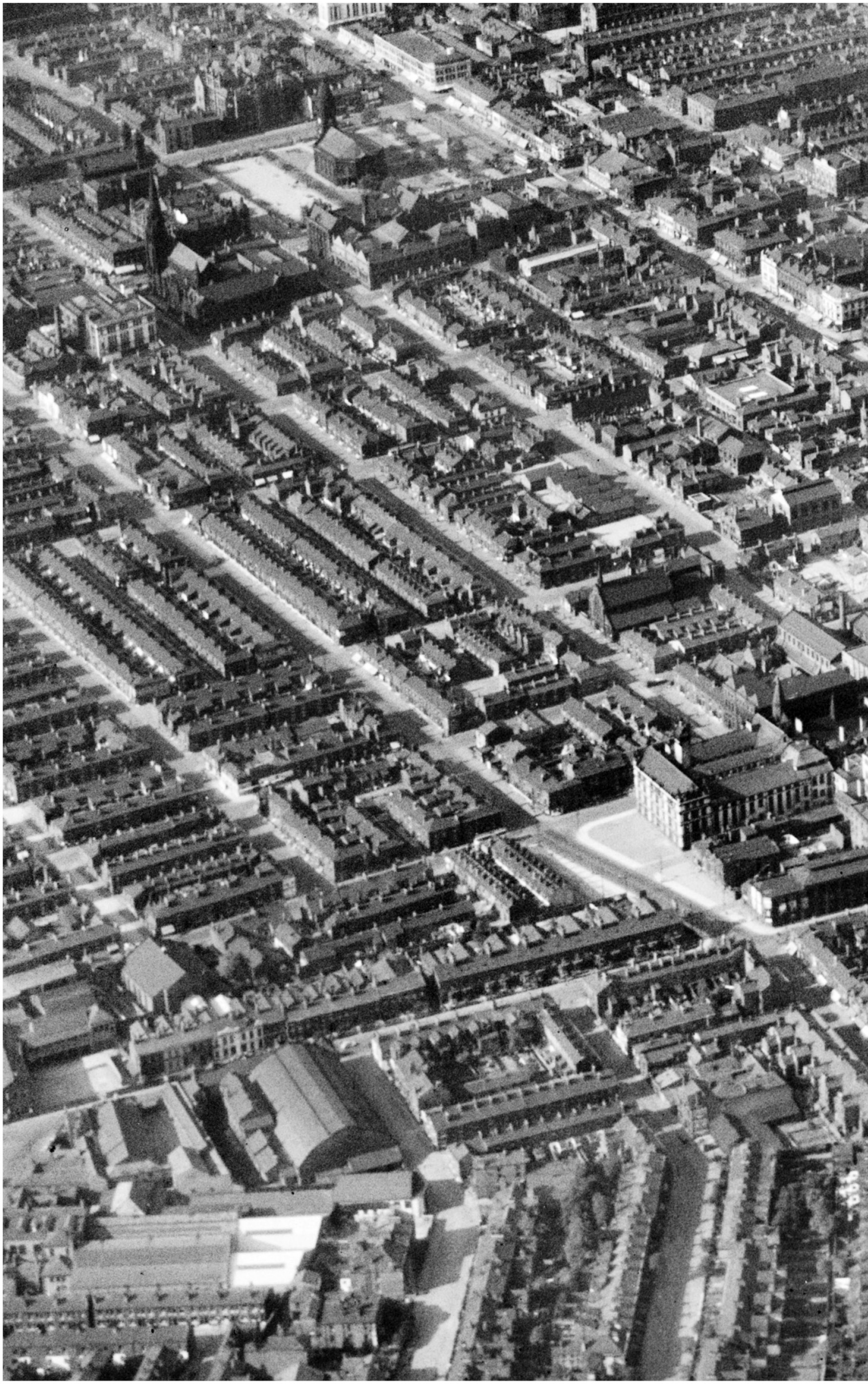
THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
DEVELOPMENT PLAN NOVEMBER 1937.


NOTE THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION CENTRE IS SITUATED AT THE WESTERN END OF BURLINGTON STREET IN THE DIRECTION OF THE ARROW
PHYSICAL EDUCATION CENTRE & SWIMMING BATH.
LLOYD STREET
DUCIE STREET
BURLINGTON STREET
WRIGHT STREET
HIGHER CAMBRIDGE STREET
HIGHER CAMBRIDGE ST
COUPLAND STREET
HIGHER CHATHAM STREET
BRIDGE STREET
LEAMINGTON STREET
OXFORD ROAD
NEW DENTAL HOSPITAL
PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY
MEDICAL SCHOOL
EXAMN HALL
ARTS LIBRARY
CHEMISTRY
ENGINEERING
METALLURGY
ENGINEERING
BOILER HOUSE
BOTANY
ELECTRO TECHNICS
MAIN BUILDINGS
ARTS BUILDING
STAFF HOUSE
REFECTORIES
SERVERY
UNIONS
CHRISTIE LIBRARY
QUADRANGLE
ZOOLOGY GEOLOGY
PHYSICS
WHITWORTH HALL
MUSEUM
MUSEUM
DENTAL HOSPITAL
OLD BUILDINGS
COMPLETED 1ST STAGE EXTENSION
2ND STAGE EXTENSIONS
3RD STAGE EXTENSIONS
50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750
SCALE OF FEET
N

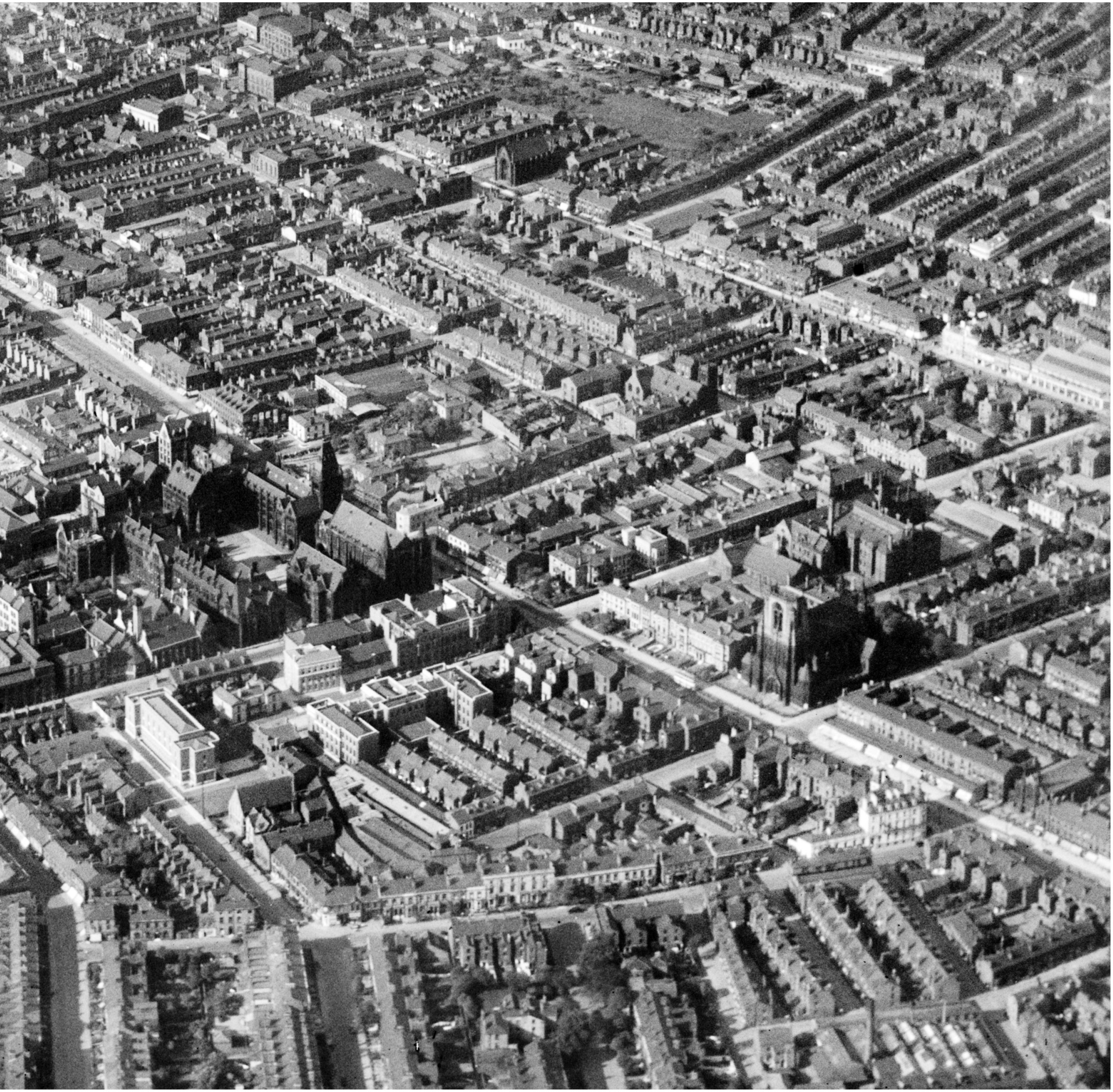
Thos. Worthington & Sons. Architects. Manchester.

AERIAL VIEW OF THE CAMPUS

1937



This photograph captures the extent of the campus and surrounding neighbourhood in August 1937. The view includes the recently opened Arts Library at the bottom end of Lime Grove.

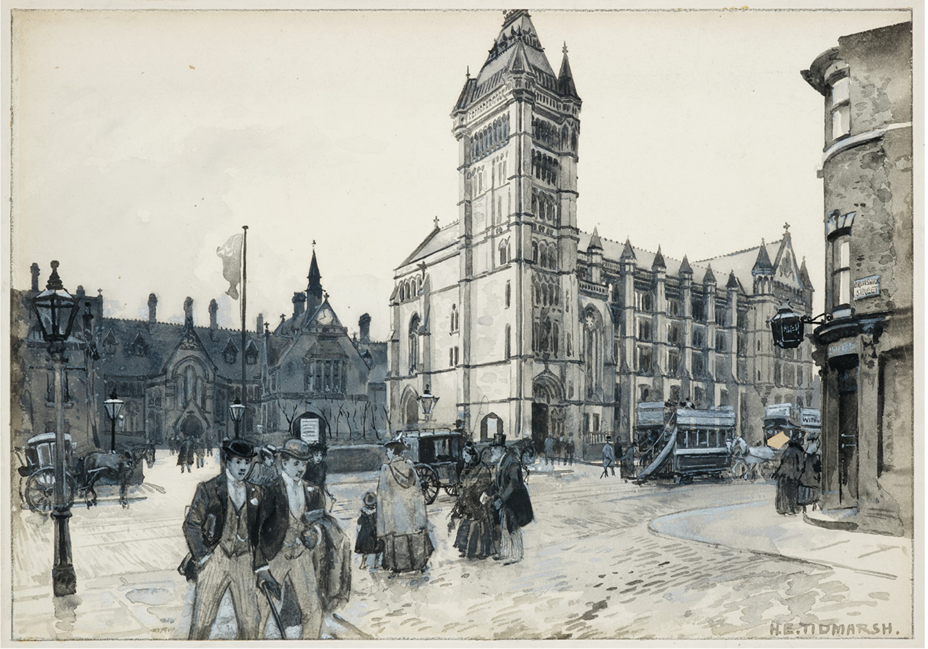


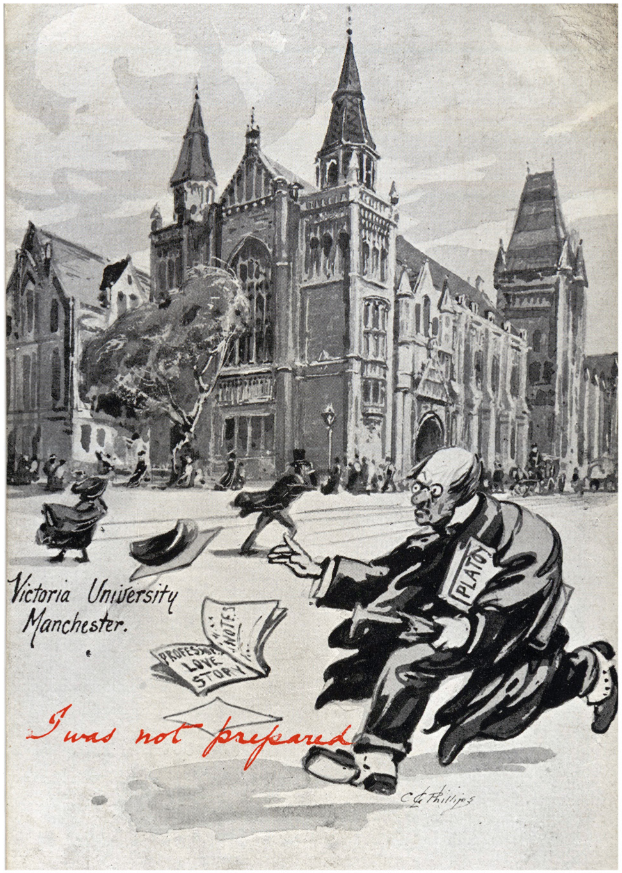
ARTISTS' IMPRESSIONS

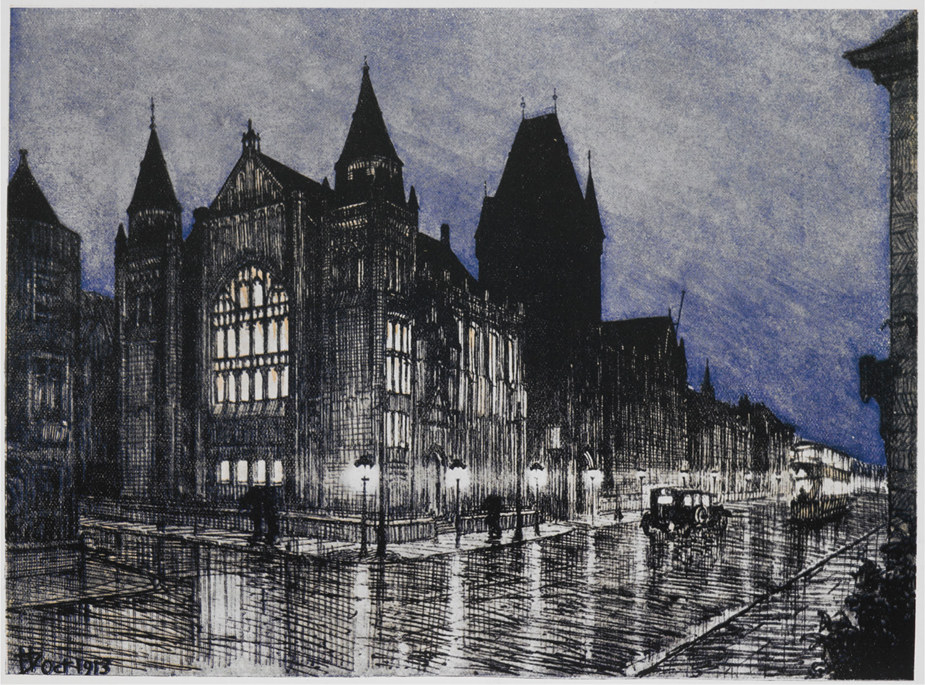
Top, right: Henry E. Tidmarsh, 1894. Published in William A. Shaw, Manchester Old and New, vol. 2 (Cassell). (Courtesy of Manchester City Galleries.)

Below, right: Helenus Delépine, 1913.

Below: C.G. Phillips, c.1905. Comic postcard produced by Cynicus Publishing Co., Tayport, Fife. (Courtesy of Chetham's Library.)


H.E. TIDMARSH.

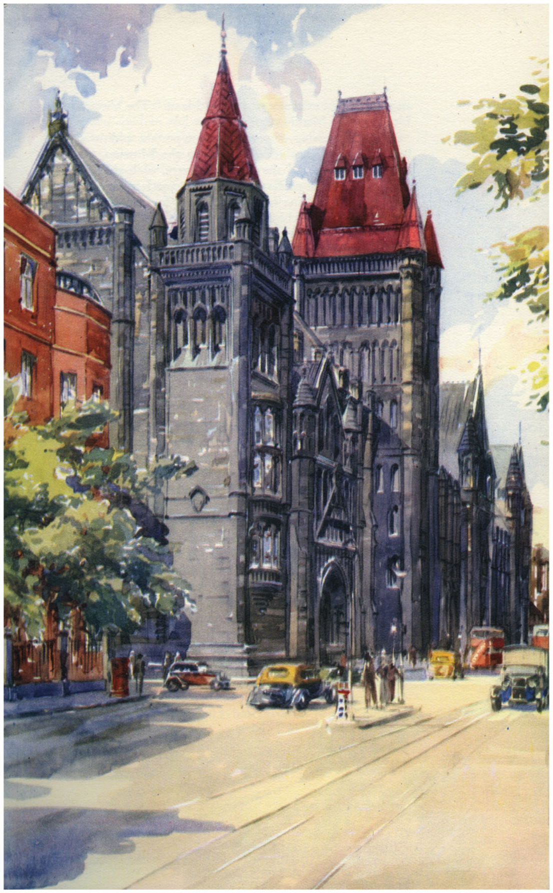

Victoria University
Manchester.
PLATO
NOTES
PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY
I was not prepared
C.G. Phillips

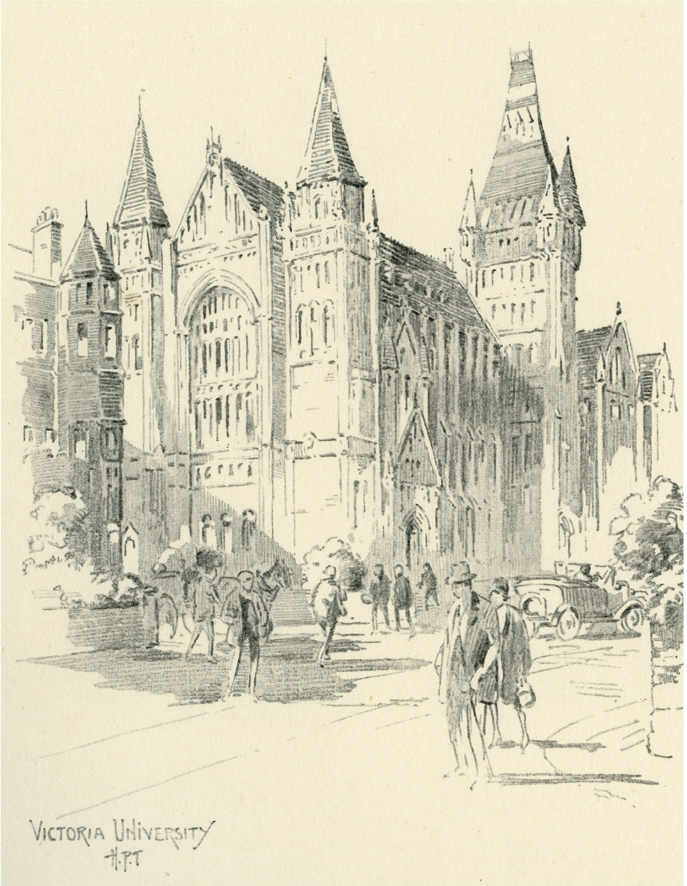


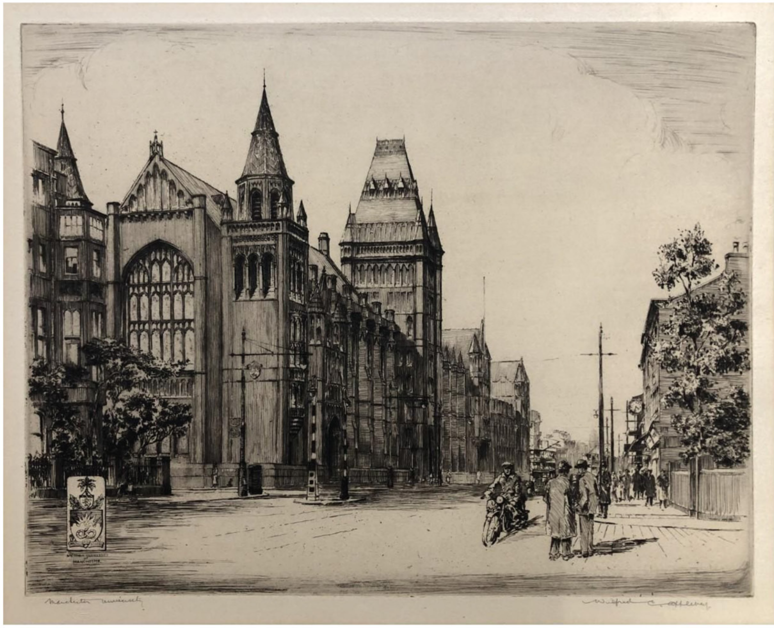
Top, left: Arnold Radcliffe and L.G. McKibbin, 1937. Published in Manchester ... heart of the Industrial North (Manchester Chamber of Commerce).

Top, right, Herbert P. Templar, 1928. Published in Manchester: A Sketch-Book.

Below: Wilfred C. Appleby, c.1930s.




VICTORIA UNIVERSITY
H.P.T

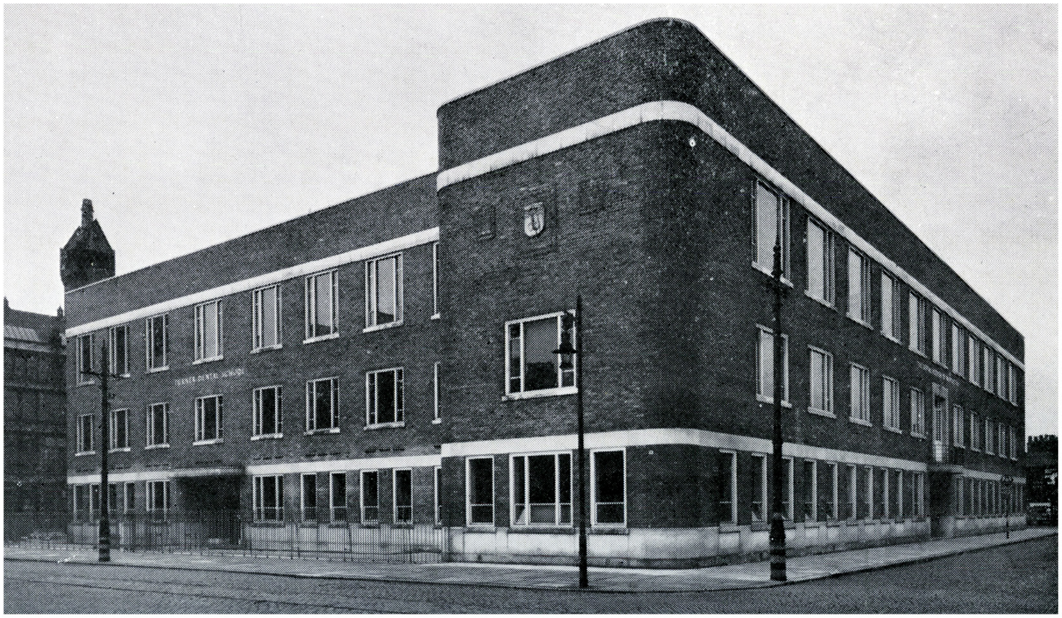

Manchester University
Wilfred C. Appleby

1940 – 1959

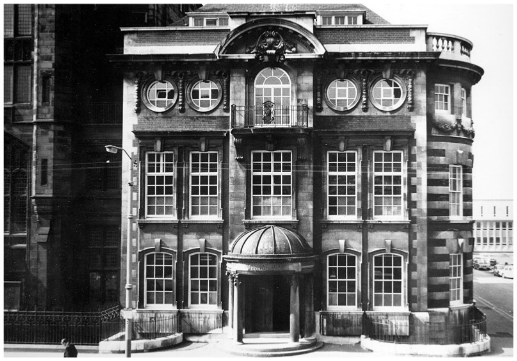
POSTWAR EXPANSION

TURNER DENTAL SCHOOL

1940



The origins of the Dental Hospital in Manchester date to the 1880s, and stems from a long and productive partnership between Owens College and the Victoria University.



In 1907, the Victoria Dental Hospital relocated to a new site on Oxford Road directly adjacent to Manchester Museum on the corner of Coupland Street.
The new building, constructed in the Edwardian Baroque or 'Wrenaissance' style, was designed by the architects Charles Heathcote and Sons and visually quite distinct from its neo-gothic styled neighbour.

In 1937 around 40,000 treatments were carried out in the existing over-crowded hospital. Thus, with increasing demand from patients suffering poor dental health, a plan was prepared to provide the hospital with larger purpose-built premises. The scheme was made possible owing to a substantial financial donation from Samuel Turner (1878-1955), a successful Rochdale industrialist who had made much of his money from the manufacturing of asbestos. Turner had taken an active interest in the work of the Dental Hospital for several years, providing funds for ongoing maintenance and helping establish a Chair of Dental Surgery with the University.

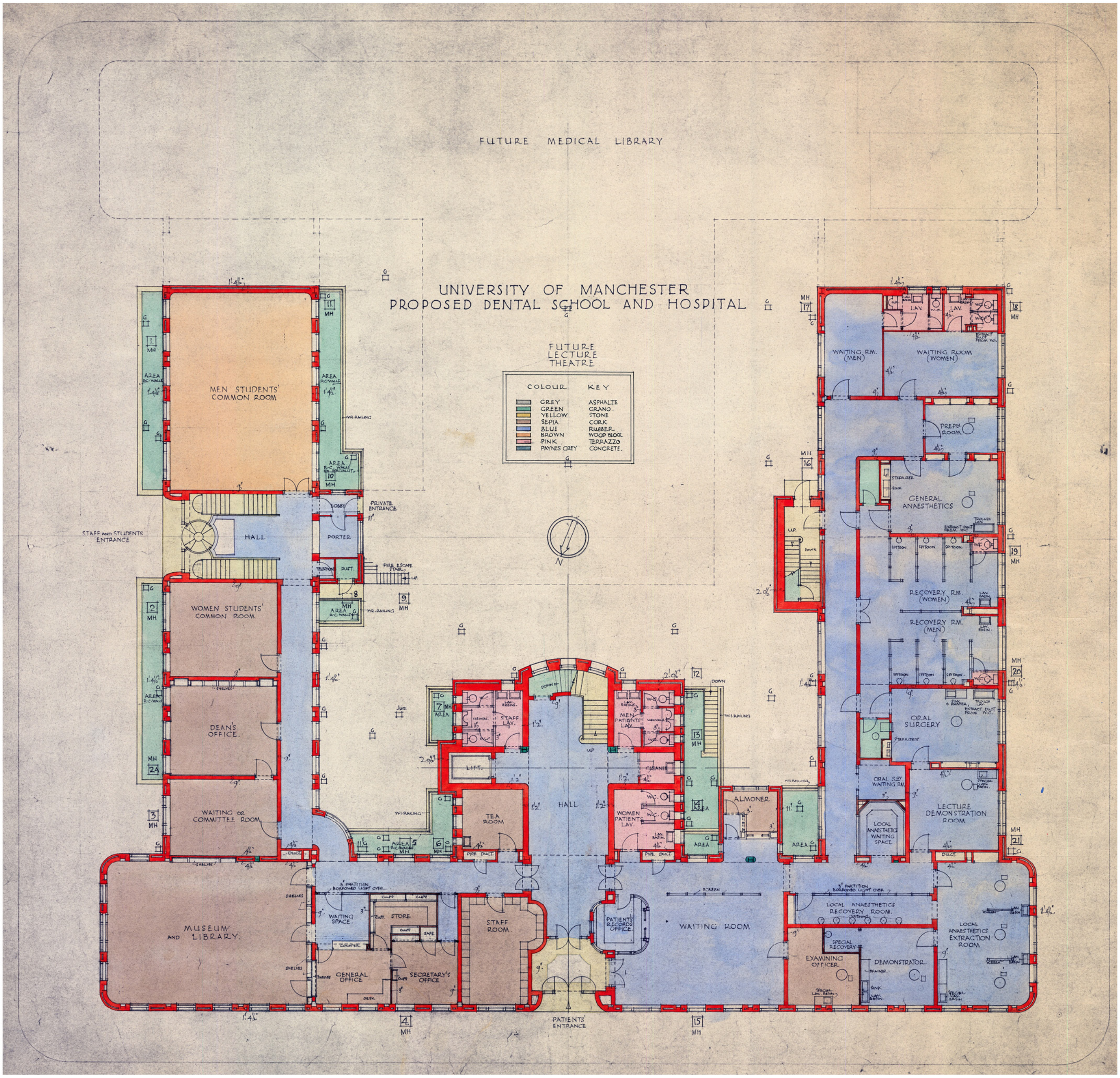
The new building was to be located on a plot of land somewhat hidden away at the 'back' of the University at the end of Bridge Street (now Bridgeford Street). It was designed by Hubert Worthington of Thomas Worthington and Sons, a Manchester-based firm of architects who had carried out a significant amount of work for the University in the interwar decades including the Arts Library (1933). The three-storey steel-framed brick building, twice the size of the old hospital, formed a 'U' shape on plan allowing for the addition of a later wing which, at the time, was slated to be a medical library. Upon completion of the additional wing, a central courtyard would be formed and it was envisaged that a large lecture theatre could be incorporated. Worthington's design was restrained with minimal ornamentation beyond the horizontal white Portland plinths and string courses breaking up the red-brown brick façade: the large punched windows were intended to maximise available light in the treatment rooms.

Left, top: Turner Dental School, c.1951.

Left, bottom: Publicity photograph from c.1944 of dental examinations in the major treatment room on the third floor of the hospital.

The frontage of the old Dental Hospital on Oxford Road photographed by A. Dawson, 1970. (Courtesy of Manchester Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

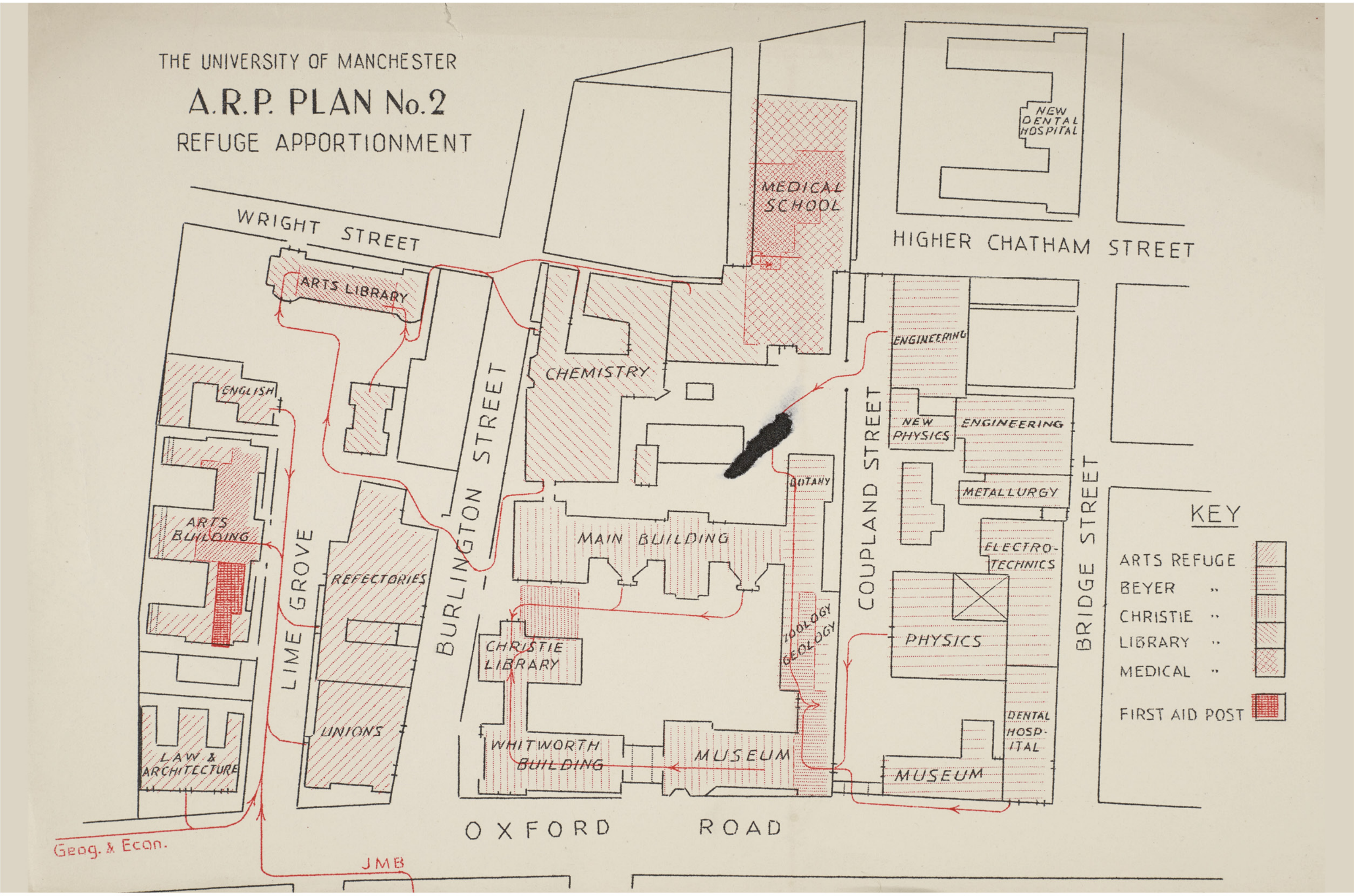
Right: Ground floor plan from the architects Thomas Worthington and Sons, 1937. On the left-hand side are rooms for teaching and patient treatment areas is on the right-hand side of the building, leading off the main entrance on Bridge Street.

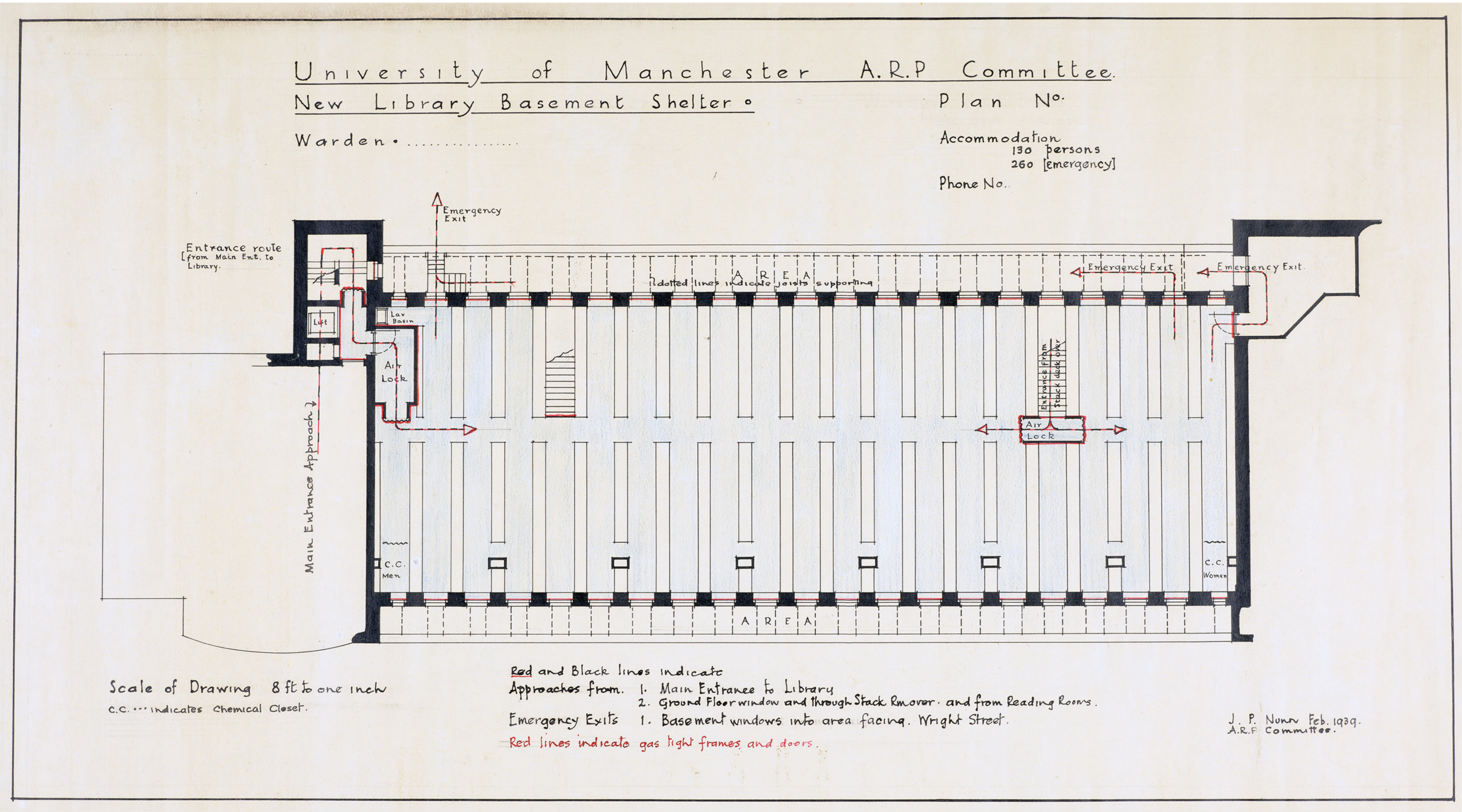

FUTURE MEDICAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
PROPOSED DENTAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL
FUTURE LECTURE THEATRE
COLOUR KEY
GREY ASPHALTE
GREEN GRANO.
YELLOW STONE
SEPIA CORK
BLUE RUBBER
BROWN WOOD BLOCK
PINK TERRAZZO
PAYNES GREY CONCRETE.
MEN STUDENTS' COMMON ROOM
STAFF AND STUDENTS ENTRANCE
HALL
PORTER
PRIVATE ENTRANCE
WOMEN STUDENTS' COMMON ROOM
DEAN'S OFFICE
WAITING OR COMMITTEE ROOM
MUSEUM AND LIBRARY
WAITING SPACE
STORE
GENERAL OFFICE
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
STAFF ROOM
STAFF LAV.
LIFT
TEA ROOM
HALL
MEN PATIENTS' LAV.
WOMEN PATIENTS' LAV.
ALMONER
PATIENTS' RECORDS OFFICE
WAITING ROOM
PATIENTS' ENTRANCE
WAITING RM. (MEN)
WAITING ROOM (WOMEN)
PREP. ROOM
GENERAL ANAESTHETICS
RECOVERY RM. (WOMEN)
RECOVERY RM. (MEN)
ORAL SURGERY
LECTURE DEMONSTRATION ROOM
LOCAL ANAESTHETIC WAITING SPACE
LOCAL ANAESTHETICS RECOVERY ROOM
EXAMINING OFFICER
DEMONSTRATOR
LOCAL ANAESTHETICS EXTRACTION ROOM
AREA
MH
N

The new building opened in 1940 with little fanfare due to the ongoing Second World War. It was named the Turner Dental School in honour of its benefactor and, due to its increased capacity, could accommodate 180 students and some 80,000 patient appointments per year. In the early-1950s the 'new' wing was added and, also designed by Worthington, was in-keeping with the architectural styling of the original. It was constructed to operate as a separate building and was temporarily occupied by the School of Architecture and Town Planning, who were in pressing need of better of accommodation at that time. The Turner Dental School took over the building when Architecture and Town Planning relocated to their own building in the early 1970. It was at this time that the hospital underwent a wholesale redevelopment of its interior, though much of the 1940s exterior remains today. Presently, the hospital forms part of the Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust, and is one of the major dentistry teaching hospitals in the UK.

SECOND WORLD WAR AIR RAID PROTECTION

The University had to take precautions for air raids during the Second World War, and created shelters for staff and students in the basements of many of the buildings including in the Museum and the new Arts Library.


THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
A.R.P. PLAN No. 2
REFUGE APPORTIONMENT
WRIGHT STREET
ARTS LIBRARY
MEDICAL SCHOOL
NEW DENTAL HOSPITAL
HIGHER CHATHAM STREET
ENGLISH
ARTS BUILDING
LIME GROVE
REFECTORIES
UNIONS
LAW & ARCHITECTURE
BURLINGTON STREET
CHEMISTRY
MAIN BUILDING
CHRISTIE LIBRARY
WHITWORTH BUILDING
MUSEUM
BOTANY
ZOOLOGY GEOLOGY
COUPLAND STREET
ENGINEERING
NEW PHYSICS
ENGINEERING
METALLURGY
ELECTRO-TECHNICS
PHYSICS
DENTAL HOSP-ITAL
MUSEUM
BRIDGE STREET
OXFORD ROAD
Geog. & Econ.
JMB
KEY
ARTS REFUGE
BEYER ״
CHRISTIE ״
LIBRARY ״
MEDICAL ״
FIRST AID POST


University of Manchester A.R.P Committee.

New Library Basement Shelter.

Warden. ....

Plan No.

Accommodation
130 persons
260 [emergency]

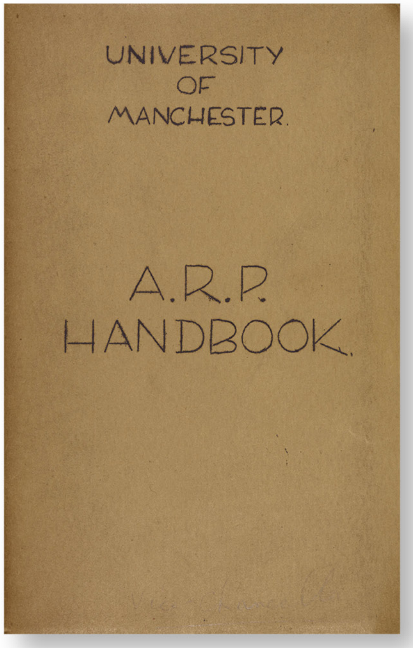
Phone No.

Emergency Exit
Entrance route
[from Main Ent. to Library.
A R E A
[dotted lines indicate joists supporting
Emergency Exit
Emergency Exit.
Lift
Lav Basin
Air Lock
Entrance from Stack deck over
Air Lock
Main Entrance Approach
C.C. Men
C.C. Women
A R E A

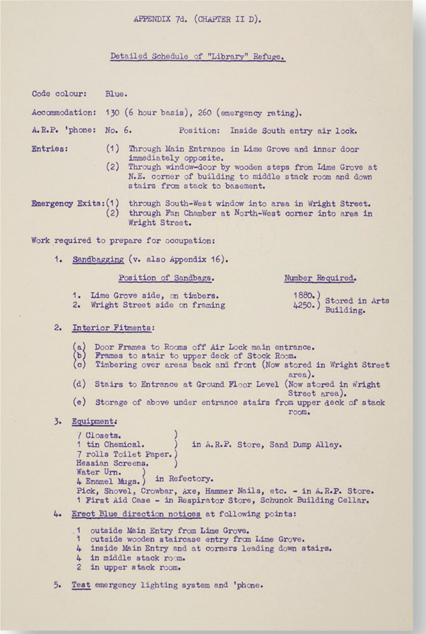
Scale of Drawing 8 ft to one inch
C.C. ··· indicates Chemical Closet.

Red and Black lines indicate
Approaches from. 1. Main Entrance to Library
2. Ground Floor window and through Stack Rm over. and from Reading Rooms.
Emergency Exits 1. Basement windows into area facing. Wright Street.
Red lines indicate gas tight frames and doors.

J. P. Nunn Feb. 1939.
A.R.P. Committee.


UNIVERSITY
OF
MANCHESTER.

A.R.P.
HANDBOOK.


APPENDIX 7d. (CHAPTER II D).

Detailed Schedule of "Library" Refuge.

Code colour: Blue.

Accommodation: 130 (6 hour basis), 260 (emergency rating).

A.R.P. 'phone: No. 6. Position: Inside South entry air lock.

Entries: (1) Through Main Entrance in Lime Grove and inner door immediately opposite.
(2) Through window-door by wooden steps from Lime Grove at N.E. corner of building to middle stack room and down stairs from stack to basement.

Emergency Exits: (1) through South-West window into area in Wright Street.
(2) through Fan Chamber at North-West corner into area in Wright Street.

Work required to prepare for occupation:

1. Sandbagging (v. also Appendix 16).

Position of Sandbags.	Number Required.	
1. Lime Grove side, on timbers.	1880.)	Stored in Arts Building.
2. Wright Street side on framing	4250.)	

2. Interior Fitments:

(a) Door Frames to Rooms off Air Lock main entrance.
(b) Frames to stair to upper deck of Stock Room.
(c) Timbering over areas back and front (Now stored in Wright Street area).
(d) Stairs to Entrance at Ground Floor Level (Now stored in Wright Street area).
(e) Storage of above under entrance stairs from upper deck of stack room.

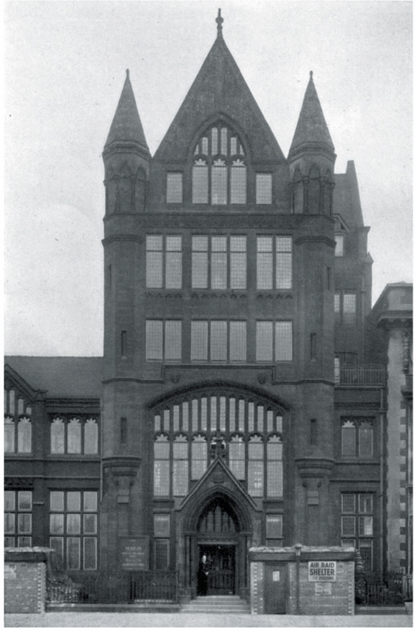
3. Equipment:

7 Closets.)
1 tin Chemical.) in A.R.P. Store, Sand Dump Alley.
7 rolls Toilet Paper.)
Hessian Screens.)
Water Urn.)
4 Enamel Mugs.) in Refectory.
Pick, Shovel, Crowbar, Axe, Hammer Nails, etc. - in A.R.P. Store.
1 First Aid Case - in Respirator Store, Schunck Building Cellar.

4. Erect Blue direction notices at following points:

1 outside Main Entry from Lime Grove.
1 outside wooden staircase entry from Lime Grove.
4 inside Main Entry and at corners leading down stairs.
4 in middle stack room.
2 in upper stack room.

5. Test emergency lighting system and 'phone.



AIR RAID SHELTER

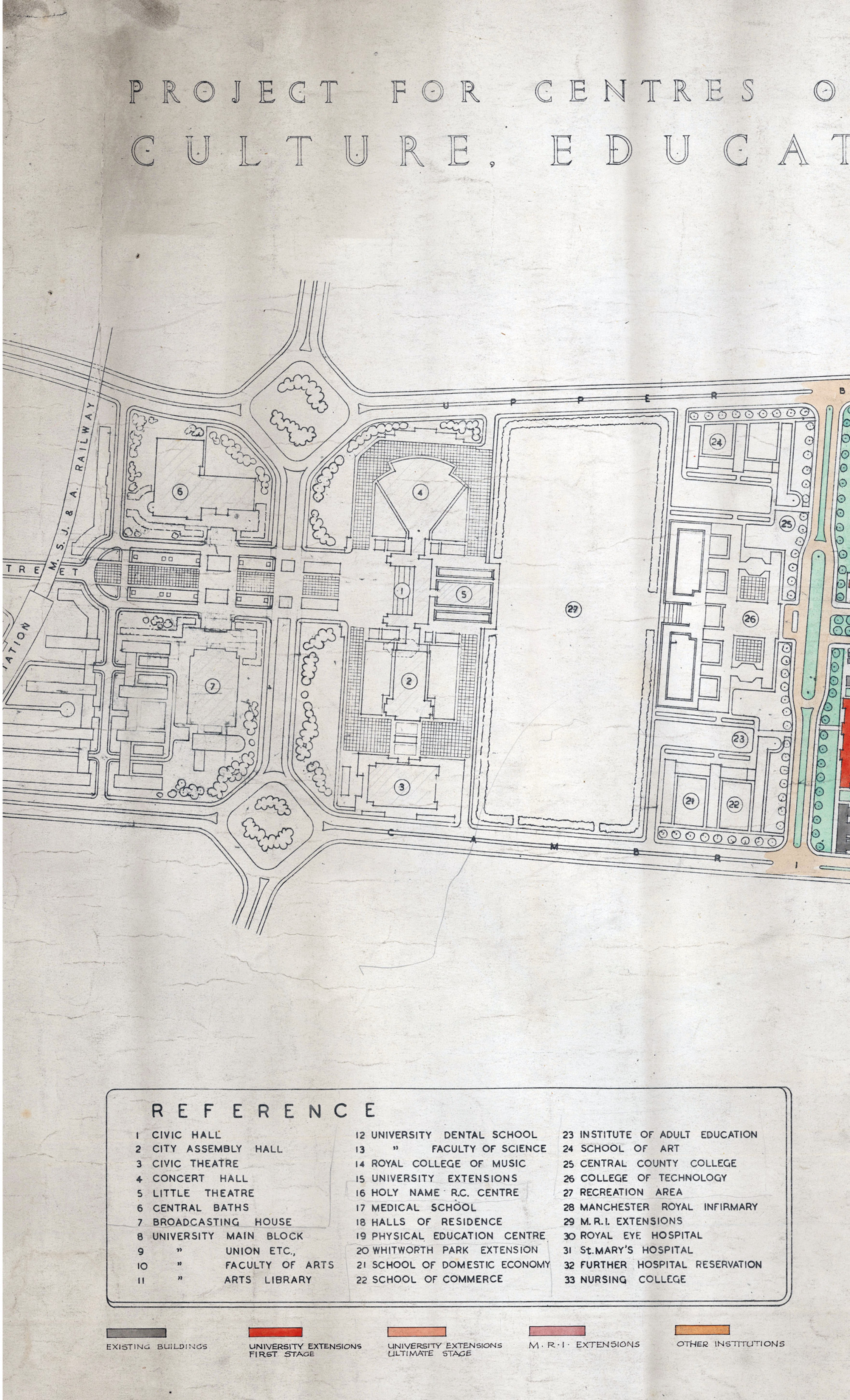
(Courtesy of Sam Alberti.)

CITY OF MANCHESTER PLAN

1945

CITY OF MANCHESTER
PLAN
1945

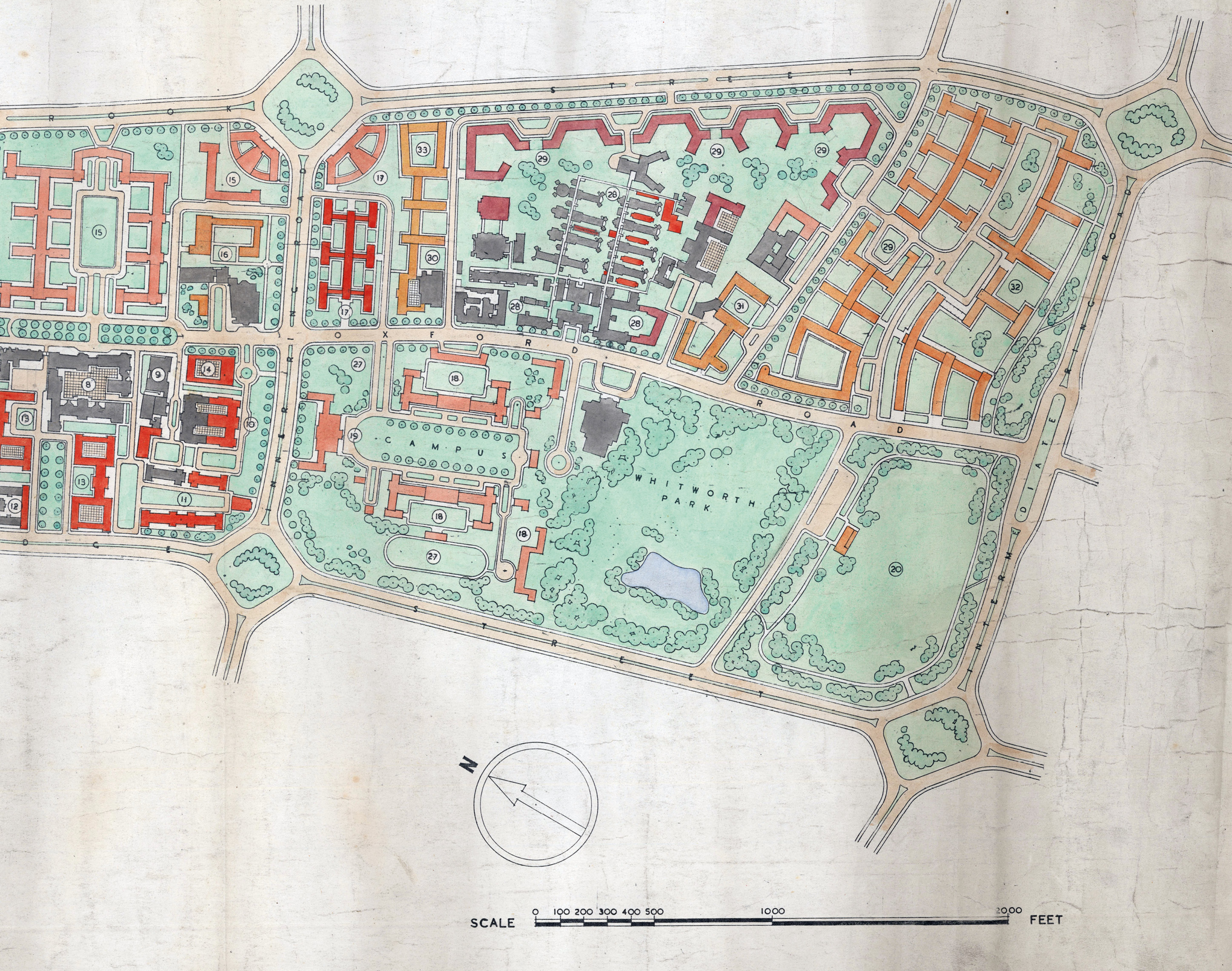
(*Courtesy of the Thomas Worthington and Sons archive at Manchester Metropolitan University Special Collections Museum.*)


PROJECT FOR CENTRES O
CULTURE, EDUCAT
M.S.J. & A. RAILWAY
UPPER
CAMBRI
REFERENCE
1 CIVIC HALL
2 CITY ASSEMBLY HALL
3 CIVIC THEATRE
4 CONCERT HALL
5 LITTLE THEATRE
6 CENTRAL BATHS
7 BROADCASTING HOUSE
8 UNIVERSITY MAIN BLOCK
9 " UNION ETC.,
10 " FACULTY OF ARTS
11 " ARTS LIBRARY
12 UNIVERSITY DENTAL SCHOOL
13 " FACULTY OF SCIENCE
14 ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC
15 UNIVERSITY EXTENSIONS
16 HOLY NAME R.C. CENTRE
17 MEDICAL SCHOOL
18 HALLS OF RESIDENCE
19 PHYSICAL EDUCATION CENTRE
20 WHITWORTH PARK EXTENSION
21 SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY
22 SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
23 INSTITUTE OF ADULT EDUCATION
24 SCHOOL OF ART
25 CENTRAL COUNTY COLLEGE
26 COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
27 RECREATION AREA
28 MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY
29 M.R.I. EXTENSIONS
30 ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL
31 St. MARY'S HOSPITAL
32 FURTHER HOSPITAL RESERVATION
33 NURSING COLLEGE
EXISTING BUILDINGS
UNIVERSITY EXTENSIONS FIRST STAGE
UNIVERSITY EXTENSIONS ULTIMATE STAGE
M·R·I· EXTENSIONS
OTHER INSTITUTIONS

F

TION & MEDICINE.

CONCILIO ET LABORE


ROOK
STREET
INNER RING ROAD
OXFORD ROAD
CAMPUS
WHITWORTH PARK
INTERMEDIATE RING ROAD
DGE
STREET
15
15
15
16
17
17
33
30
29
29
29
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19
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10
11
12
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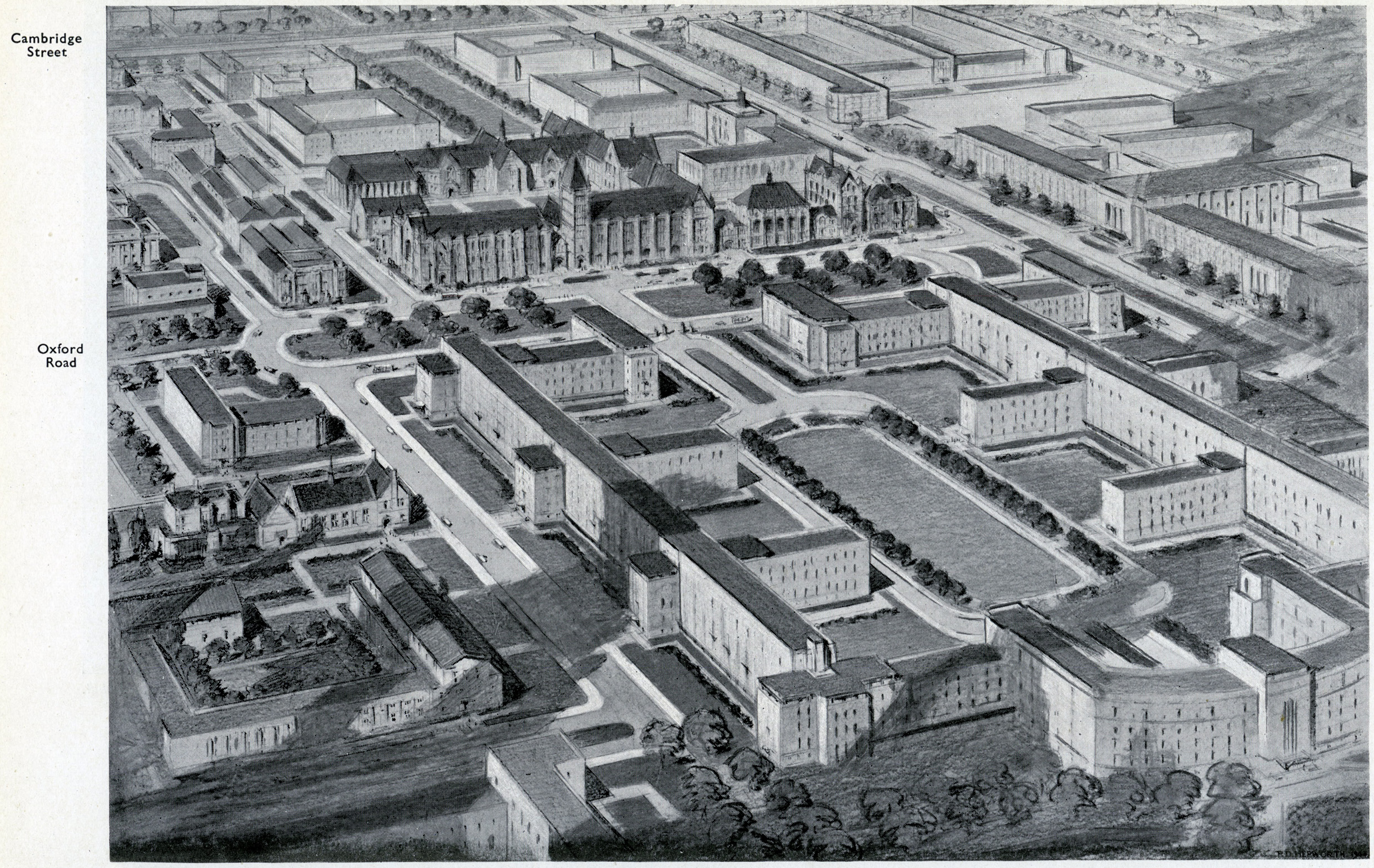
14
20
N
SCALE
0
100
200
300
400
500
1000
2000
FEET

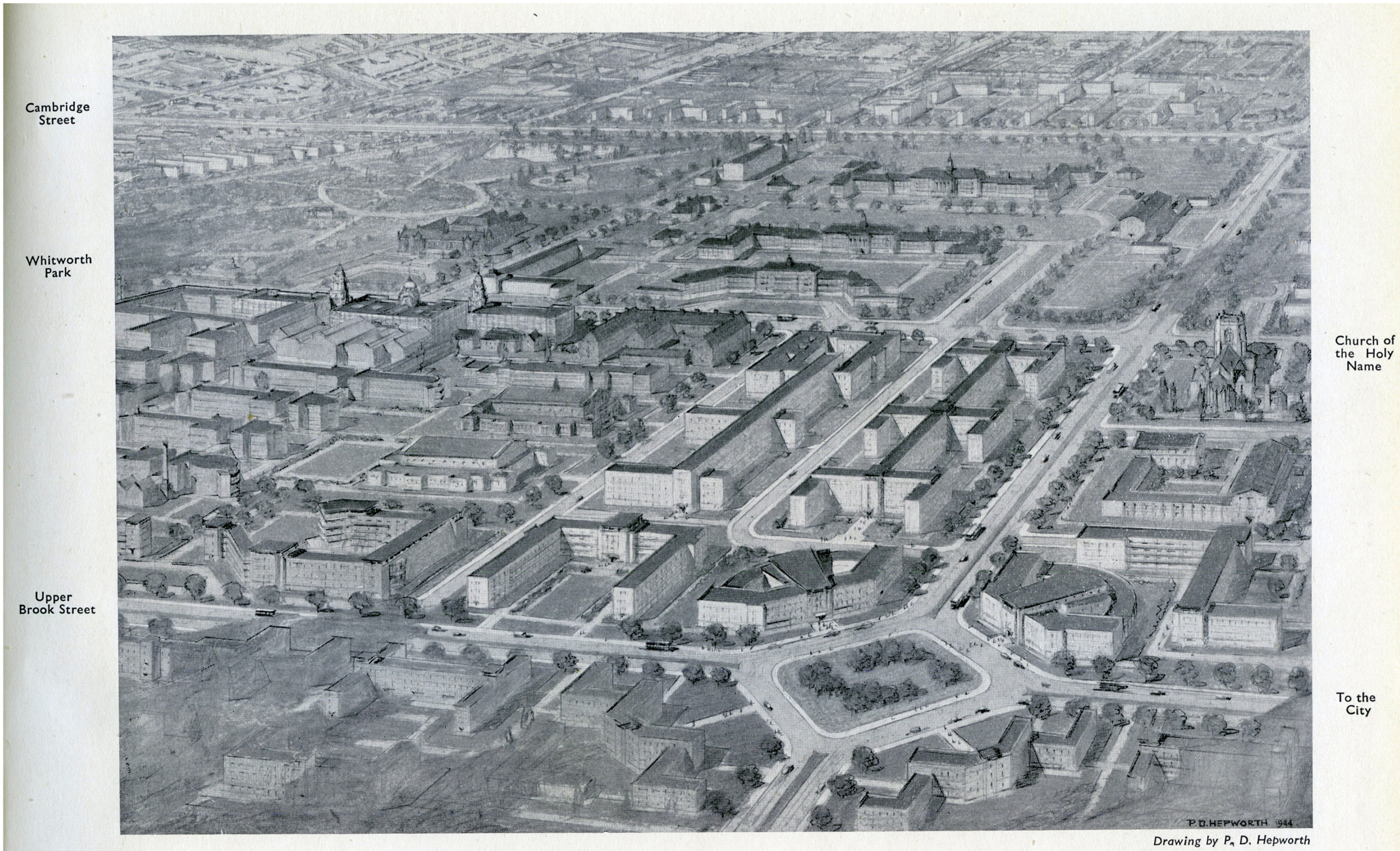
CITY OF MANCHESTER PLAN

1945



Drawing by P. D. Hepworth

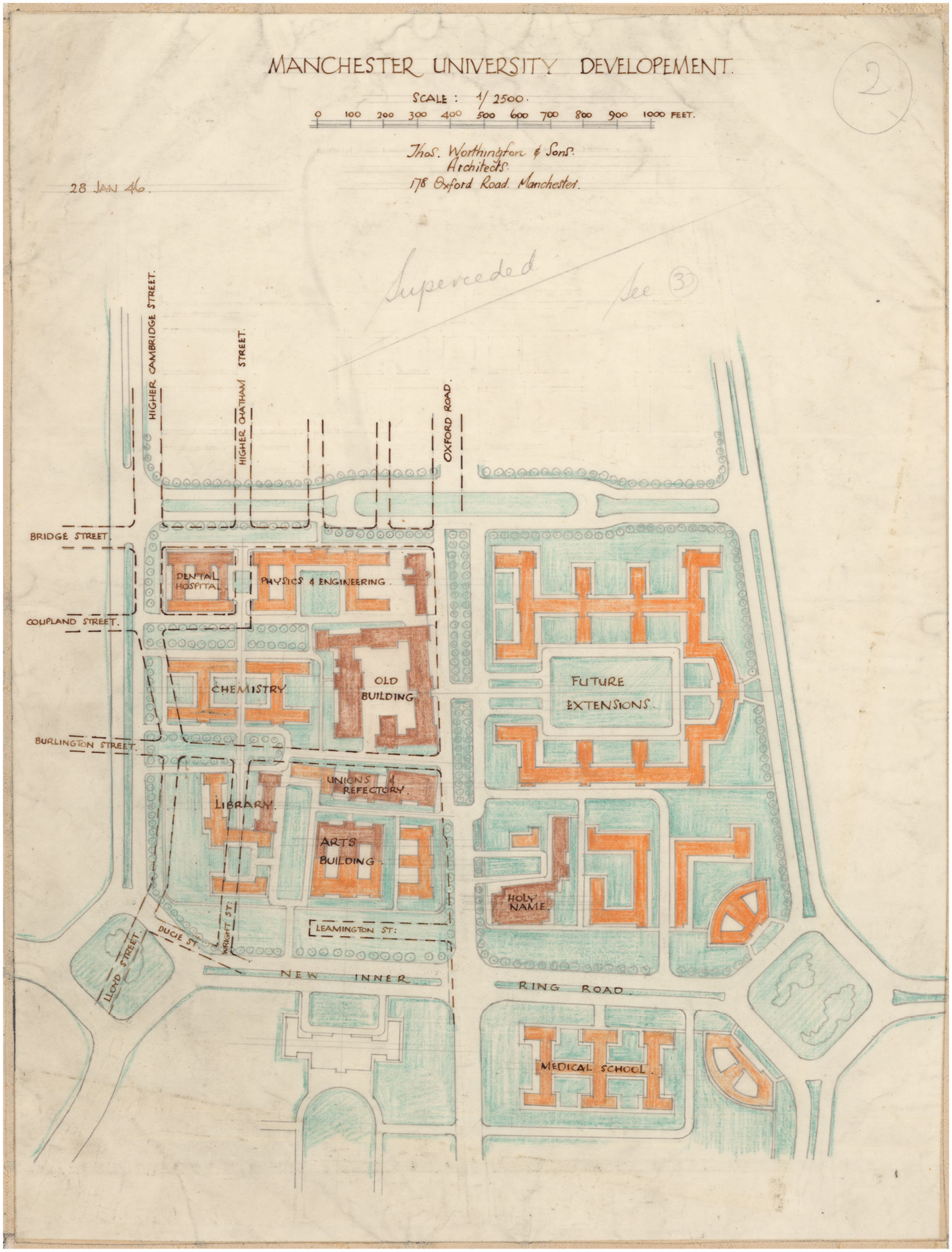
Sketches drawn by P.D. Hepworth, presented in the *City of Manchester Plan*, showing the master planning vision of Sir Hubert Worthington for the layout of new extensions to the University, the Medical School and adjacent hospital, and student halls of residence. Extensive changes to the road system were also envisaged including blocking up Oxford Road and the construction of a new large ring road.


Cambridge Street
Whitworth Park
Upper Brook Street
Church of the Holy Name
To the City
P. D. HEPWORTH 1944

Drawing by P. D. Hepworth

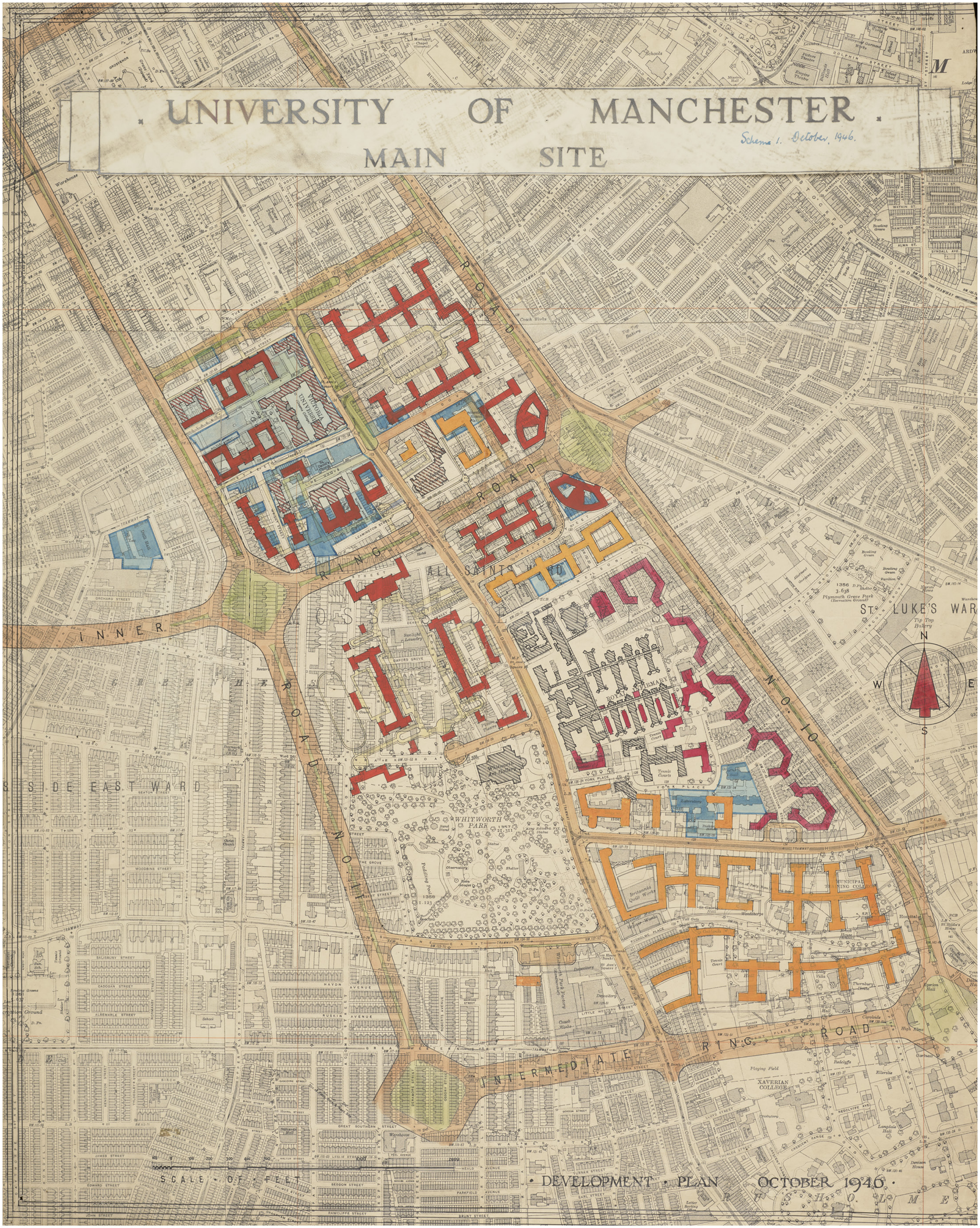
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1946


MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY DEVELOPEMENT.
2
SCALE : 1/2500.
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 FEET.
Thos. Worthington & Sons.
Architects.
178 Oxford Road. Manchester.
28 JAN 46.
Superceded
See 3
HIGHER CAMBRIDGE STREET.
HIGHER CHATHAM STREET.
OXFORD ROAD.
BRIDGE STREET.
DENTAL HOSPITAL
PHYSICS & ENGINEERING.
COUPLAND STREET.
CHEMISTRY
OLD BUILDING
FUTURE EXTENSIONS.
BURLINGTON STREET.
UNIONS REFECTORY
LIBRARY.
ARTS BUILDING.
HOLY NAME.
LEAMINGTON ST.
DUCIE ST.
WRIGHT ST.
LLOYD STREET.
NEW INNER RING ROAD.
MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Sir Hubert Worthington's updated masterplanning for the University's post-war expansion.

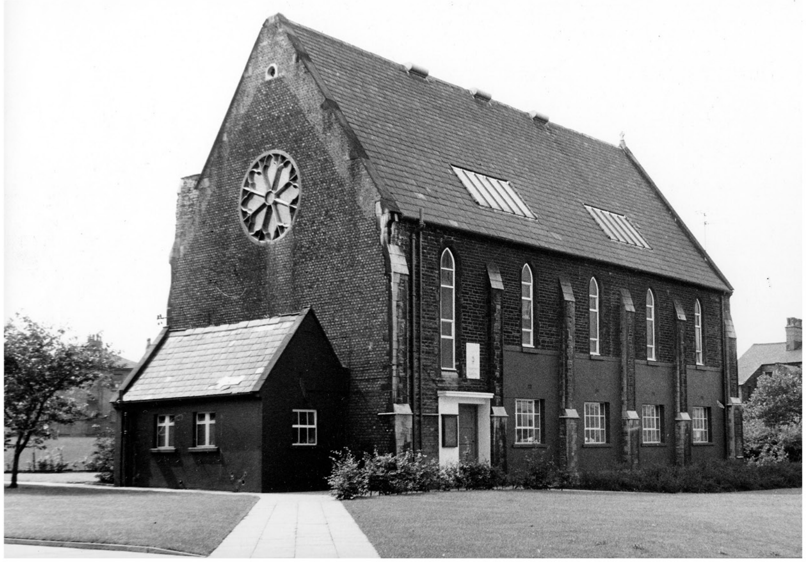
(Courtesy of the Thomas Worthington and Sons archive at Manchester Metropolitan University Special Collections Museum.)


UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
MAIN SITE
Scheme 1. October 1946.
ROAD
ROAD
RING
INNER
ROAD
ALL SAINTS
WHITWORTH PARK
ST LUKE'S WAR
N
S
W
E
INTERMEDIATE RING ROAD
XAVERIAN COLLEGE
SCALE OF FEET
DEVELOPMENT PLAN OCTOBER 1946.

Colour coding: bright red shading – proposed new University buildings; red hatch – existing University buildings to be retained; blue outline – land owned by the University.

GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCH – LATER THE STEPHEN JOSEPH STUDIO

1949

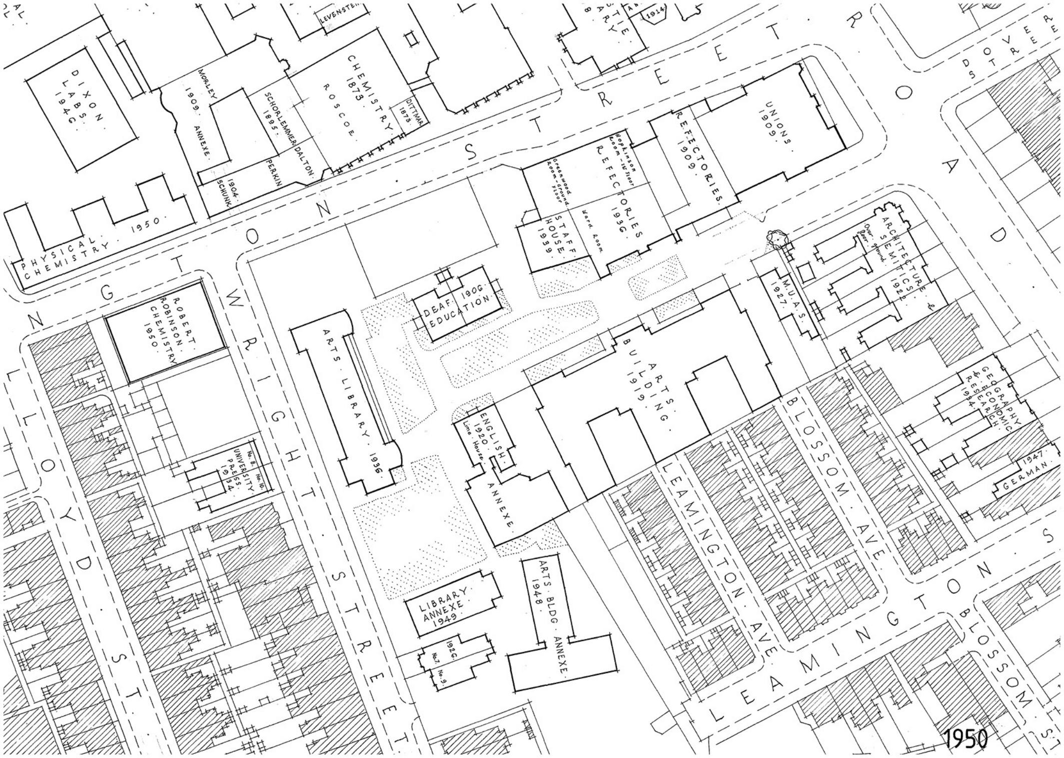


Above: The former German Church with its high roof and large rose fan light in the end wall, photographed by A. Dawson, 1970. (Courtesy of Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

Below: University estate around Lime Grove in 1950 showing the location of the former German Church (labelled 'Library Annexe, 1949') on Wright Street and several other contingency buildings being used temporarily for teaching.

Sited on the lawn bounded by the Samuel Alexander Building, the Mansfield Cooper Building and the Arts Library is the former German Protestant Church; now the Stephen Joseph Studio.

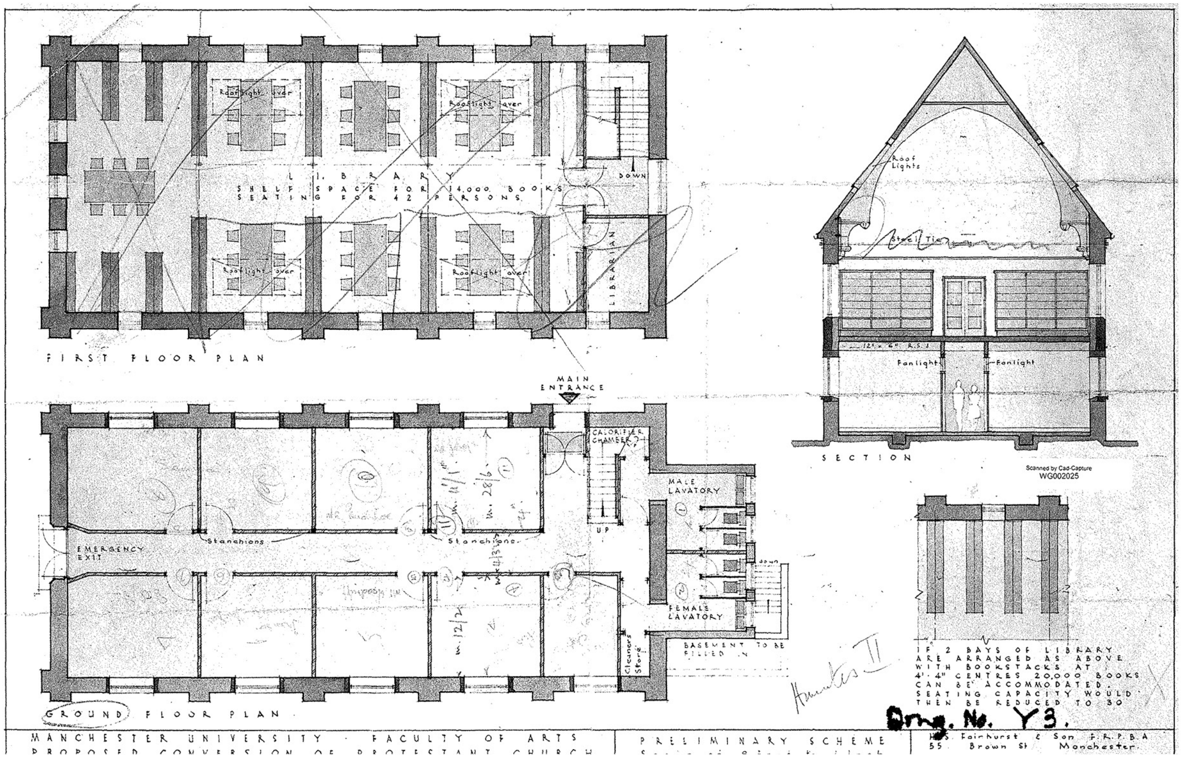
Although the German Protestant Church as an organisation was founded in 1853, it was not until April 1854 that the foundations of their new church building were laid. The first sermon – delivered in the German language - took place in September 1855. Accommodating 300 worshipper the church was, for many decades, used by immigrant German protestants - a substantial and prosperous community based in the Greenheys area adjacent to Chorlton-on-Medlock. Following the First World War, however, the congregation dwindled. Nonetheless, the church remained in active use for religious services until 1948.

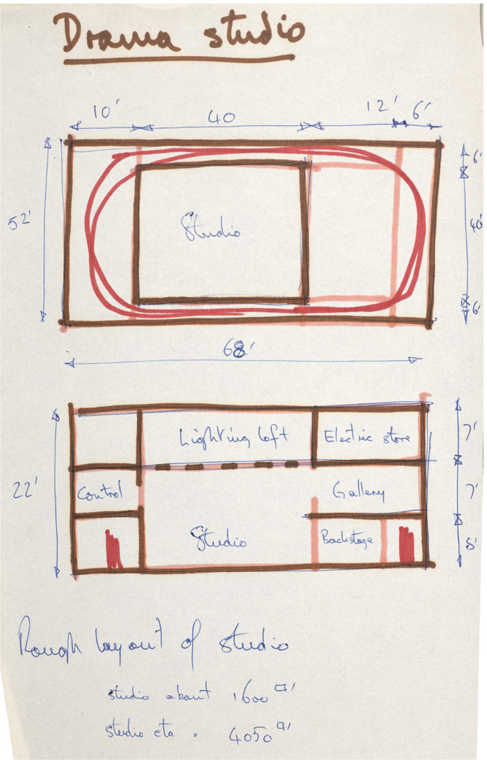

DIXON LABS. 1946
MORLEY 1909. ANNEXE
SCHORLEMMER 1895
PERKIN
DALTON
SCHUNK 1904
CHEMISTRY 1873. ROSCOE
PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY 1950
ROBERT ROBINSON CHEMISTRY 1950
REFECTORIES 1909
UNIONS 1909
REFECTORIES 1936
STAFF HOUSE 1939
DEAF EDUCATION 1906
ARTS LIBRARY 1936
ARTS BUILDING 1919
ENGLISH 1920 ANNEXE
LIBRARY ANNEXE 1949
ARTS BLDG. ANNEXE 1948
ARCHITECTURE & SEMITICS
M.U.A.S. 1927
UNIVERSITY PRESS 1914
1947 GERMAN
WRIGHT STREET
LLOYD ST.
BLOSSOM AVE.
LEAMINGTON AVE.
ROAD
1950

Right: Plan for the conversion of the church into temporary accommodation for the library, 1947 including the addition of a second floor with desk space and book shelving.

Below: A rough hand drawn plan by Stephen Joseph, 1963 for the conversion of the Church from library use to drama teaching.

Below, right: View of the Stephen Joseph Studio (formerly the German Church) in the 1970s occupying a spacious place on the lawn between the expanded Library and the Faculty of Arts building extension.


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
LIBRARY
SHELF SPACE FOR 14,000 BOOKS
SEATING FOR 42 PERSONS
Rooflight over
DOWN
LIBRARIAN
MAIN ENTRANCE
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
EMERGENCY EXIT
Stanchions
CALORIFIER CHAMBER
UP
MALE LAVATORY
FEMALE LAVATORY
Cleaners Store
BASEMENT TO BE FILLED IN
Roof Lights
Fanlight
SECTION
Scanned by Cad-Capture WG002025
IF 2 BAYS OF LIBRARY ARE ARRANGED AS ABOVE WITH BOOKSTACKS AT 4'-4" CENTRES 20,000 BOOKS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED. SEATING CAPACITY WOULD THEN BE REDUCED TO 30
Drg. No. Y3.
MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY · FACULTY OF ARTS
PRELIMINARY SCHEME
H.S. Fairhurst & Son F.R.I.B.A
55 Brown St Manchester.


Drama studio
10'
40
12'
6'
52'
Studio
68'
Lighting loft
Electric store
Control
Gallery
Studio
Backstage
22'
7'
5'
Rough layout of studio
studio about 1600 □'
studio etc. 4050 □'

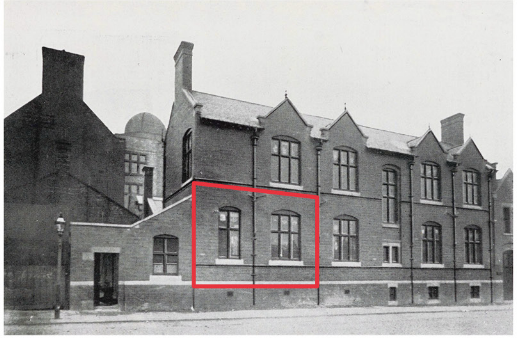
A lone survivor of the once numerous Victorian buildings around Lime Grove, the church was purchased by the University in 1949. Rather than demolish the church, the University incorporated it into its plans to expand the Library and the Faculty of Arts building: an upper storey was inserted internally which provided working space for around 40 people and shelving for 14,000 books.

In 1963, consequent to further expansion works by the Library, the building was occupied by the newly formed Drama Department and its upper level reconfigured for theatrical teaching, rehearsals and small public performances. Around this time the Department appointed Stephen Joseph, an innovative stage director who was pioneering 'theatre in the round' productions, as a lecturer. Sadly, Joseph died of cancer in 1967 aged just 46. Thus, by spring 1971, the building was renamed the 'Stephen Joseph Studio' in his memory.

In the early 2000s, the Drama Department moved to the Martin Harris Centre and the Stephen Joseph Studio was refurbished for general teaching purposes, providing seminar rooms alongside two medium-sized lecture theatres. Today it remains a small but strikingly unusual building on the University's estate, its architecture betraying its ecclesiastical roots to those who stop to wonder why it is part of the campus.

COUPLAND STREET AND THE ORIGINS OF THE COMPUTER

1951



The 1912 extension to the Physics Building for researching and teaching electro-technics. Bridge Street (now Bridgeford Street) frontage. The red outline highlights the location of the 'Magnetism' room in which the early Manchester computer was assembled.

From the late 1940s and throughout the 1950s, the University was leading the world in the design of electronic computers and the fast-developing field of computer science.

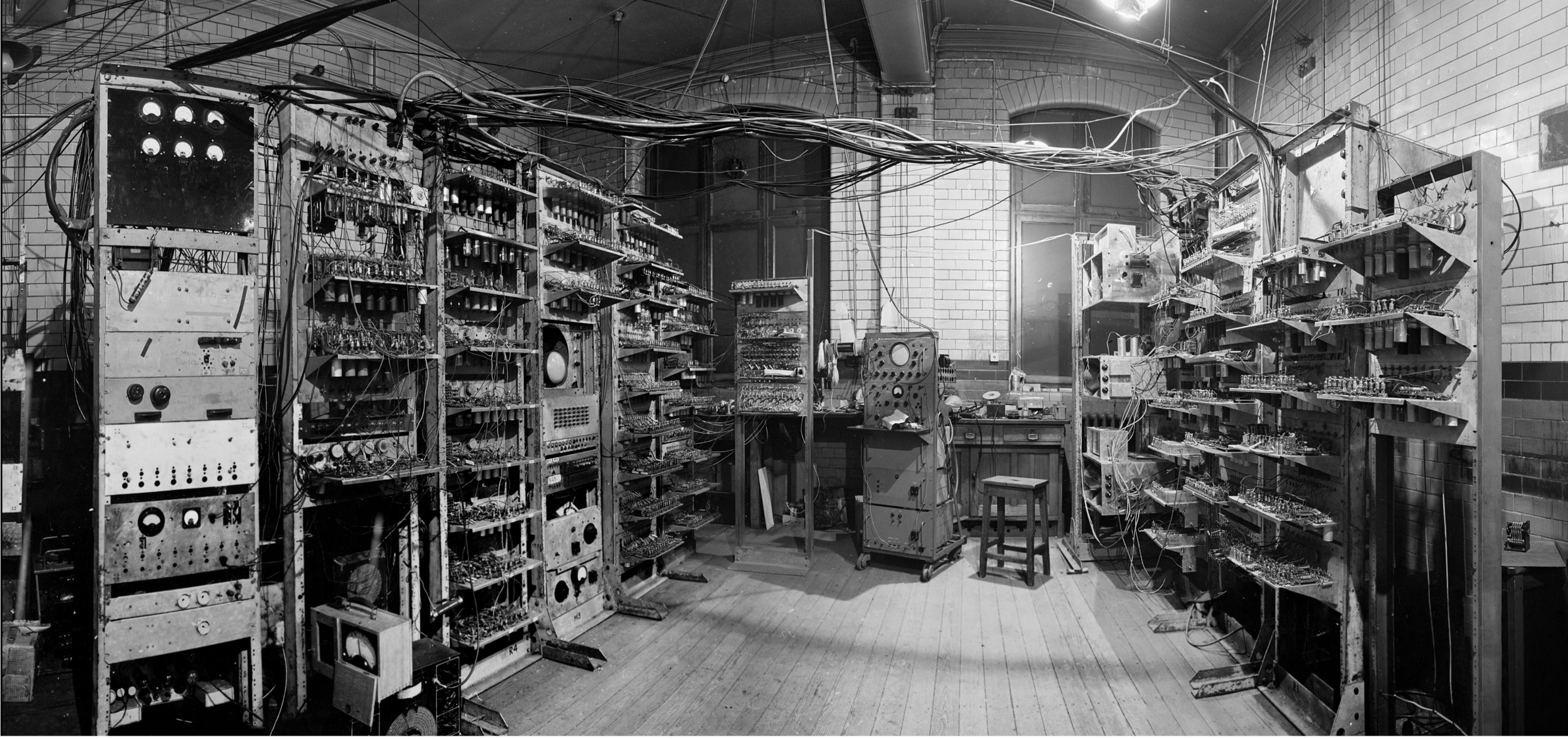
This was remarkable because such pioneering work was being undertaken in very unremarkable buildings on Coupland Street. The driving force, initially, was a creative young electrical engineering professor named Frederic Williams. Born in Romiley in 1911, and educated at Stockport Grammar School, Williams attended the University between 1929 and 1933 studying in the Department of Engineering before completing a DPhil at Oxford University. During the Second World War he was employed by the Scientific Civil Service and undertook vital military research on radar systems at RAF Bawdsey on the Suffolk coast and the Telecommunications Research Establishment (TRE) at Great Malvern. Having gained experience of designing novel electronic circuits and an in-depth knowledge of cathode ray tubes (CRTs), he returned to Manchester in 1946 as Professor of Electrotechnics and, ably assisted by colleagues Tom Kilburn and Geoff Tootill, began exploiting CRTs, later referred to as 'Williams tubes', as a reliable means to store digital data. This was a critical step in developing a digital computer that could store and run its own programmes.

Williams and Kilburn collaborated to create the hand-built Small-Scale Experimental Machine nicknamed 'Baby'. Despite this moniker, Baby was a physically large and complex machine with a mass of wiring linking thousands of components on multiple metal racks. It filled much of the 'Magnetism' room – part of an extension to the original Physics Laboratory completed in 1912 and designed by J.S. Beaumont and Sons. The room was lined with brown glazed ceramic bricks and, thus, was described as being 'lavatorial' in character.

There were months of experimentation to make 'Baby' work as intended. Williams described this uncertain period in a reminiscence written in 1975: '[a] program was laboriously inserted and the start switch pressed. Immediately the spots on the display tube entered a mad dance. In early trials it was a dance of death leading to no useful result, and what was worse, without yielding any clue as to what was wrong. But one day it stopped, and there, shining brightly in the expected place, was the expected answer. It was a moment to remember. ... and nothing was ever the same again'.

Written by Kilburn and comprising of 17 lines of instruction, the first successful program run on the 'Baby' occurred on 21st June 21, 1948, shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning. Kilburn's program was a test in which the correct answer was already known. It involved the factoring of a large integer number and ran for 52 minutes, executing 3.5 million operations and testing 130,000 different numbers. Finally, the right answer was displayed on screen. The test program was immediately run twice more to make sure the computer was working correctly and consistently – which it was. Rather than eating their usual homemade sandwiches, the team celebrated by going to the University canteen for lunch!

Their success was later shared with the scientific community in a short letter published in the journal Nature in September 1948. Williams and Kilburn noted, 'apart from its small size, the machine is, in principle 'universal' in the sense that it can be used to solve any problem that can be reduced to a programme of elementary



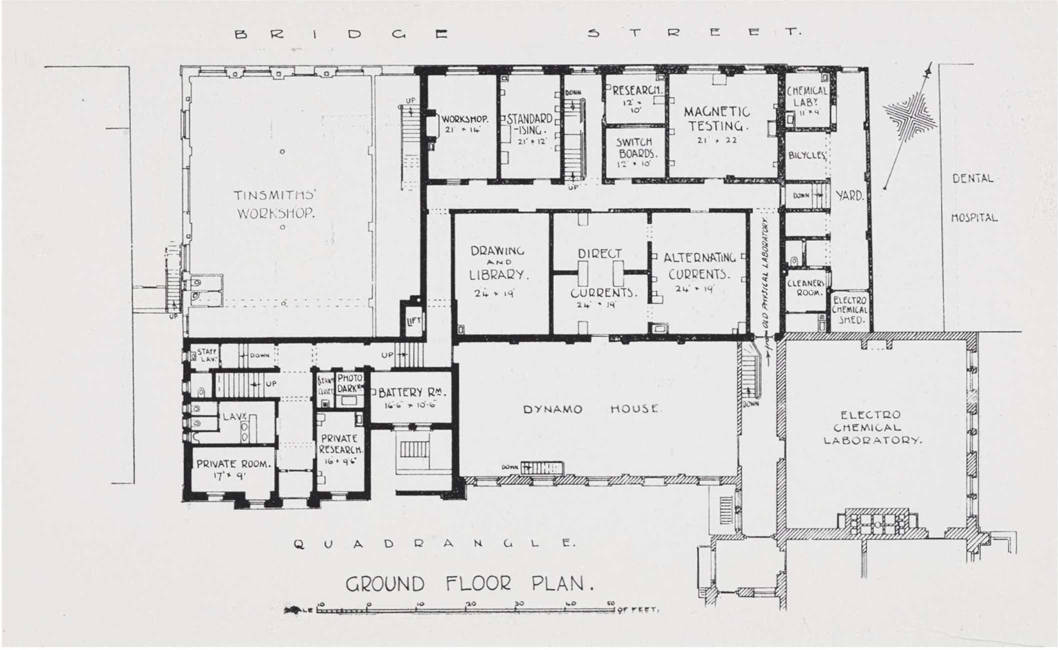
Panoramic photograph of the Mark 1 computer, taken in December 1948 in the 'Magnetism' room of the 1912 electro-technics building. This version of the original photograph was recreated for clarity in 2023 by Professor Jim Miles, Department of Computer Science, University of Manchester with help from Jamie Robinson of the University Library's Imaging team and Steve McCabe, the University Estates Designer.

instructions; the programme can be changed without any mechanical or electro-mechanical circuit changes'.

Although the development of the 'Baby' was led by engineers, mathematicians soon began contributing to the research. One of Britain's leading mathematicians, Max Newman, had joined the University in September 1945 as Fielden Professor of Pure Mathematics. During the Second World War, Newman had witnessed at first-hand the calculating power of the Colossus electronic computer at Bletchley Park. When the war ended, he began to investigate the kind of problems to which computing could be usefully deployed. At this time, no stored-program computer had been built. Thus, in 1946, he acquired a substantial grant from the Royal Society to create a 'calculating machine laboratory' at the University in Manchester. In September 1948, Newman invited Alan Turing, a former colleague from Bletchley Park then engaged in computer research at the National Physical Laboratory, to take up the role of Deputy Director at his new Computing Machine Laboratory in Manchester. Williams noted in his 1975 reminiscence: 'Kilburn and I knew nothing about computers, but a lot about circuits. Professor Newman and Mr A.M. Turing in the Mathematics Department knew a lot about computers and substantially nothing about electronics. They took us by the hand and explained how numbers could live in houses with addresses and how if they did they could be kept track of during a calculation'. This was the fundamental idea of addressable computer memory.

After the breakthrough in June 1948, 'Baby's' circuitry was refined and extended in iterative improvements. Such technical evolution resulted in the much more capable Manchester Mark 1 computer which, weighing over tonne and filling the 'Magnetism' room entirely, featured prominently in *The Times* and the *Illustrated London News* in June 1949. Turing, in collaboration with Newman, utilised the machine to investigate Mersenne Primes whilst continuing his theoretical work. In 1950, he published his seminal paper 'Computing Machinery and Intelligence' in which he introduced the concept now known as the Turing Test, anticipating also the idea of artificial intelligence.

The significance of the technological advancement represented by the Manchester Mark 1 computer was recognised in the higher echelons of governmental scientific research. Decisions were taken to support further computer research and development in Manchester, which included granting funds to the local electronics firm Ferranti to 'construct an electronic calculating machine to the instructions of Professor F.C. Williams'. The substantial investment made, with minimal 'red-tape' and at a time of austerity, were indicative of the high-regard in which the research happening within the humble Coupland Street building was held.


B R I D G E S T R E E T.
TINSMITHS' WORKSHOP.
WORKSHOP. 21 × 14'
STANDARDISING. 21' × 12'
RESEARCH. 12 × 10'
SWITCH BOARDS. 12 × 10
MAGNETIC TESTING. 21 × 22
CHEMICAL LABY. 11 × 4
BICYCLES
YARD.
DENTAL HOSPITAL
DRAWING AND LIBRARY. 24 × 19
DIRECT CURRENTS. 24 × 19
ALTERNATING CURRENTS. 24' × 19'
OLD PHYSICAL LABORATORY
CLEANERS ROOM.
ELECTRO CHEMICAL SHED.
LIFT
STAFF LAV.
PHOTO DARK RM
BATTERY RM. 16'6" × 10'6"
LAVX.
PRIVATE ROOM. 17' × 9'
PRIVATE RESEARCH. 16 × 9'6"
DYNAMO HOUSE
ELECTRO CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
UP
DOWN
Q U A D R A N G L E.
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
SCALE OF FEET.
10 0 10 20 30 40 50

Floorplan of 1912 extension to the Physics Building. The 'magnetic testing' room was the location of the computer development between 1947-1950.

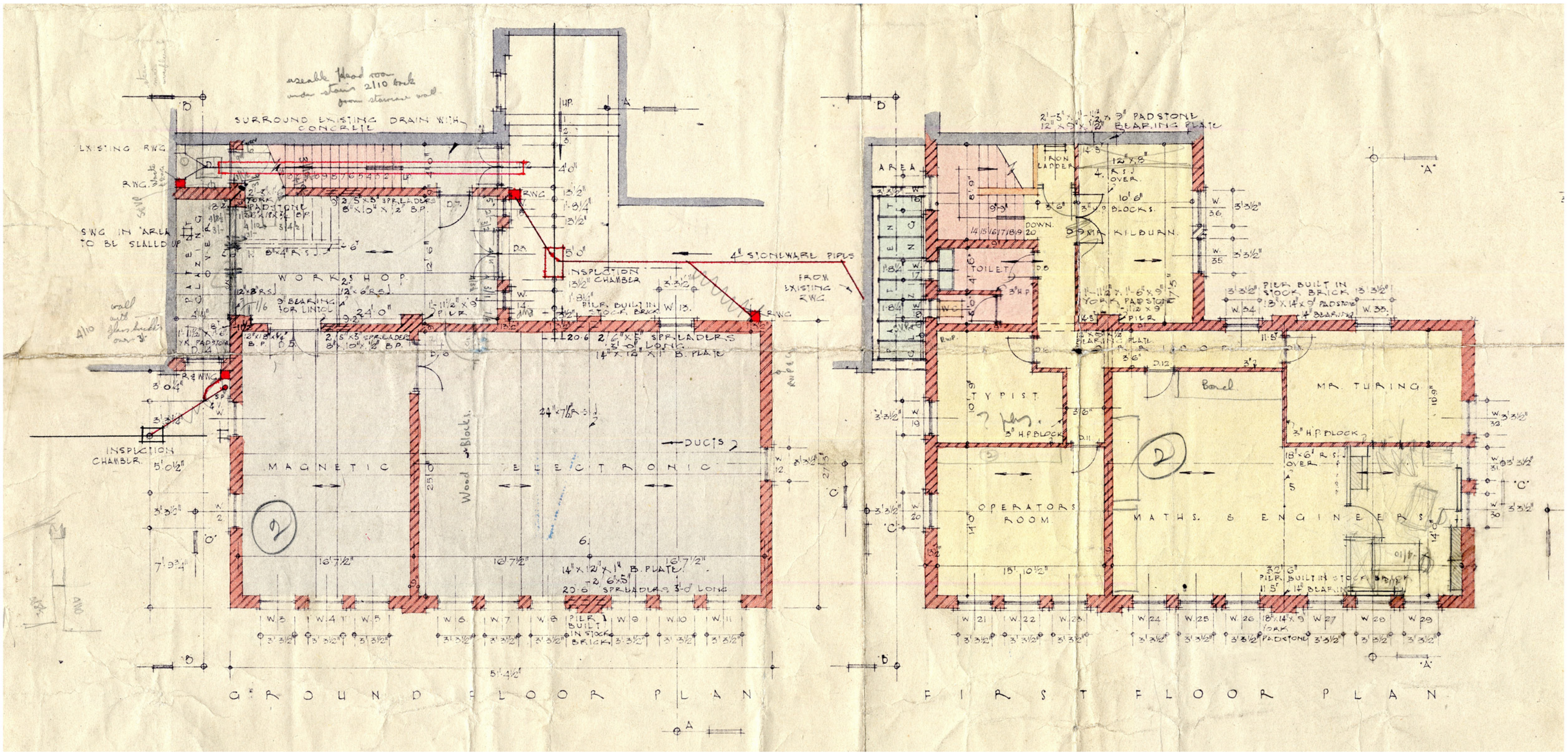
Work on the new computer progressed rapidly, with hardware being assembled at Ferranti's large electronics factory in Moston, north Manchester. Ahead of its completion, discussions took place regarding where on campus the new computer should be located given that the 'lavatorial' Physics Laboratory was deemed inadequate. Accordingly, a decision was taken to build a dedicated computer machine laboratory with completion required by the end of 1950. In truth, this was a 'stop-gap' building funded in part through Newman's Royal Society grant. Although J.S. Beaumont and Sons were appointed as architects, the building's design was by necessity workaday: a two-storey box constructed from brick and a 'little steel' that Newman was allocated from a reluctant Ministry of Supply.

Tom Kilburn (left) and Freddie Williams (right) in a staged publicity photography in front of the control panel of the Mark 1 'calculating machine' featured on the front page of the weekly Illustrated London News, June 1949.

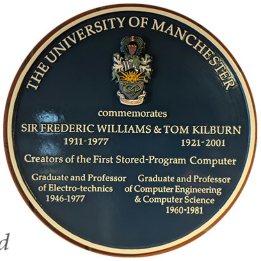
Located on a small plot of land adjacent to the existing Physics and Engineering buildings on Coupland Street and known as the Coupland 1, this unremarkable building holds historic significance as Britain's first to be purposefully erected for computer research. Upon completion, the ground floor housed the Ferranti Mark 1 computer and ancillary equipment, whilst on the first floor there were rooms for technicians, machine operators and a typist. Here too were Kilburn and Turing's own offices.

A public conference, held in July 1951, celebrated the successful design and delivery of the Ferranti Mark 1, the world's first commercially available general-purpose electronic computer despite only seven others ever being built. Having helped establish the University's pre-eminence in the development of computers, Newman, Turing and Williams withdrew from further active involvement, leaving Kilburn and others to continue with hardware development.

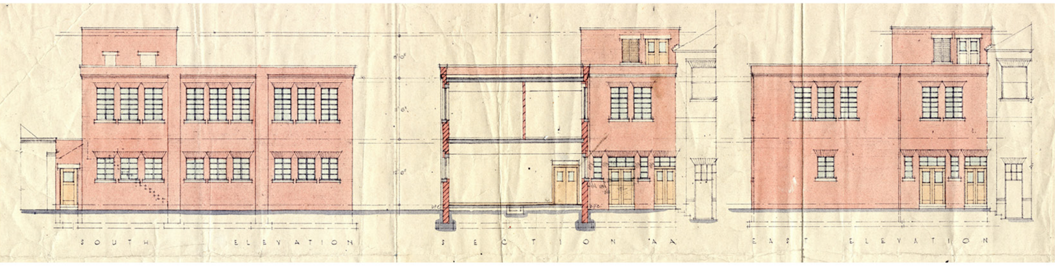
Tragically, Turing's life came to an untimely end in June 1954 with a verdict of suicide by cyanide poisoning returned. The same year saw the opening of a large new building on Dover Street for the Electrical Engineering Department signalling the ongoing significance of computer research at the University. It was the first of a proposed cluster of science buildings along Brunswick Street and part of the most significant expansion of the University since the war ended.


GROUND FLOOR PLAN
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
WORKSHOP
MAGNETIC
ELECTRONIC
DUCTS
INSPECTION CHAMBER
4" STONEWARE PIPES
AREA
TOILET
KILBURN
TYPIST
MR TURING
OPERATORS ROOM
MATHS & ENGINEERS

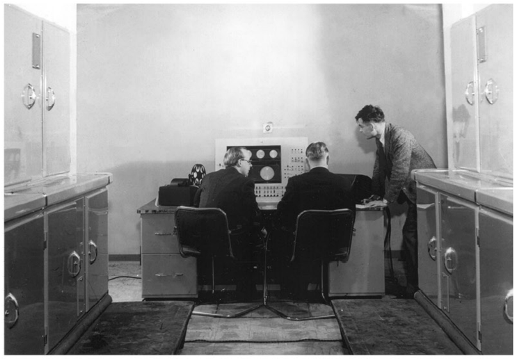
Above: Floor plans from 1949 of the Coupland Street Computer Laboratory. On the first floor, offices were allocated to 'Dr Kilburn' and 'Mr Turing' demonstrating the connection of electrical engineering skills and mathematical science at the new frontier of computer research.


THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
commemorates
SIR FREDERIC WILLIAMS & TOM KILBURN
1911-1977
1921-2001
Creators of the First Stored-Program Computer
Graduate and Professor of Electro-technics 1946-1977
Graduate and Professor of Computer Engineering & Computer Science 1960-1981

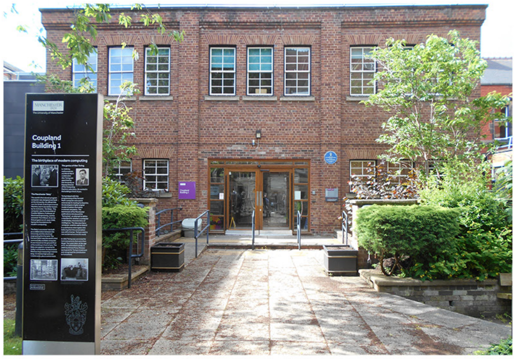
Right: Heritage plaque celebrating the pioneering work of Williams and Kilburn affixed to the rear of Rutherford building on Bridgeford Street.


SOUTH ELEVATION
SECTION AA
EAST ELEVATION

Left: Elevation drawing of the Computing Machine Laboratory, 1949, a small and architecturally simple two-storey brick structure.



Left: A publicity photography for the July 1951 inaugural conference, showing the control console of the Ferranti Mark 1 computer installed in the Coupland Street computer building. People shown (left to right) are Keith Lonsdale, Brian Pollard (Ferranti engineers) and Alan Turing (University of Manchester).


Coupland Building 1

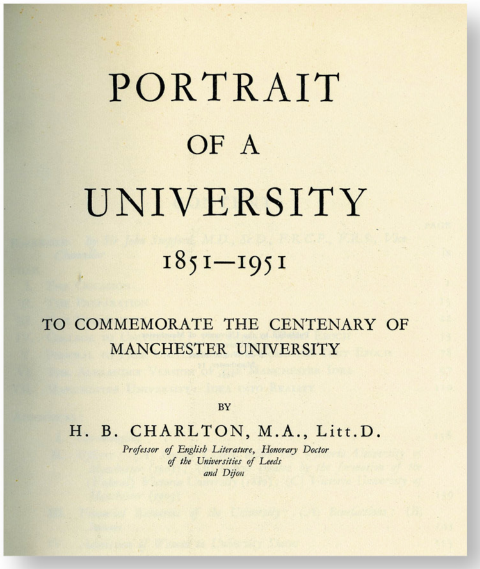
Right: Coupland 1 building, 2024. Largely intact exterior, except for the new large front door. The building has been extensively remodelled inside since it was originally the Computer Laboratory.

UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

1951

The University campus, at the start of the 1950s, was still tightly focused around the old Owens College Quad and along Coupland Street. The expansion on the southern side of Burlington Street was partial with some pre-existing private housing remaining.

There were no university buildings on the other side of Oxford Road except the newly adapted Dover Street building (formerly Manchester High School for Girls). This changed by the 1960s with the development of the new cluster of science buildings along Brunswick Street.

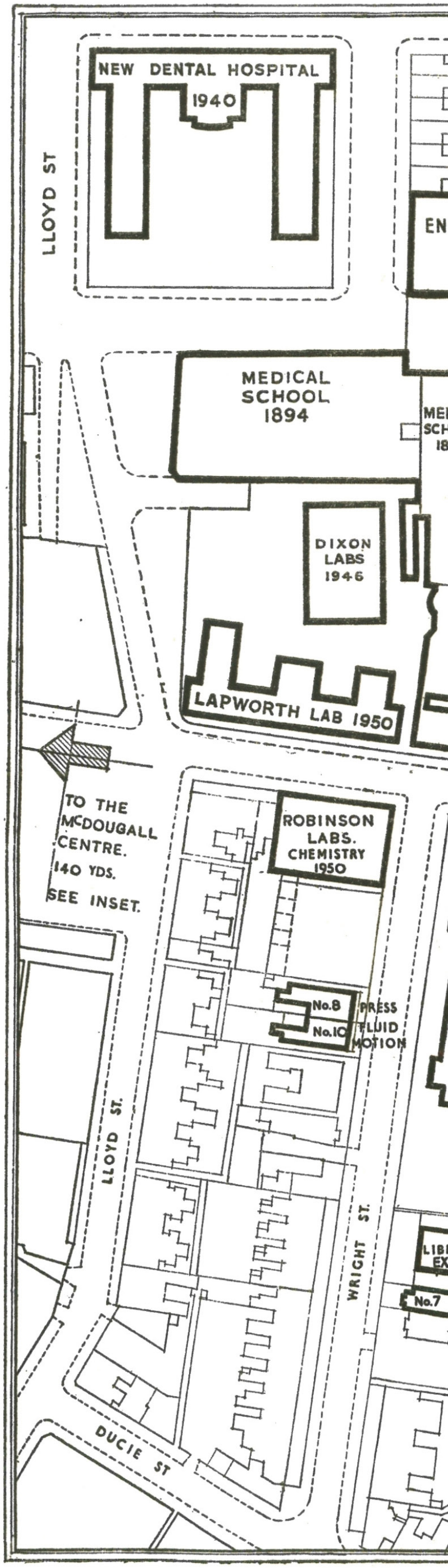


PORTRAIT
OF A
UNIVERSITY
1851—1951

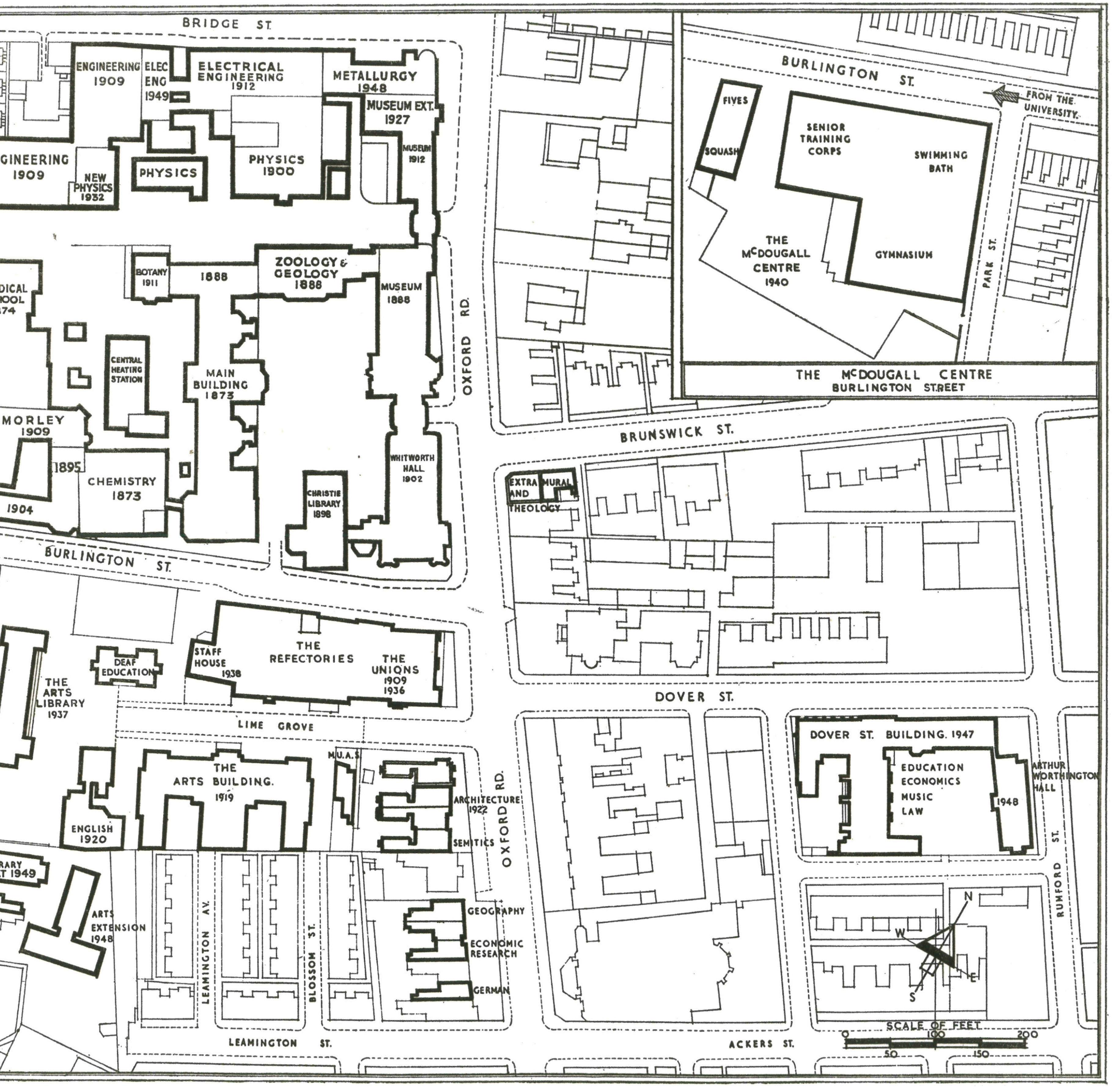
TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF
MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY

BY

H. B. CHARLTON, M.A., Litt.D.
Professor of English Literature, Honorary Doctor
of the Universities of Leeds
and Dijon

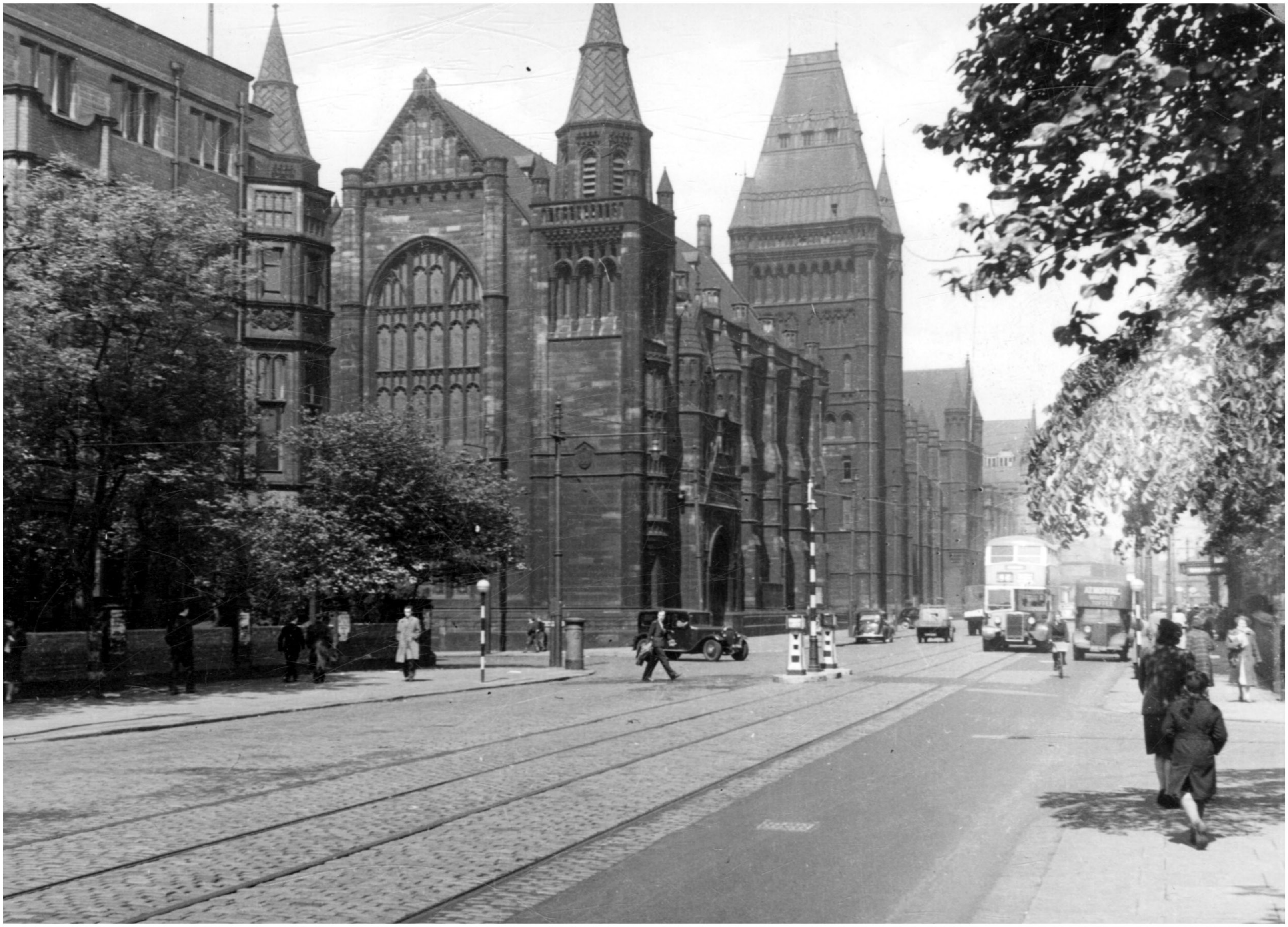

NEW DENTAL HOSPITAL
1940
LLOYD ST
MEDICAL SCHOOL
1894
DIXON LABS 1946
LAPWORTH LAB 1950
TO THE MCDOUGALL CENTRE. 140 YDS. SEE INSET.
ROBINSON LABS. CHEMISTRY 1950
No.8
No.10
PRESS
FLUID MOTION
LLOYD ST.
WRIGHT ST.
No.7
DUCIE ST

(Source: *Portrait of a University: 1851-1951*, H.B. Charlton (MUP, 1951).)


BRIDGE ST.
ENGINEERING 1909
ELEC ENG 1949
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING 1912
METALLURGY 1948
MUSEUM EXT. 1927
MUSEUM 1912
GINEERING 1909
NEW PHYSICS 1932
PHYSICS
PHYSICS 1900
DICAL
IOOL
74
BOTANY 1911
1888
ZOOLOGY & GEOLOGY 1888
MUSEUM 1888
CENTRAL HEATING STATION
MAIN BUILDING 1873
MORLEY 1909
1895
CHEMISTRY 1873
1904
CHRISTIE LIBRARY 1898
WHITWORTH HALL 1902
OXFORD RD.
BURLINGTON ST.
FIVES
SQUASH
SENIOR TRAINING CORPS
SWIMMING BATH
FROM THE UNIVERSITY.
THE McDOUGALL CENTRE 1940
GYMNASIUM
PARK ST.
THE McDOUGALL CENTRE
BURLINGTON STREET
BRUNSWICK ST.
EXTRA MURAL AND THEOLOGY
BURLINGTON ST.
DEAF EDUCATION
STAFF HOUSE 1938
THE REFECTORIES
THE UNIONS 1909 1936
THE ARTS LIBRARY 1937
DOVER ST.
LIME GROVE
THE ARTS BUILDING. 1919
M.U.A.S.
ARCHITECTURE 1922
SEMITICS
ENGLISH 1920
OXFORD RD.
DOVER ST. BUILDING. 1947
EDUCATION
ECONOMICS
MUSIC
LAW
1948
ARTHUR WORTHINGTON HALL
RUMFORD ST.
RARY
T 1949
ARTS EXTENSION 1948
LEAMINGTON AV.
BLOSSOM ST.
GEOGRAPHY
ECONOMIC RESEARCH
GERMAN
N
W
E
S
LEAMINGTON ST.
ACKERS ST.
SCALE OF FEET
0
50
100
150
200

UNIVERSITY AREA

1951



Above: View of Whitworth Hall on Oxford Road, c.1950. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

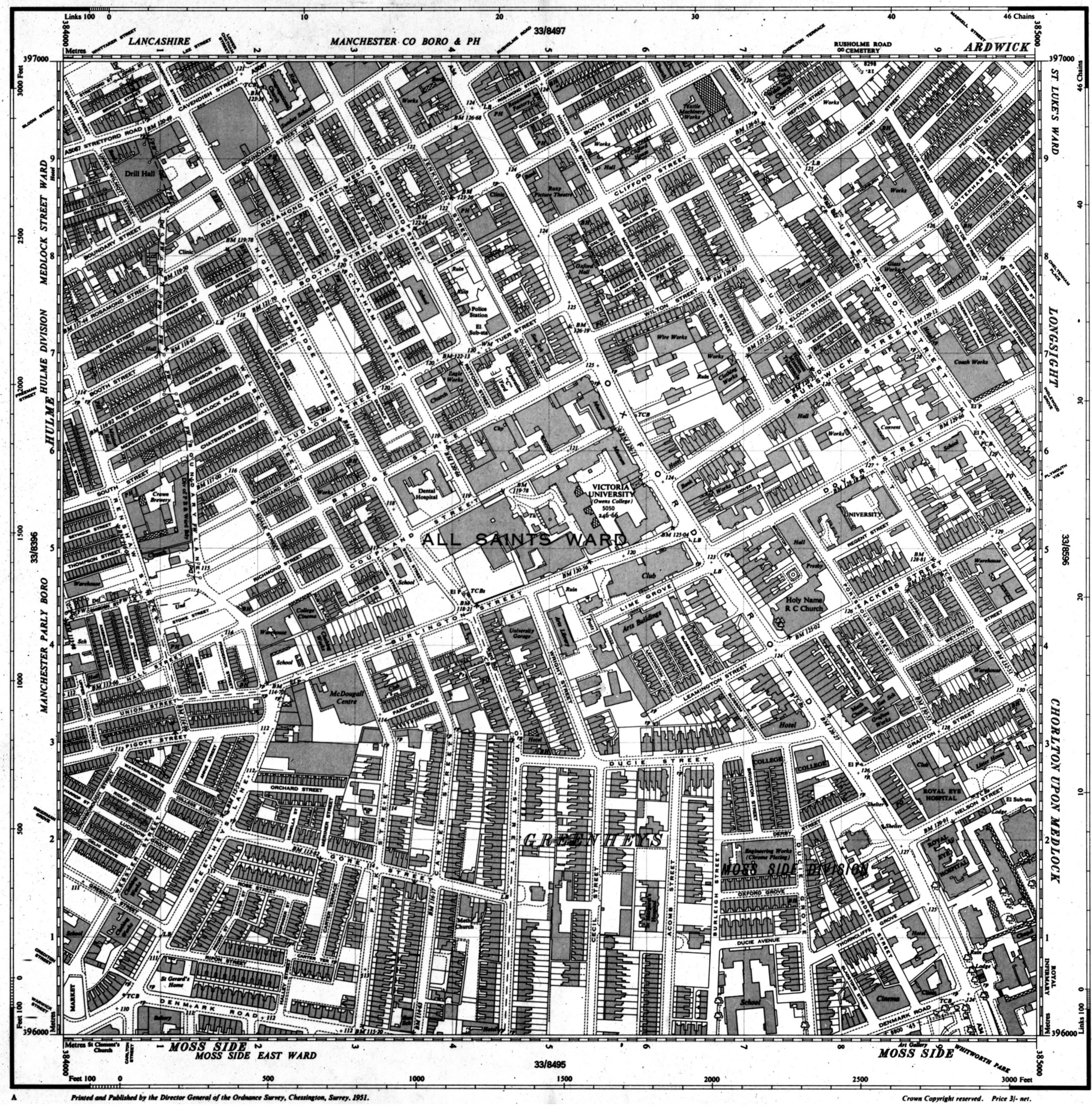
Right: The wider context of the University in Chorlton-on-Medlock, shown on a detailed Ordnance Survey plan published 1951. (Courtesy of Manchester Archives+)

ORDNANCE SURVEY

PLAN 33/8496

Scale: 1:2500 or 25·344 inches to 1 Mile

PLAN 33/8496



LANCASHIRE
MANCHESTER CO BORO & PH
33/8497
ARDWICK
ST LUKE'S WARD
LONGSIGHT
CHORLTON UPON MEDLOCK
MEDLOCK STREET WARD
HULME DIVISION
HULME
MANCHESTER PARLY BORO
33/8396
33/8596
ALL SAINTS WARD
GREENHEYS
MOSS SIDE DIVISION
MOSS SIDE
MOSS SIDE EAST WARD
33/8495
WHITWORTH PARK
RUSHOLME ROAD CEMETERY
VICTORIA UNIVERSITY (Owens College)
Dental Hospital
Holy Name R C Church
ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL
ROYAL INFIRMARY
McDougall Centre
Drill Hall
Roxy Picture Theatre
Police Station
Crown Brewery
St Gerard's Home
Arts Buildings
Engineering Works (Chrome Plating)
OXFORD ROAD
UPPER BROOK STREET
BRUNSWICK STREET
DOVER STREET
BOOTH STREET EAST
CLIFFORD STREET
STRETFORD ROAD
CAVENDISH STREET
BURLINGTON STREET
LEAMINGTON STREET
DUCIE STREET
GRAFTON STREET
NELSON STREET
DENMARK ROAD
PARK GROVE
UNION STREET
PIGOTT STREET
ORCHARD STREET
ACOMB STREET
CECIL STREET
BURLEIGH STREET
OXFORD GROVE
DUCIE AVENUE
THORNCLIFFE GROVE
LIME GROVE
WILTON STREET
TUER STREET
LUDLOW STREET
SOUTH STREET
RUBY STREET
BOOTH STREET
ROSAMOND STREET
BOUNDARY STREET
CHATSWORTH STREET
MATLOCK PLACE
RIPON STREET
Links 100
Metres
Feet 100
3000 Feet
46 Chains
384000
385000
397000
396000

A

Printed and Published by the Director General of the Ordnance Survey, Chessington, Surrey. 1951.

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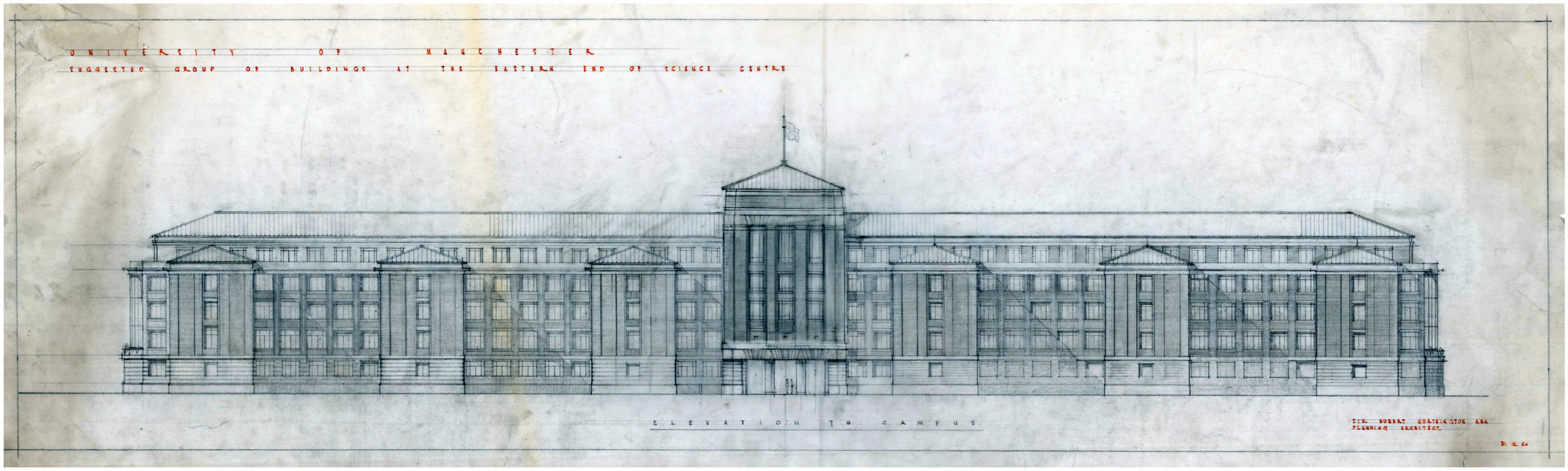
SCIENCE CENTRE BUILDINGS BRUNSWICK STREET

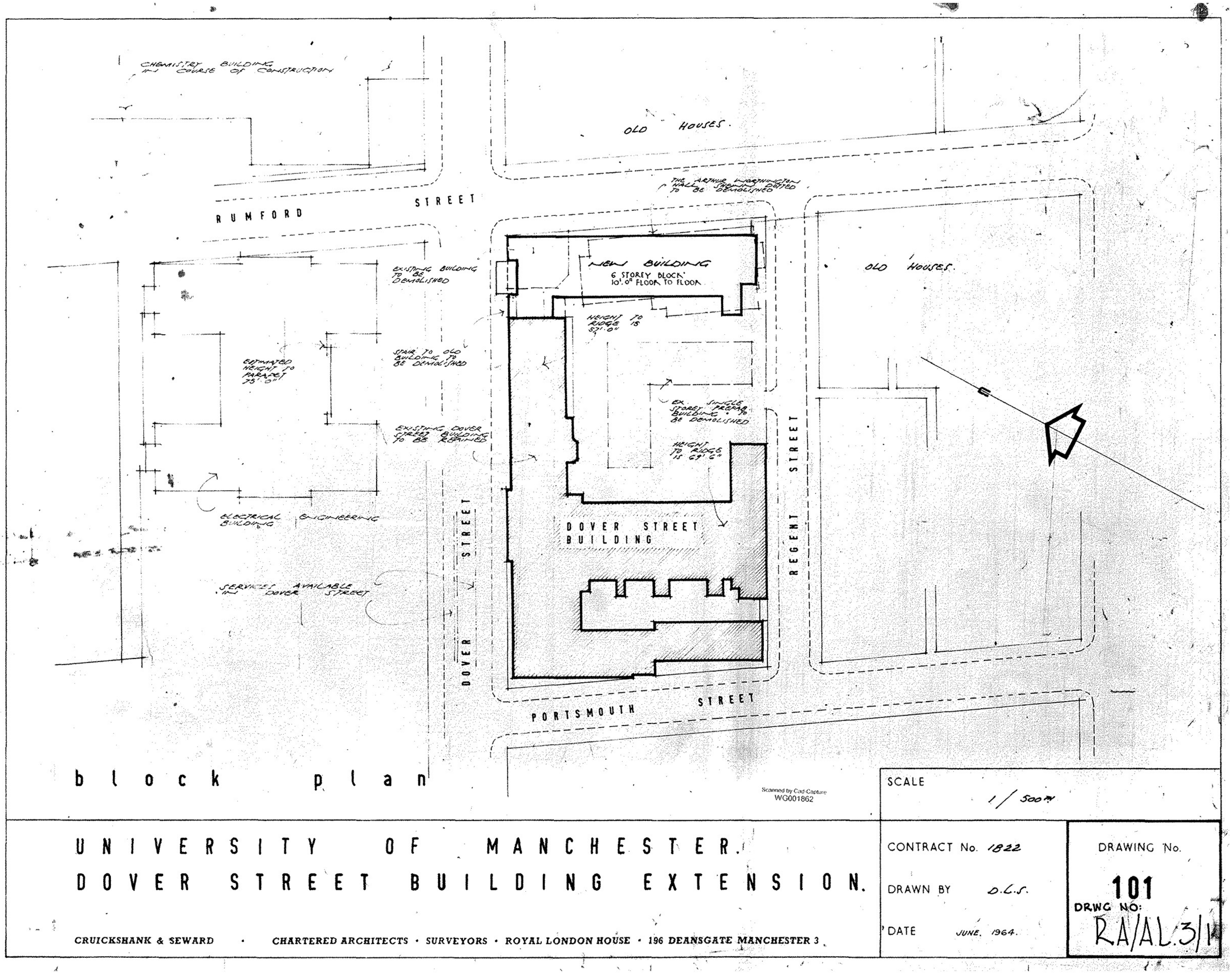
1954 - 1967

From the 1870s through to the Second World War, the University grew in a linear fashion along the western side of Oxford Road, spreading slowly, building by building, to encompass more land around Coupland Street and Lime Grove.

With rising student numbers after the Second World War, more rapid expansion followed with the emphasis on providing better, more spacious, facilities for key sciences and engineering: the jumble of existing physics and engineering buildings on Coupland Street were all relatively small and hard to expand in a comprehensive way. The most logical solution was to expand on the eastern side of Oxford Road by securing land along Brunswick Street and its side roads. Many of the existing properties on these roads were large Victorian dwellings that had been converted into lodgings, hotels and commercial premises such as pubs, shops, and small factories. Dilapidated and, in some cases, completely derelict, the area was regarded by Town Hall officials and leaders within the University as ripe for clearance and comprehensive redevelopment.

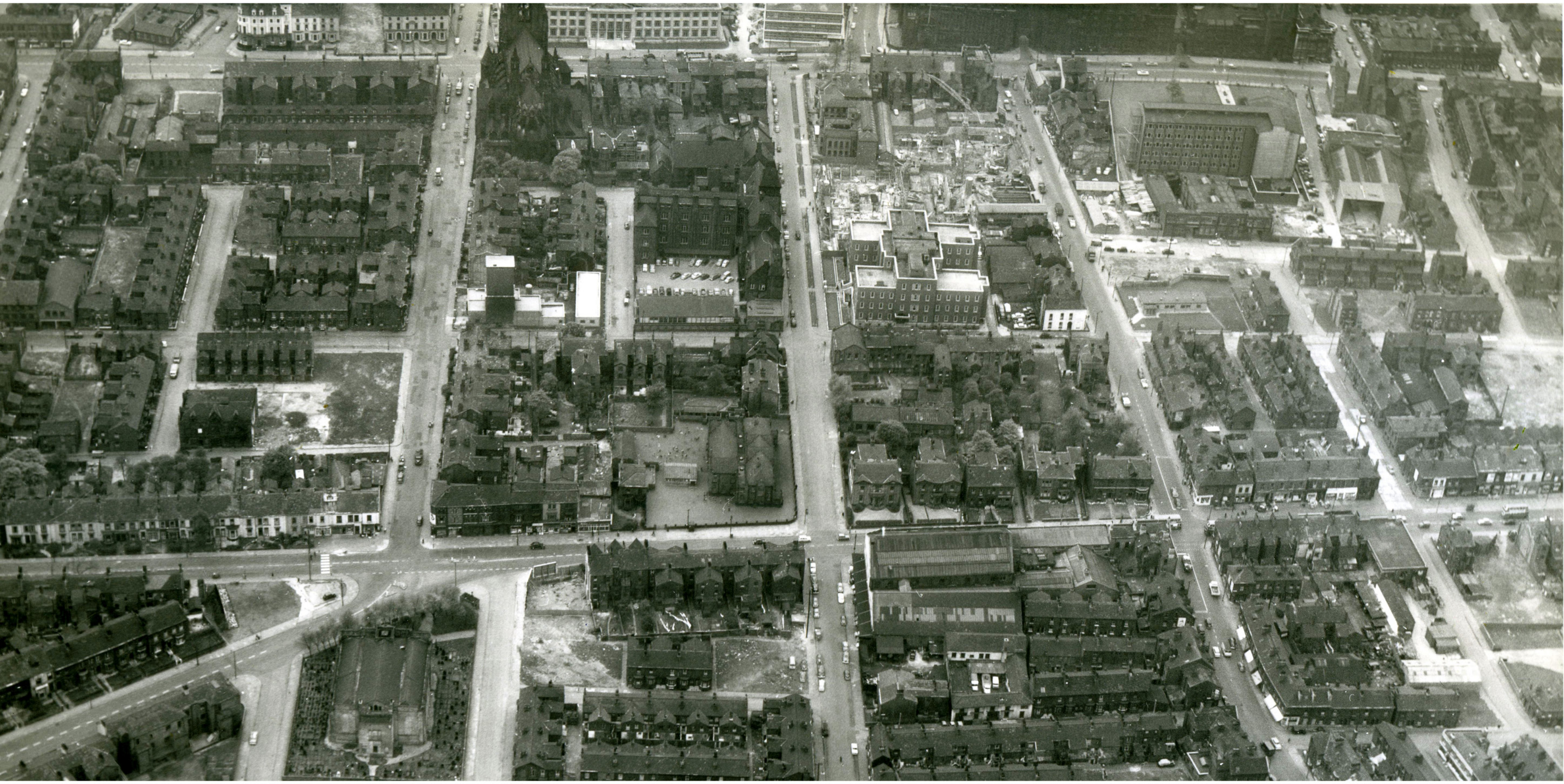

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
SUGGESTED GROUP OF BUILDINGS AT THE EASTERN END OF SCIENCE CENTRE
ELEVATION TO CAMPUS.
SIR HUBERT WORTHINGTON ARA
PLANNING ARCHITECT.
31. 12. 54

Elevation drawing by Hubert Worthington for an unrealised major building in the Science Centre, 1954.
(Courtesy of the Thomas Worthington and Sons archive at Manchester Metropolitan University Special Collections Museum.)

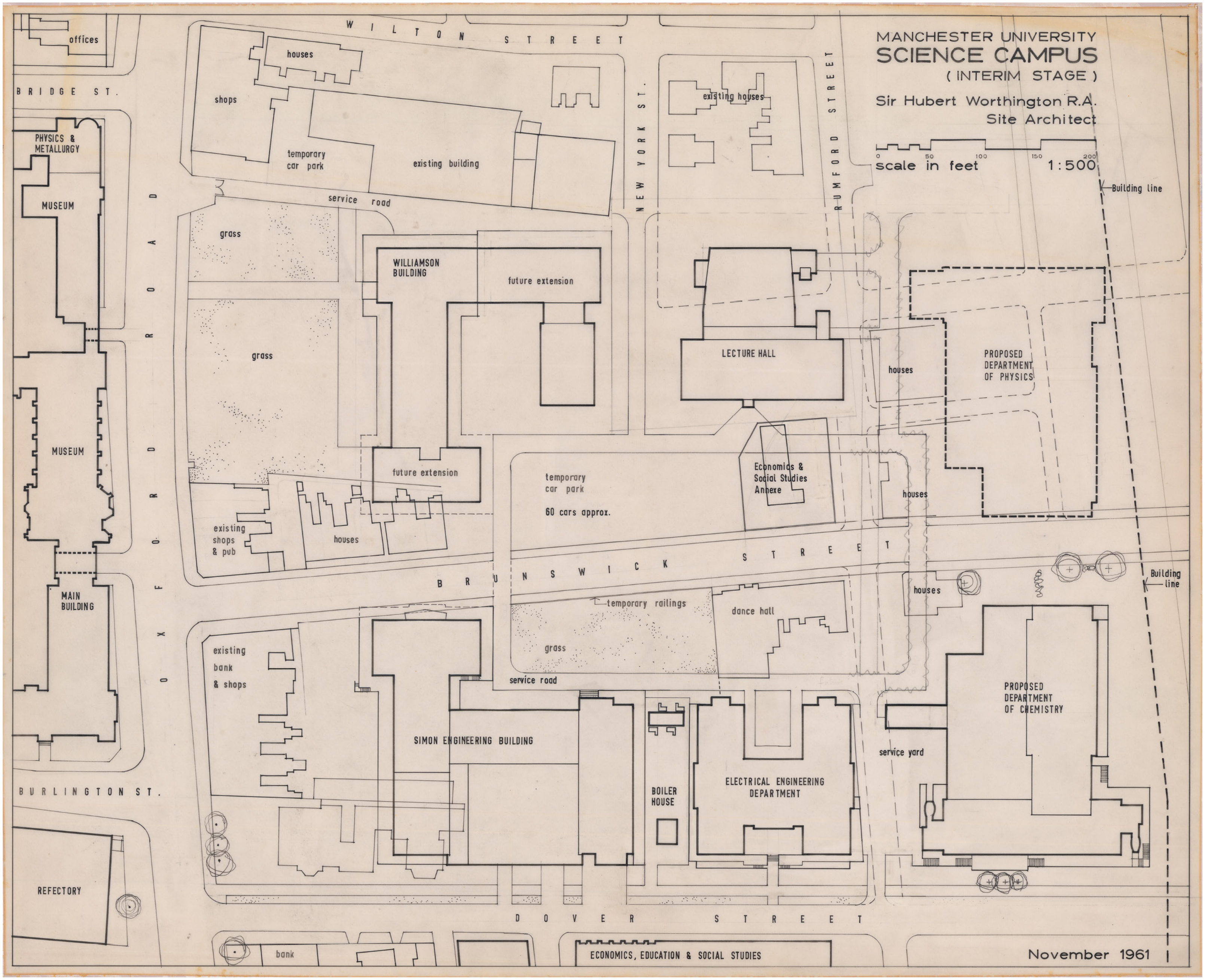

CHEMISTRY BUILDING IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION
OLD HOUSES.
RUMFORD STREET
THE ARTHUR WORTHINGTON HALL SHOWN DOTTED TO BE DEMOLISHED
NEW BUILDING
6 STOREY BLOCK
10'.0" FLOOR TO FLOOR
EXISTING BUILDING TO BE DEMOLISHED
HEIGHT TO RIDGE IS 57'.0"
OLD HOUSES.
ESTIMATED HEIGHT TO PARAPET 75'.0"
STAIR TO OLD BUILDING TO BE DEMOLISHED
EX. SINGLE STOREY PREFAB BUILDING TO BE DEMOLISHED
EXISTING DOVER STREET BUILDING TO BE RETAINED
HEIGHT TO RIDGE IS 69'.6"
REGENT STREET
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING
DOVER STREET BUILDING
DOVER STREET
SERVICES AVAILABLE IN DOVER STREET
PORTSMOUTH STREET
block plan
Scanned by Cad-Capture WG001862
SCALE 1/500TH
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.
DOVER STREET BUILDING EXTENSION.
CONTRACT No. 1822
DRAWN BY D.L.S.
DATE JUNE. 1964.
DRAWING No. 101
DRWG NO: RA/AL.3/1
CRUICKSHANK & SEWARD · CHARTERED ARCHITECTS · SURVEYORS · ROYAL LONDON HOUSE · 196 DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3

The idea of a wholly new Science Centre, opposite the Old Quad and stretching along Brunswick Street, was initially set out in the 1945 *City of Manchester Plan* and formed part of a wider scheme for a new education and cultural precinct along Oxford Road. The proposal was heavily influenced by the master planning agenda of Hubert Worthington, the consultant architect for the University since the 1920s. His vision for the science centre was expressed consistently in the numerous iterations of development plans he prepared from the late 1940s and into the early 1960s. A generously proportioned quadrangle was the central feature in these plans, achieved by closing Brunswick Street to vehicular traffic and the inclusion of large lawn aligned with the arch of the Old Quad. Worthington also considered the scale, form and styling of the future science buildings though, in many regards, his ideas reflected a proclivity for 1920s classicism and his firm were not commissioned to design any of the six buildings completed between 1954 and 1967.

Prior to the completion of any new buildings, however, the first major foray across Oxford Road by the University came in 1945 with the acquisition of the former Manchester High School for Girls (1881) on Dover Street; a substantial building, designed by Mills and Murgatroyd Architects, that had been vacated shortly before the Second World War. Adapted internally, the building provided teaching space and staff offices for the Departments of Economics, Education, Music and Law. From the late 1950s onwards, the University proceeded with the acquisition of further land - often on plot by plot process, negotiating purchases with individual property owners. Some owners would not sell voluntarily and on occasions the University was assisted by a supportive Town Hall in condemning properties as 'slums' and enacting Compulsory Purchase Orders. Meanwhile, the erection of the first building of the envisaged Science Centre saw the project move from drawing board to reality.



Aerial view captures the state of development between Upper Brook Street (bottom) and Oxford Road (top), c.1960. The recently completed Electrical Engineering Building on Dover Street evident with its top floor rooms for computer research. The rear elevation of phase 1 of the Williamson Building on Brunswick Street is evident. The construction site for the third Science Centre building, for Engineering departments also evident. The land needed for future Science Centre buildings is still mostly occupied by Victorian-era properties. On Oxford Road, the new Students' Union and Refectory can just be seen.


MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY
SCIENCE CAMPUS
(INTERIM STAGE)
Sir Hubert Worthington R.A.
Site Architect
0 50 100 150 200
scale in feet
1:500
Building line
offices
BRIDGE ST.
WILTON STREET
houses
shops
temporary car park
existing building
service road
NEW YORK ST.
existing houses
RUMFORD STREET
PHYSICS & METALLURGY
MUSEUM
OXFORD ROAD
grass
WILLIAMSON BUILDING
future extension
grass
LECTURE HALL
houses
PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
MUSEUM
future extension
temporary car park
60 cars approx.
Economics & Social Studies Annexe
houses
existing shops & pub
houses
BRUNSWICK STREET
MAIN BUILDING
temporary railings
dance hall
houses
Building line
existing bank & shops
grass
service road
SIMON ENGINEERING BUILDING
BOILER HOUSE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
service yard
BURLINGTON ST.
REFECTORY
DOVER STREET
bank
ECONOMICS, EDUCATION & SOCIAL STUDIES
November 1961

Masterplan of the 'science campus' on Brunswick Street, showing progress as of November 1961. The future phases of the Williamson Building and the position of the proposed chemistry and physics buildings, adjacent to a widened Upper Brook Street, are indicated. (Courtesy of the Thomas Worthington and Sons archive at Manchester Metropolitan University Special Collections Museum.)

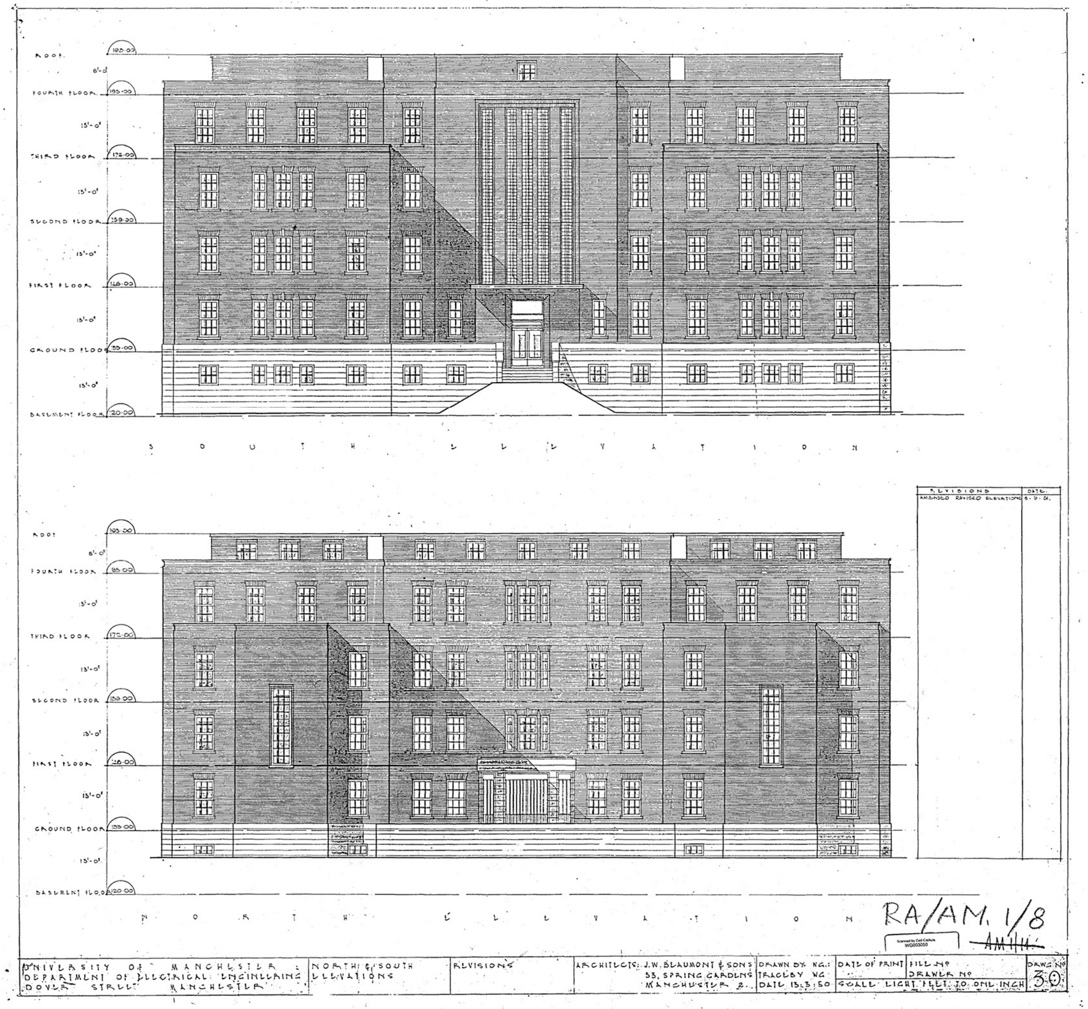
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING

1954

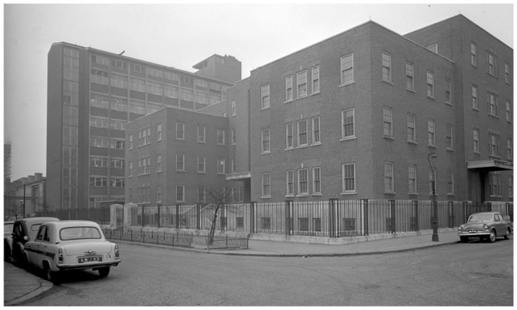
Although modest in scale compared to its later neighbours, the provision of a new building dedicated to the Electrical Engineering Department was indicative of the growing significance of electronics and computer research. Completed in 1954 and designed by J.S. Beaumont and Sons, the main entrance to the building was located on Dover Street as there remained existing yet-to-be-cleared buildings on Brunswick Street. It was comprised of a basement, three large main floors with projecting side wings and smaller top floor. A range of teaching spaces and research facilities were included such as the large high-voltage laboratory that spanned several floors and could create impressive lightning bolts to test new equipment.

The significance of the building was evidenced in the computer development work carried out by Tom Kilburn and his team. The Ferranti Mark 1 computer, previously housed in the Computer Machine Laboratory on Coupland Street, was quickly transferred to the top floor of the new building and, occupying two large laboratories. It was followed by other powerful computers including Meg, MUSE, Ferranti Mercury and the prototype for a super-computer, built in collaboration with Ferranti, known as Atlas.

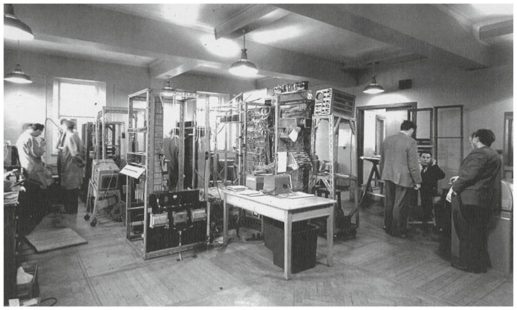
In 2013, the building was renamed in honour of the industrialist and philanthropist John Zochonis (1929-2013), a long-term supporter of the University and many other worthwhile causes in Manchester.


ROOF
FOURTH FLOOR
THIRD FLOOR
SECOND FLOOR
FIRST FLOOR
GROUND FLOOR
BASEMENT FLOOR
SOUTH ELEVATION
NORTH ELEVATION
REVISIONS
RA/AM. 1/8
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER : DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DOVER STREET MANCHESTER
NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATIONS
REVISIONS
ARCHITECTS: J.W. BEAUMONT & SONS 53, SPRING GARDENS MANCHESTER 2.
DRAWN BY WG: TRACED BY WG DATE 13.3.50
DATE OF PRINT
FILE No DRAWER No
SCALE EIGHT FEET TO ONE INCH
DRWG No 30

Above: Plan from the architects J.S. Beaumont and Son, 1950, showing the principal elevations of the Electrical Engineering Building.



The Electrical Engineering Building from the corner of Dover Street and Rumford Street, 1963. The larger block to the rear is part of the newly completed Simon Engineering Laboratories. (Courtesy of the Town Hall Photographer's Collection, Manchester Archives+)

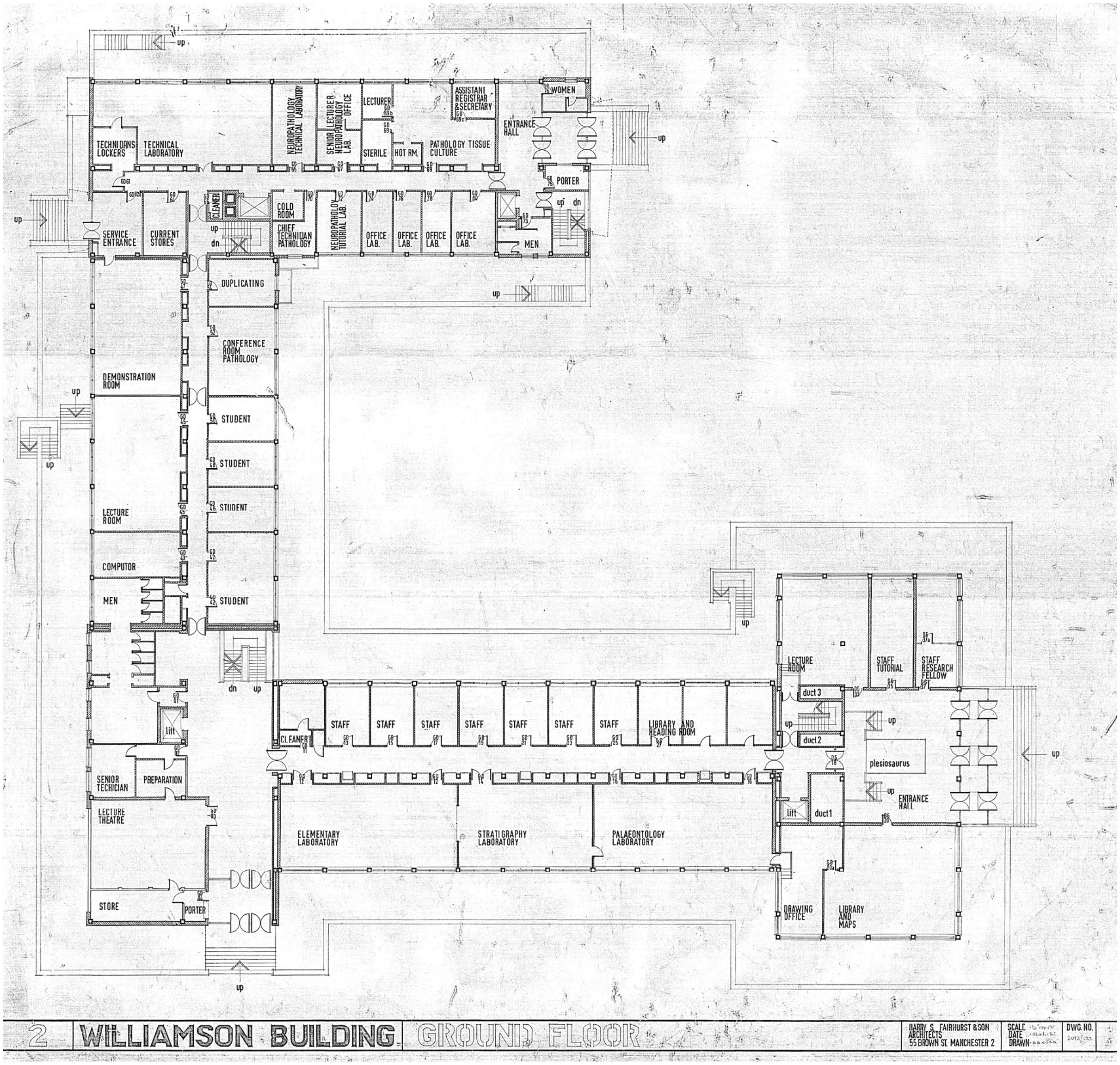


Engineers and researchers constructing the prototype for the Atlas super-computer in 'computing machine room 1' in the Electrical Engineering Building in 1960.

WILLIAMSON BUILDING

1957

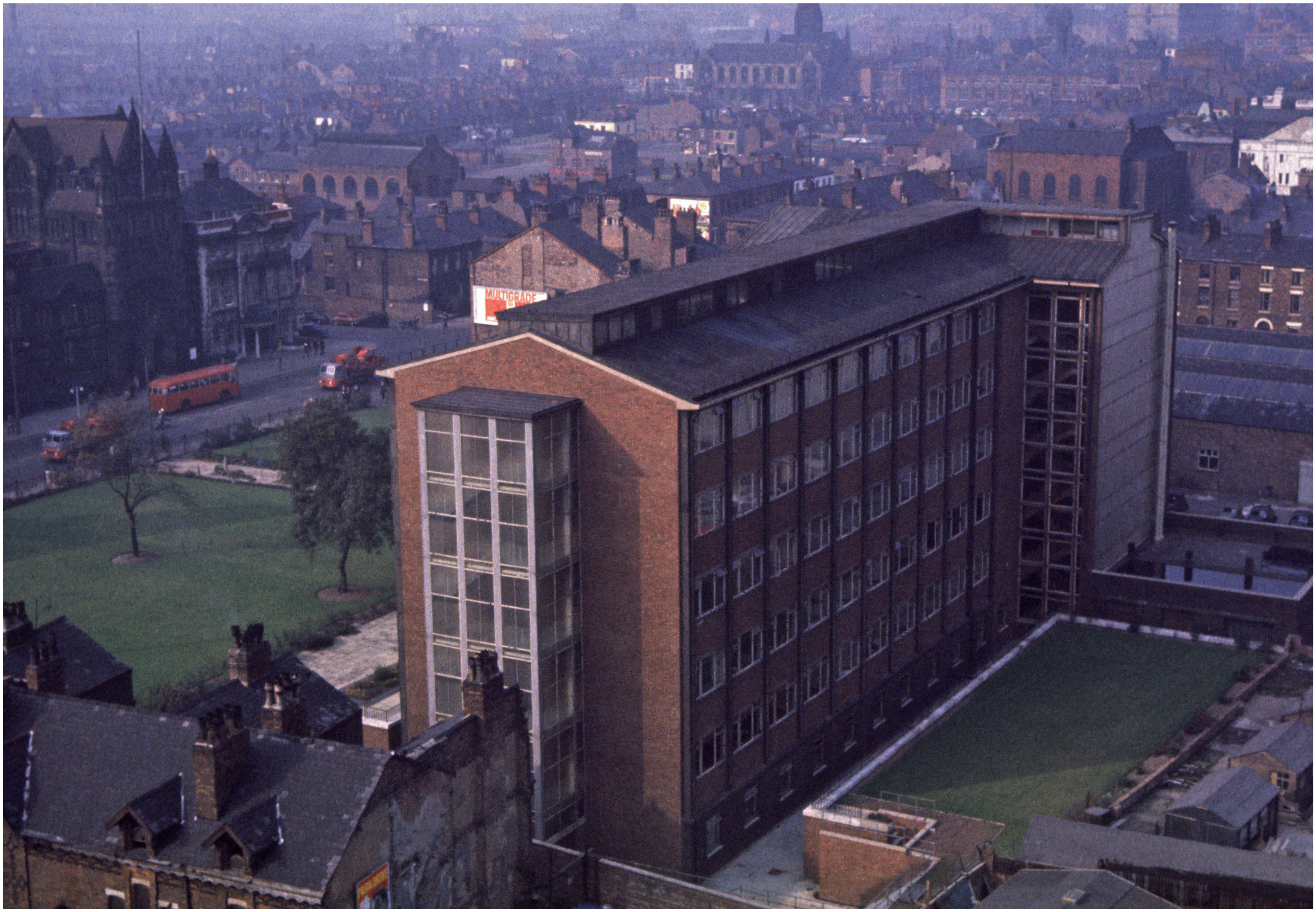
Floor plan by architects Harry S. Fairhurst and Son for the completed Williamson Building, 1967. The range of teaching facilities and research laboratories on the ground floor are set out, including display space for the plesiosaurus fossil in the entrance hall.


TECHNICIANS LOCKERS
TECHNICAL LABORATORY
NEUROPATHOLOGY TECHNICAL LABORATORY
SENIOR LECTURER NEUROPATHOLOGY LAB.
OFFICE
LECTURER
STERILE
HOT RM.
PATHOLOGY TISSUE CULTURE
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR & SECRETARY
WOMEN
ENTRANCE HALL
PORTER
SERVICE ENTRANCE
CURRENT STORES
CLEANER
COLD ROOM
CHIEF TECHNICIAN PATHOLOGY
NEUROPATHOLOY TUTORIAL LAB.
OFFICE LAB.
OFFICE LAB.
OFFICE LAB.
OFFICE LAB.
MEN
up
dn
DUPLICATING
CONFERENCE ROOM PATHOLOGY
DEMONSTRATION ROOM
STUDENT
STUDENT
STUDENT
LECTURE ROOM
COMPUTOR
MEN
STUDENT
lift
SENIOR TECHICIAN
PREPARATION
LECTURE THEATRE
STORE
PORTER
CLEANER
STAFF
STAFF
STAFF
STAFF
STAFF
STAFF
STAFF
LIBRARY AND READING ROOM
ELEMENTARY LABORATORY
STRATIGRAPHY LABORATORY
PALAEONTOLOGY LABORATORY
LECTURE ROOM
STAFF TUTORIAL
STAFF RESEARCH FELLOW
duct 3
duct 2
plesiosaurus
ENTRANCE HALL
lift
duct1
DRAWING OFFICE
LIBRARY AND MAPS
2 WILLIAMSON BUILDING GROUND FLOOR
HARRY S. FAIRHURST & SON ARCHITECTS 55 BROWN ST. MANCHESTER 2
SCALE
DATE
DRAWN
DWG. NO.

After Electrical Engineering, the next building to be realised for the Science Centre was one of four buildings to be located at the corners of the planned quadrangle along Brunswick Street. It was consciously set well back from Oxford Road to accommodate the wide lawns to the front of the building, although it was initially hemmed in by existing properties to the sides and rear including the College Hotel, a pub popular with university staff. Designed by the Manchester-based architectural practice Fairhurst and Son, the first part of the phased construction – a six-storey block facing Oxford Road – was completed in 1957 and occupied by the Geology Department: the building was named in honour of William Crawford Williamson (1816-1895), a Victorian polymath and Professor of Natural History from the inception of Owens College in 1851.

From the mid-1960s, the Williamson Building was expanded in three further phases. A large wing was added, perpendicular to the rear, followed by a link block. Finally, a new entrance block on Brunswick Street, mirroring that of the Simon building, was created. For many years, a 180 million year old fossil of a plesiosaur discovered by research students on a field trip was proudly displayed in the entrance foyer. Known as 'Percy', it is now on public display in the fossils gallery of the Manchester Museum opposite.

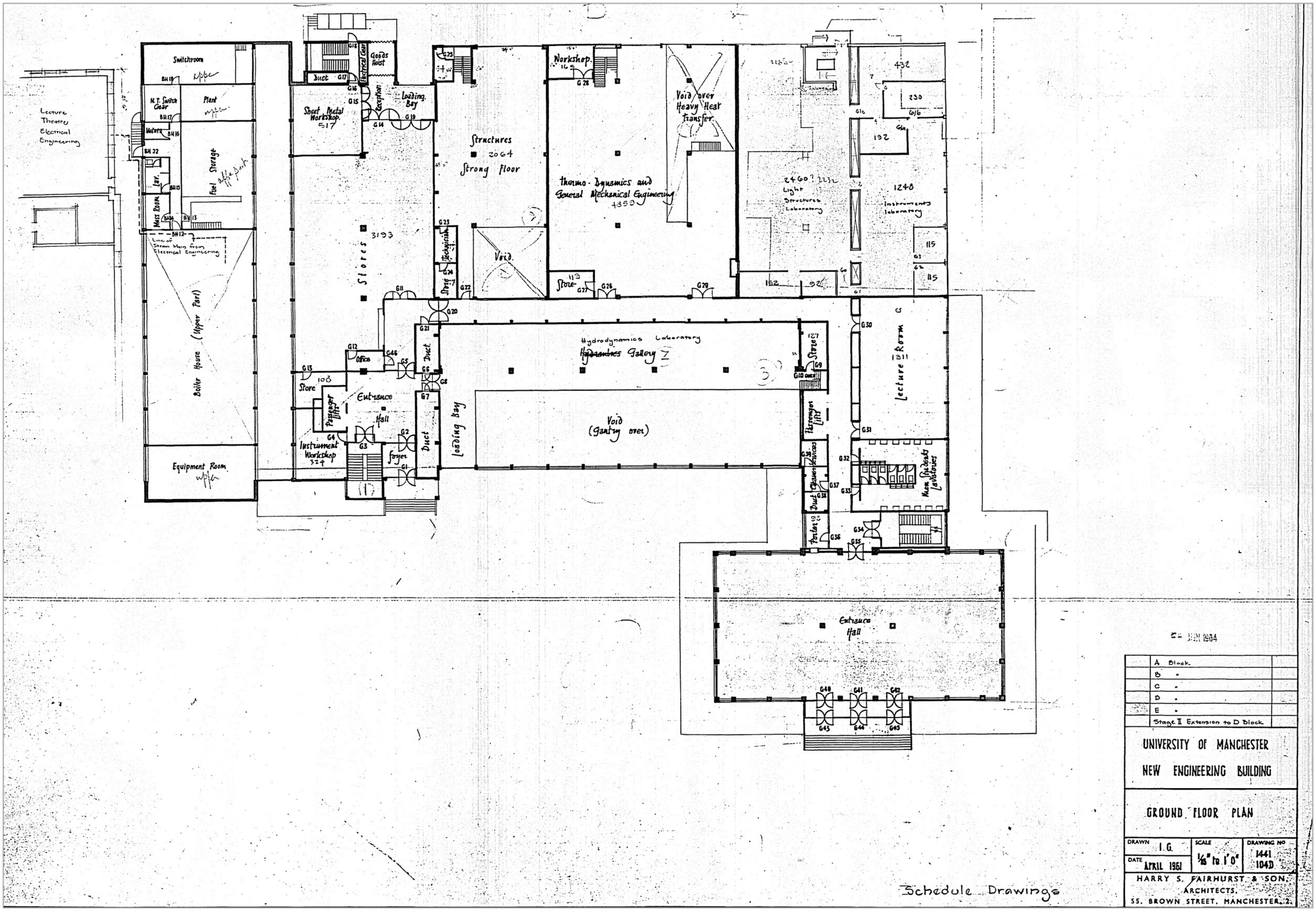
In the years that followed, Fairhurst and Son designed several other key buildings for the University including the Pariser Engineering Building (1963) on the UMIST campus and the Stopford Medical School (1972) further along Oxford Road. They were also retained to continue the development of the Science Centre.



View of phase 1 of the Williamson Building, c.1962, looking from Brunswick Street towards Oxford Road.

SIMON ENGINEERING LABORATORIES

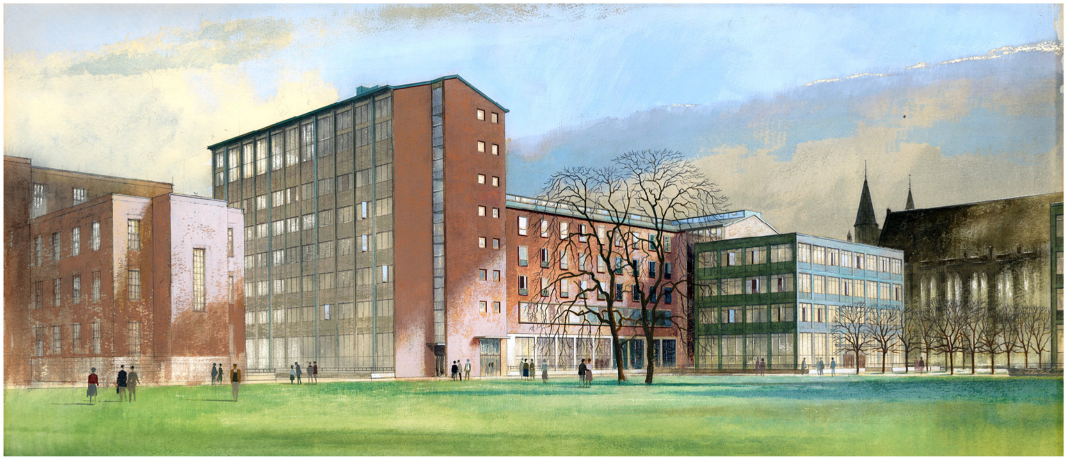
1961


Lecture Theatre Electrical Engineering
Switchroom
N.T. Switch Gear
Plant
Meters
Lav.
Mess Room
Fuel Storage
Line of Steam Main from Electrical Engineering
Boiler House (Upper Part)
Equipment Room
Duct
Electrical Gear
Goods Hoist
Reception
Loading Bay
Sheet Metal Workshop. 517
Stores 3193
Office
Store 108
Passenger Lift
Entrance Hall
Instrument Workshop 324
Foyer
Duct
Loading Bay
Structures 2064 Strong floor
Technician
Store
Void.
Workshop. 165
Store 113
Thermo-Dynamics and General Mechanical Engineering 4359
Void over Heavy Heat transfer
2460? 2232 Light Structures Laboratory
432
230
192
1248 Instruments laboratory
115
115
152
92
Hydrodynamics Laboratory
~~Hydraulics~~ Gallery
Store 127
Void (Gantry over)
Passenger lifts
Cleaners Services
Duct
Porters
Lecture Room 1311
Men Students Lavatories
Entrance Hall
Schedule Drawings
JUN 1964
A Block
B "
C "
D "
E "
Stage II Extension to D Block
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
NEW ENGINEERING BUILDING
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
DRAWN I.G.
DATE APRIL 1961
SCALE 1/16" to 1'0"
DRAWING No 1441 104D
HARRY S. FAIRHURST & SON. ARCHITECTS. 55. BROWN STREET. MANCHESTER. 2.

Floor plan by architects Harry S. Fairhurst and Son for the 'New Engineering Building', April 1961, showing the range of specialised laboratories and teaching spaces on the ground floor.

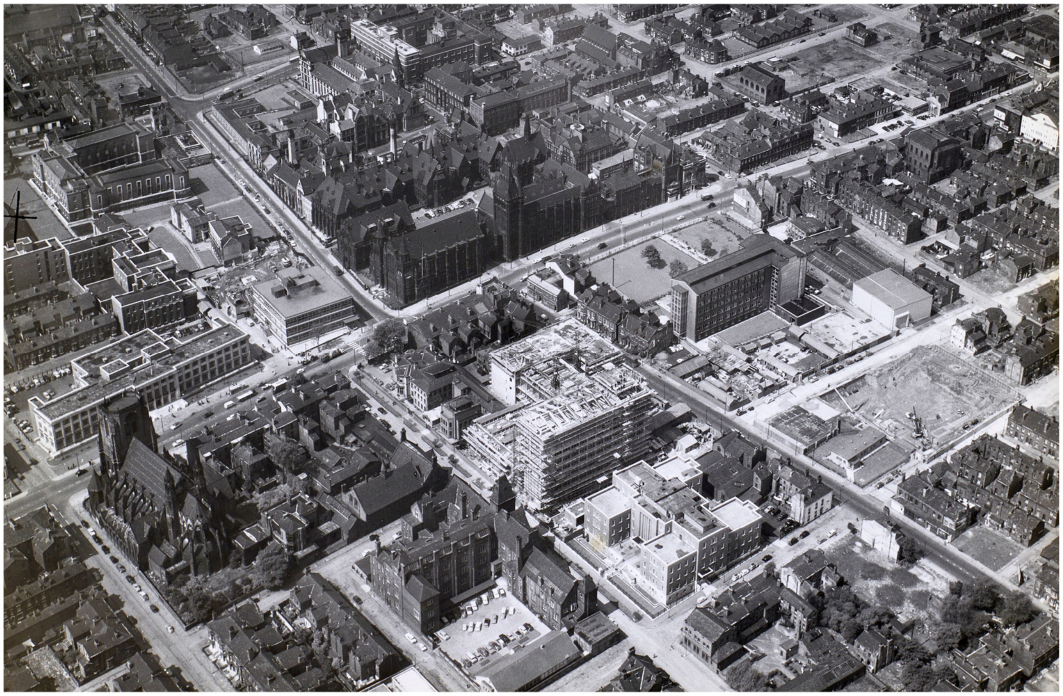
The third building to be completed at the Science Centre was a major undertaking that sought to bring together the key branches of engineering – civil, mechanical and the emerging field of nuclear – into a single large building with modern laboratories and specialised research facilities. Here Fairhurst and Son proposed a set of interlocking blocks, the tallest being nine-storeys, along with substantial basements.

Construction began in 1959 and, in 1961, part way through construction, the building was formally named in honour of recently deceased Ernest Simon (1879-1960): Simon, a passionate social reformer and successful industrialist, had given lengthy service to University as well as substantial financial donations. The building opened in 1962 and was able to accommodate 600 undergraduate students. Like the Williamson Building, for several years it was crowded by older properties fronting onto Oxford Road until they were acquired by the University and cleared away.



Promotional perspective drawing of the Simon Engineering Laboratories. Drawn by John Greene for the architects Harry S. Fairhurst and Son. Some artistic license replaced Brunswick Street with a wide green lawn.

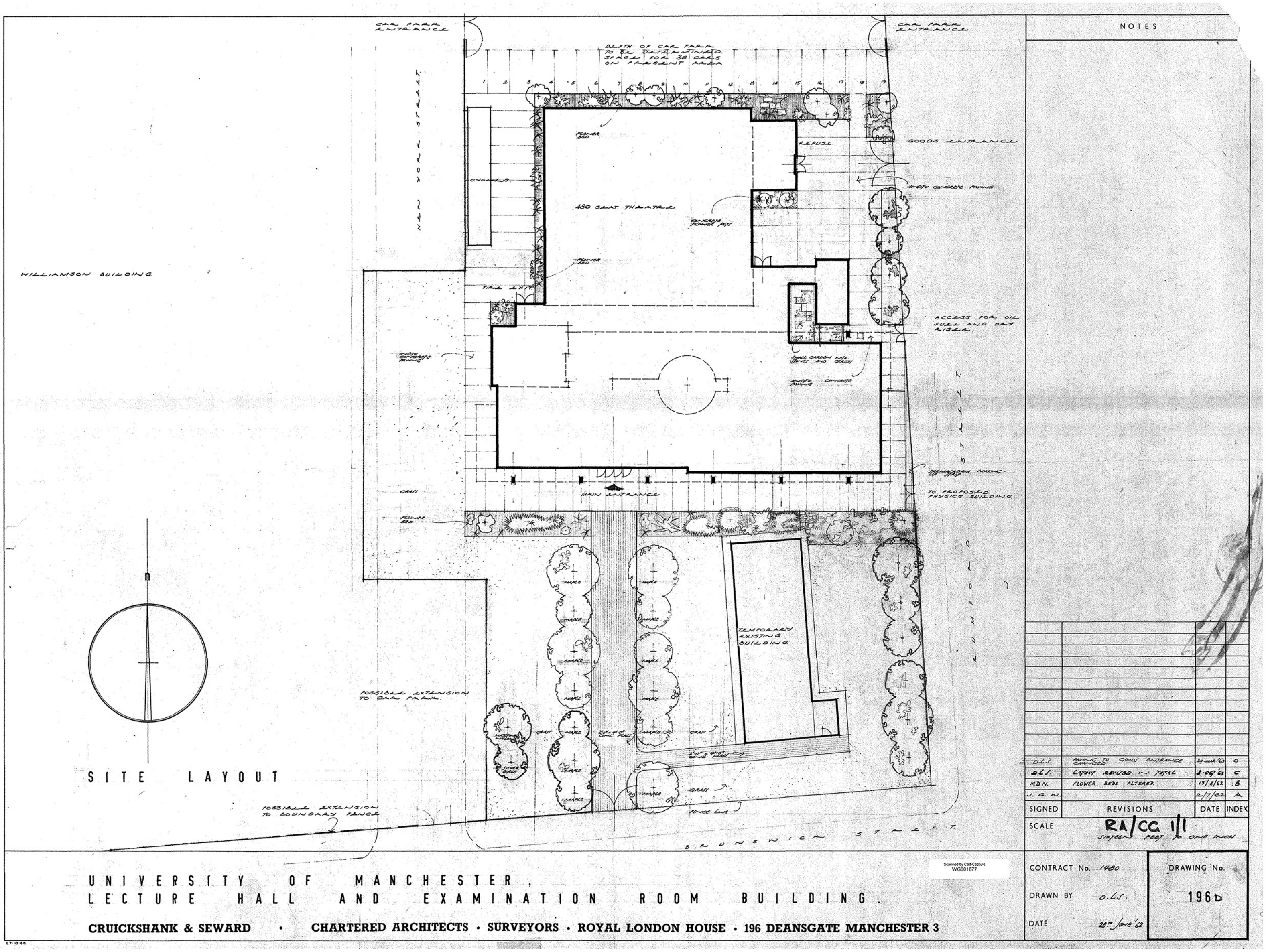
View of the front of the Simon Engineering Laboratories on Brunswick Street, photographed by A. Dawson in 1970. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



Aerial photograph circa 1962 shows the Simon Engineering Laboratories nearing completion. The site for the new general-purpose teaching building on Brunswick Street is ready for construction to start. The land required for the planned chemistry and physics buildings is still partially occupied by existing properties.

ROSCOE BUILDING

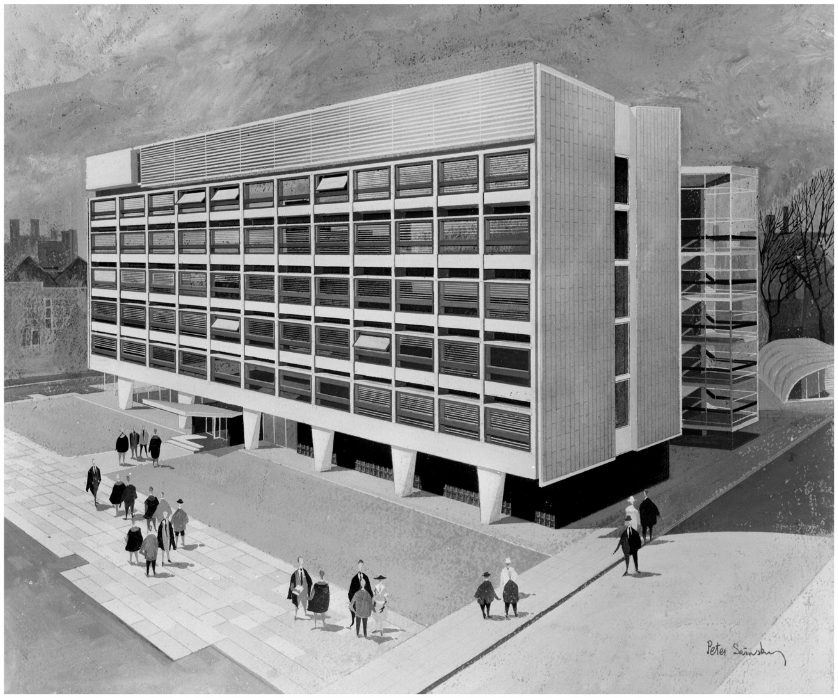
1963


CAR PARK ENTRANCE
DEPTH OF CAR PARK TO BE DETERMINED. SPACE FOR 38 CARS ON PRESENT AREA
CAR PARK ENTRANCE
NOTES
NEW YORK STREET
CYCLES
FLOWER BED
REFUSE
GOODS ENTRANCE
INSITU CONCRETE PAVING
480 SEAT THEATRE
CONCRETE FLOWER POTS
WILLIAMSON BUILDING
FLOWER BED
FIRE EXIT
ACCESS FOR OIL FUEL AND DRY RISER
INSITU CONCRETE PAVING
SMALL GARDEN WITH STONES AND GRASSES
INSITU CONCRETE PAVING
RUMFORD STREET
TARMACADAM MAKING-UP STRIP
TO PROPOSED PHYSICS BUILDING
GRASS
MAIN ENTRANCE
FLOWER BED
MAPLE
TEMPORARY EXISTING BUILDING
POSSIBLE EXTENSION TO CAR PARK
GRASS
SILVER BIRCH
GRASS
FENCE LINE
n
SITE LAYOUT
POSSIBLE EXTENSION TO BOUNDARY FENCE
BRUNSWICK STREET
D.L.S. | PAVING TO GOODS ENTRANCE CHANGED | 29-MAR-'63 | D
D.L.S. | LAYOUT REVISED IN TOTAL | 3-OCT-'62 | C
M.D.N. | FLOWER BEDS ALTERED | 13/8/62 | B
J. G. W. | 2/7/62 | A
SIGNED | REVISIONS | DATE | INDEX
SCALE
RA/CG 1/1
SIXTEEN FEET TO ONE INCH.
Scanned by Cad-Capture WG001877
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER,
LECTURE HALL AND EXAMINATION ROOM BUILDING.
CRUICKSHANK & SEWARD · CHARTERED ARCHITECTS · SURVEYORS · ROYAL LONDON HOUSE · 196 DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3
CONTRACT No. 1480
DRAWN BY D.L.S.
DATE 28th June '62
DRAWING No. 196D

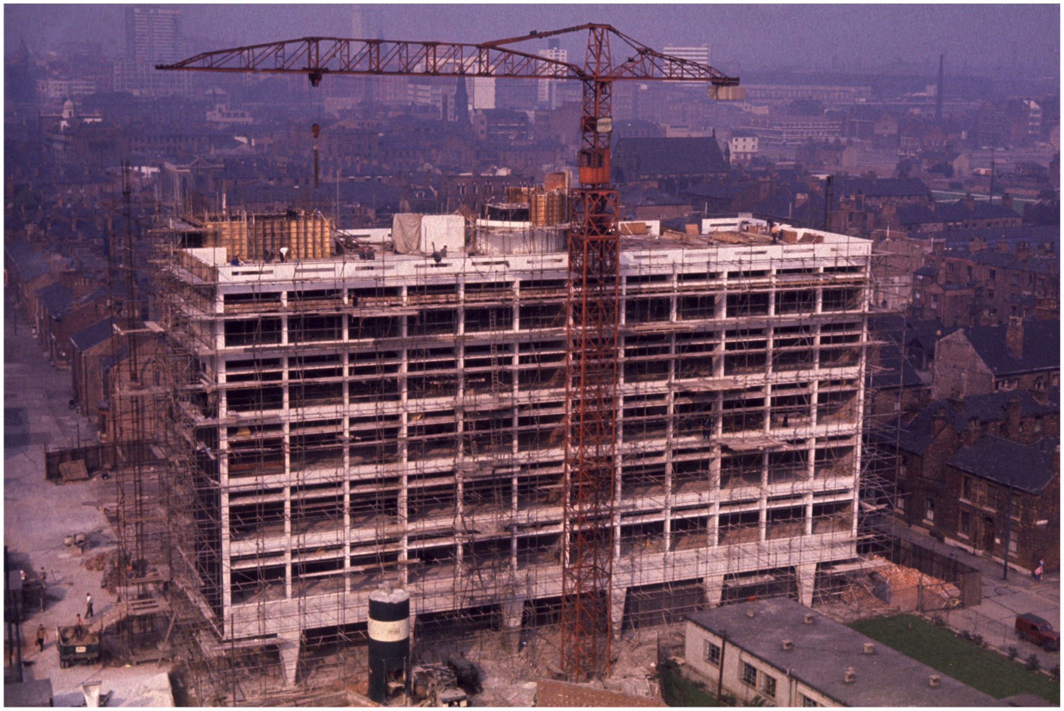
General arrangement plan for 'lecture hall and examination room building' by the architects Cruickshank and Seward, 1962. The temporary building in front was occupied by the Social Anthropology Department, but would be demolished within a couple of years.

The next building at the Science Centre disrupted the existing pattern somewhat in terms of purpose and design. Unlike the previous buildings which were tied to a particular department, this one was conceived as a general-purpose teaching building which would serve the University as a whole. With the local firm Cruickshank and Seward appointed as architects, rather than Fairhurst and Son, the design was also more consciously modern. The extensive glazing, set within a white concrete, distinguished the building from its three neighbouring buildings: Cruickshank and Seward were, concurrently, responsible for designing the Renold Building (completed in 1962) on the UMIST campus and a new wing of the Dover Street building (completed in 1967 and renamed the Carys Bannister Building in 2010).

Tenders for the new Science Centre building were put out in autumn 1960, with construction commencing the following spring. The design included a large entrance hall at ground floor which provided access to two lecture theatres. Above, supported by tapering piloti, were five-storeys of teaching facilities; each floor providing four lecture rooms and staff offices. Removable partitions allowed the lecture rooms to be combined for use as examination halls as required. Completed in 1963, the building was named after Henry Roscoe (1833-1915), a pioneer in chemistry teaching and, from 1857, the chair of chemistry at Owens College. This was an odd decision given that the next building to be completed at the Science Centre was for the Chemistry Department.



Artist's perspective drawing of the design of the Roscoe Building, drawn by Peter Sainsbury. (Courtesy of Richard Brook.)

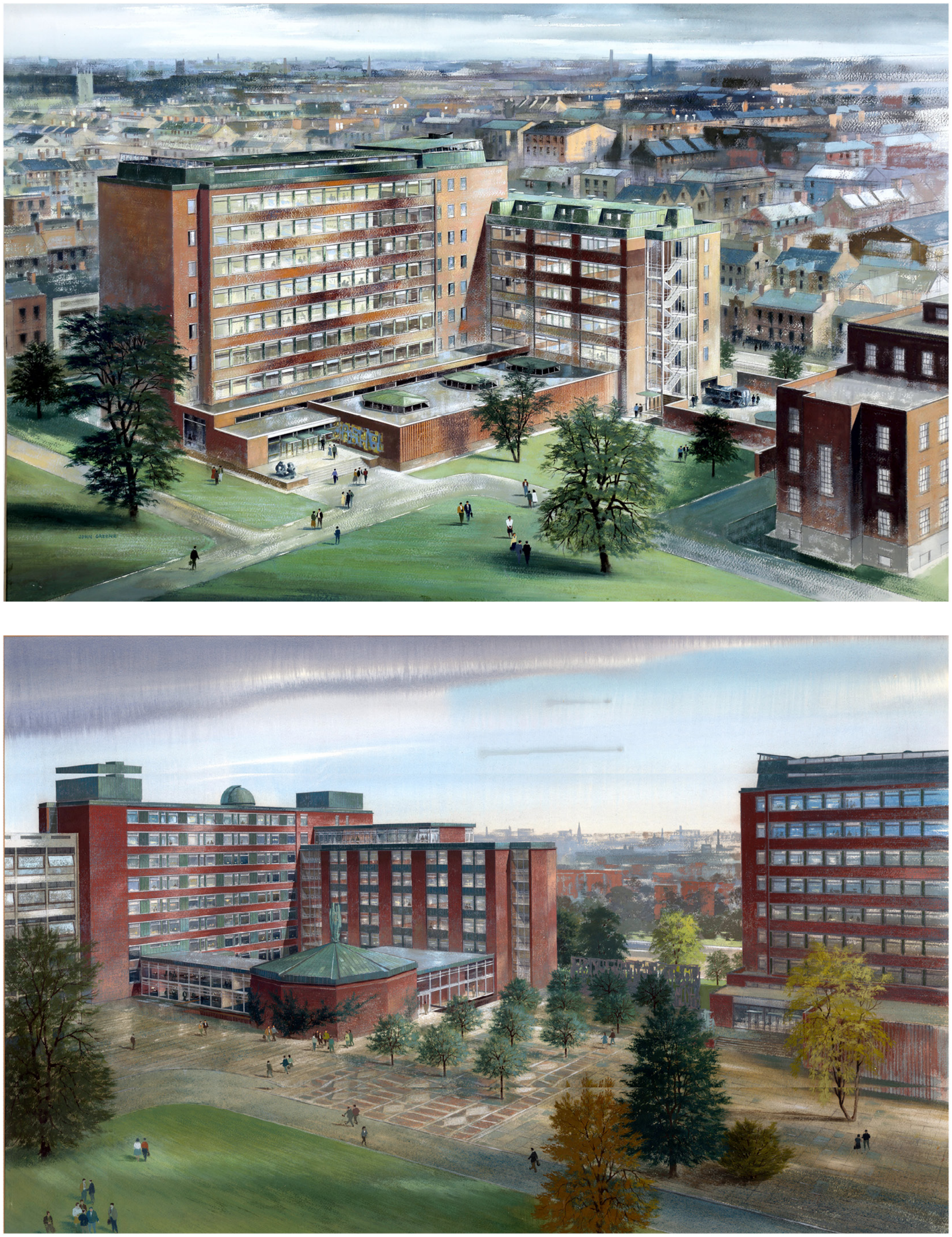


Roscoe Building under construction, c.1962.

CHEMISTRY BUILDING

1964

Located on the corner of Dover Street and Upper Brook Street, and built on land formerly occupied by the Holy Name Church Convent, the new Chemistry Building saw the return of Fairhurst and Son; the architectural styling being consistent the earlier Williamson and Simon buildings in terms its red brick and the copper detailing. It was comprised of two blocks configured in an 'L' shape: a eight-storey wing for research and six-storey wing for teaching. By design, the building turned its back on Upper Brook Street, anticipating that this would be widened into a fast dual carriage. Instead, it looked inwards towards the quiet gardens along Brunswick Street. Construction began in 1962 and was completed by the autumn of 1964. With the Science Centre nearing completion, there was ebullient reporting of progress in the local press. Under the headline 'It's tomorrow's world' the *Manchester Evening News* (June 1965) trumpeted: 'At the rate of more than £3m a year Manchester University is turning itself from a motley collection of aged buildings, with draughty corridors and soot-covered windows into a galaxy of modern architecture.' The Science Centre itself was declared to be 'Great Britain's brain box of scientific talent'. Unusually, unlike its neighbours at the Science Centre, the Chemistry Building was not named after an illustrious former academic or associate.



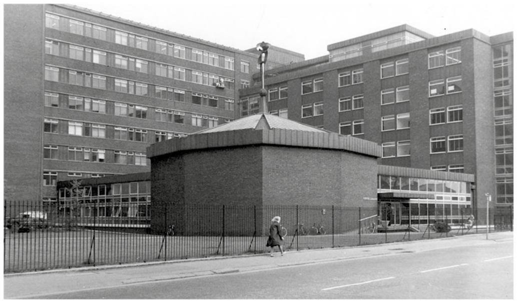
Promotional perspective drawings of the new chemistry and physics buildings. Drawn by John Greene for the architects Harry S. Fairhurst and Son. Some artistic license replaced the tarmac highway of Brunswick Street with imagined lawns and mature trees.

SCHUSTER PHYSICS LABORATORY

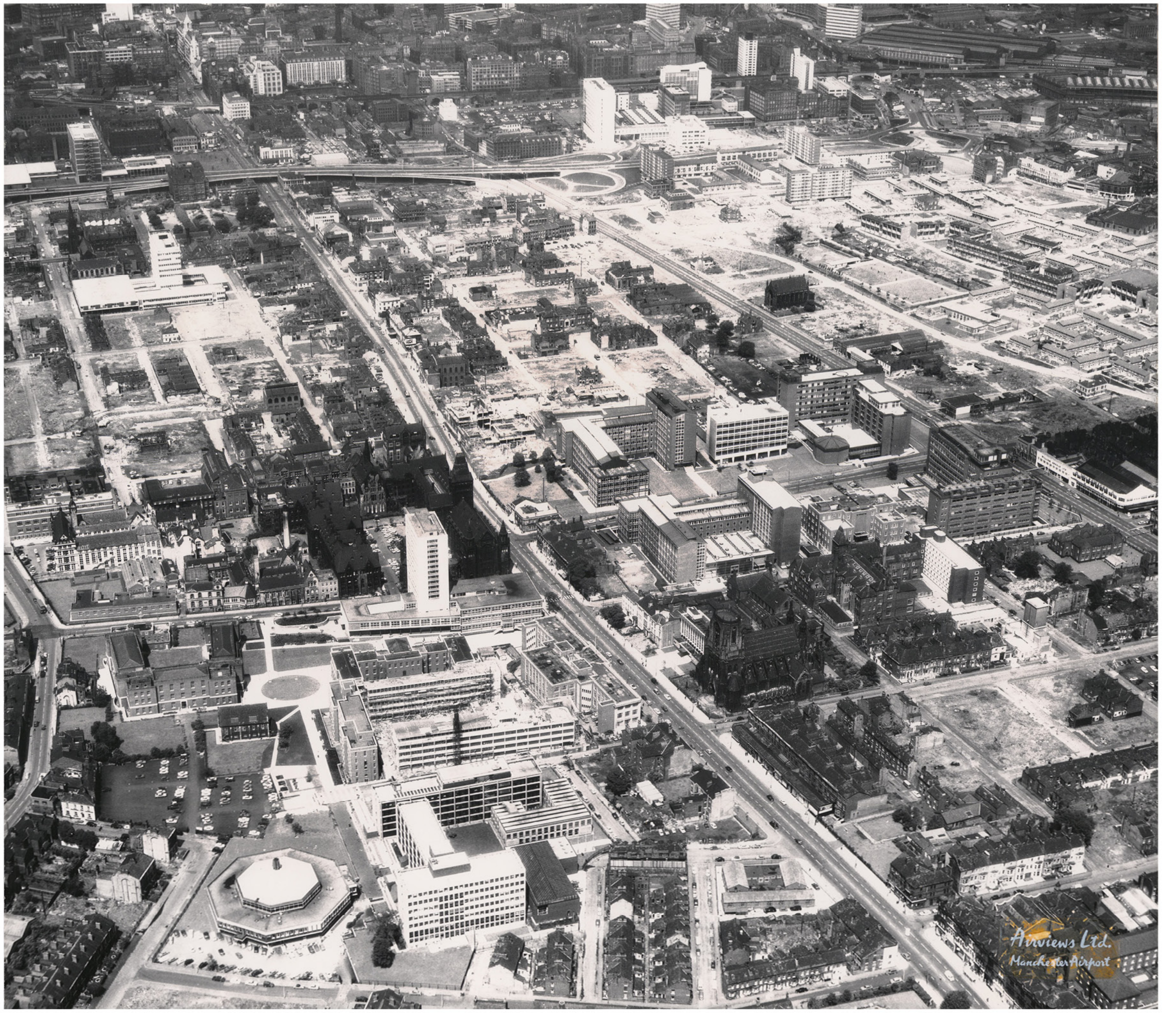
1967

The last of the Science Centre buildings to be constructed – and another Fairhurst and Son design – was a new laboratory for the Physics Department. Located on Upper Brook Street and overlooking Brunswick Street, it was comparable shape and styling to the recently completed Chemistry Building opposite. Comprised of an eight storey research laboratory block connected to an six storey teaching block, the scheme could accommodate 365 undergraduates and 160 postgraduate students and incorporated four large lecture theatres: the entrance to one of these – the Rutherford Theatre – is now home to 'The Alchemist's Elements' (1967), a mural by Hans Tisdall, which was relocated from the University's Faraday Building in late 2022. The sculpture atop the roof of the same theatre is, however, original having been created by the artist Michael Piper.

Opened in May 1967 by Patrick Blackett, a former Professor of Physics at the University and winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics, the building complex was named in honour of Arthur Schuster (1851–1934), an early pioneer of physics in Manchester who instigated the Physics Laboratory (1900), also known as the Rutherford Building, on Coupland Street.



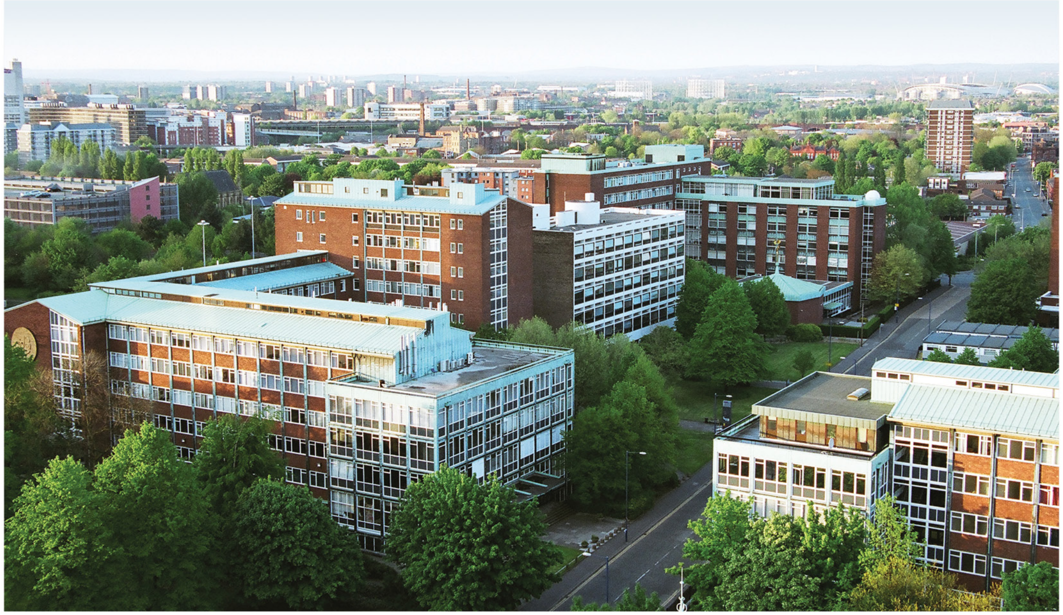
View of the front of the Schuster Building on Brunswick Street, photographed by A. Dawson in 1970. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



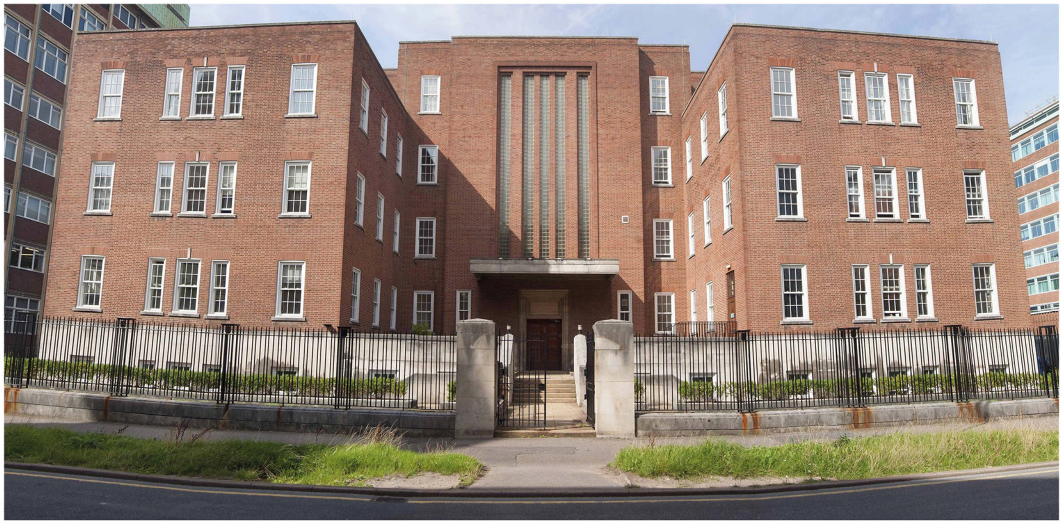
Aerial view from c.1967 showing the rapidly changing landscape along Oxford Road including all six completed Science Centre buildings on Brunswick Street. There were still older buildings on Oxford Road blocking the frontage of the Simon Building, and the College Hotel survived on the corner of Brunswick Street and Oxford Road. The construction site next to the Williamson Building was for the new Mathematics Building.

Upon completion, the buildings along Brunswick Street were criticised by some for being little more than 'glorified warehouses' and 'barracks' for scientists arrayed unimaginatively in regimented rows. However, it was a significant achievement for the University to plan, fund and deliver six new buildings in a little over a decade. Combined, the new buildings doubled the total floor space available to the University and, in providing spacious and brightly lit facilities for science research and teaching, marked a shift from the cramped and dingy Victorian and Edwardian buildings along Coupland Street.

Today, the Science Centre is largely as laid out at the time of the Schuster Physics Laboratory's opening in 1967, albeit with one significant improvement. For many decades Brunswick Street remained open to through traffic, meaning the Science Centre was divided down the middle and could not achieve its potential as a quiet quadrangle. This problem was successfully addressed with the completion of Brunswick Park in 2018. The six buildings themselves have stood the test of time and, besides internal refurbishments and minor extensions, are as originally designed. Certain departments, however, have moved into newer buildings: Electrical Engineering, for example, moved to the purpose-built Manchester Engineering Campus Development (MECD) completed in 2022.



View from 2005 of the 1960s era Science Centre showing the Williamson, Roscoe, Schuster and Simon buildings. Brunswick Street was still open to traffic at this time.

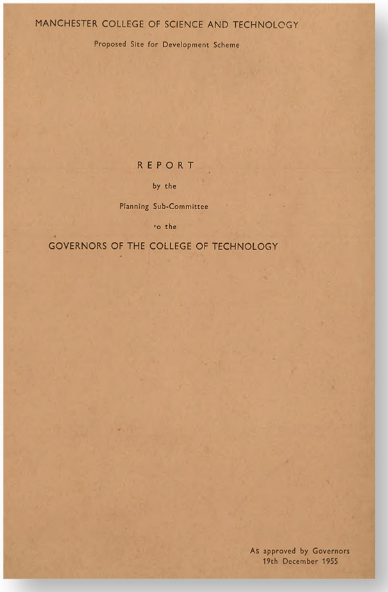


Contemporary view of the frontage on Dover Street of the first of the six Science Centre buildings for the Electrical Engineering Department, now known as the Zochonis Building.

MASTERPLANNING FOR THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SITE

1955

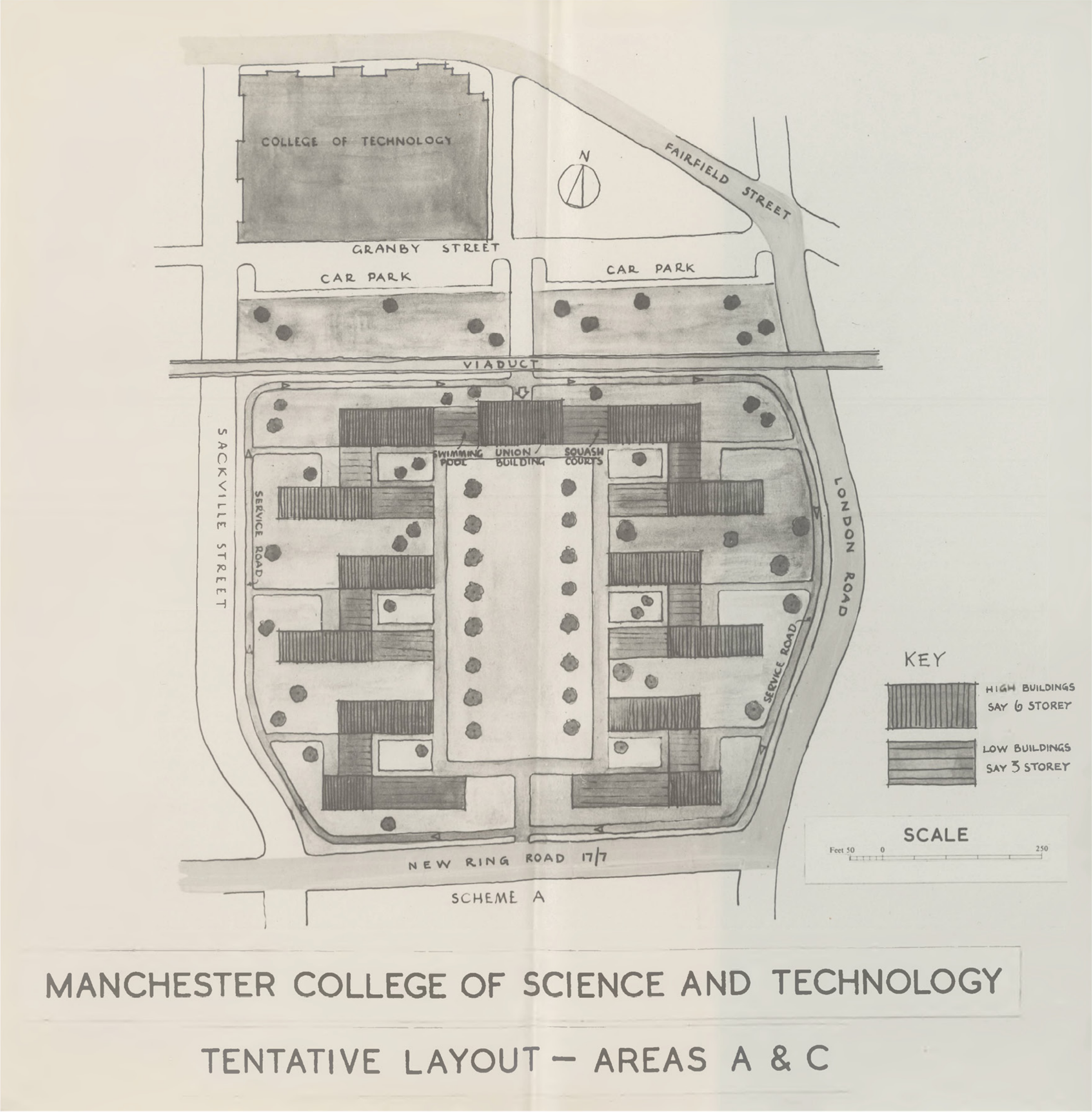
Sir Hubert Worthington's vision for the 15-acre site was for a strongly axial arrangement of new buildings around a large rectangular lawn.



MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Proposed Site for Development Scheme

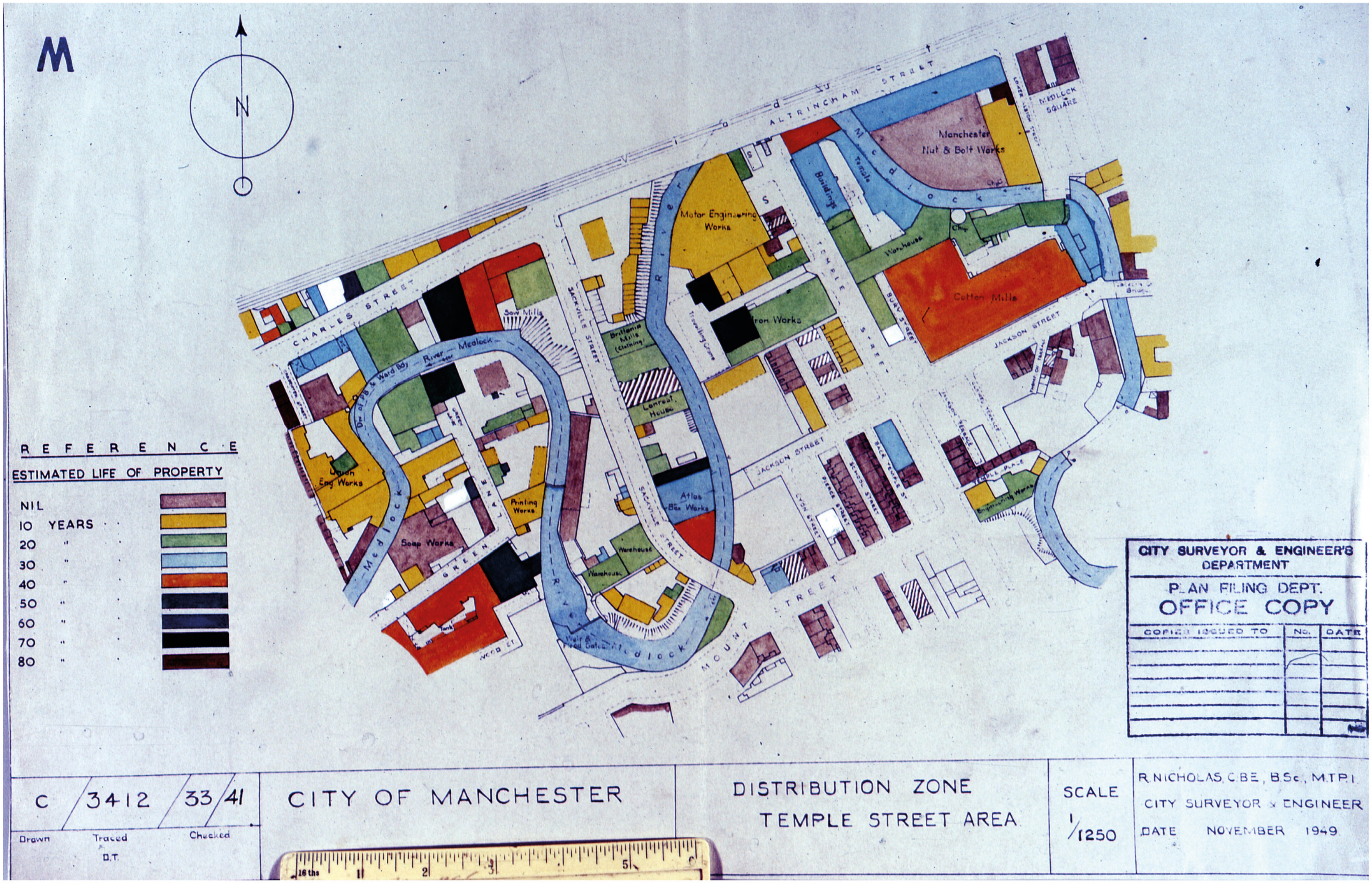
REPORT
by the
Planning Sub-Committee
to the
GOVERNORS OF THE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

As approved by Governors
19th December 1955


COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
N
FAIRFIELD STREET
GRANBY STREET
CAR PARK
CAR PARK
VIADUCT
SWIMMING POOL
UNION BUILDING
SQUASH COURTS
SACKVILLE STREET
SERVICE ROAD
LONDON ROAD
SERVICE ROAD
KEY
HIGH BUILDINGS SAY 6 STOREY
LOW BUILDINGS SAY 3 STOREY
SCALE
Feet 50 0 250
NEW RING ROAD 17/7
SCHEME A
MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
TENTATIVE LAYOUT – AREAS A & C

The aim was to create a ‘great group of buildings, generously set among grass and trees and flowers, [which] would turn what is a squalid slum into a beautiful lung in one of the worst areas of the city.’ In the 1950s, the area was comprised mostly worn-out buildings and derelict factories, as shown on the plan by City Surveyor & Engineer from 1949.

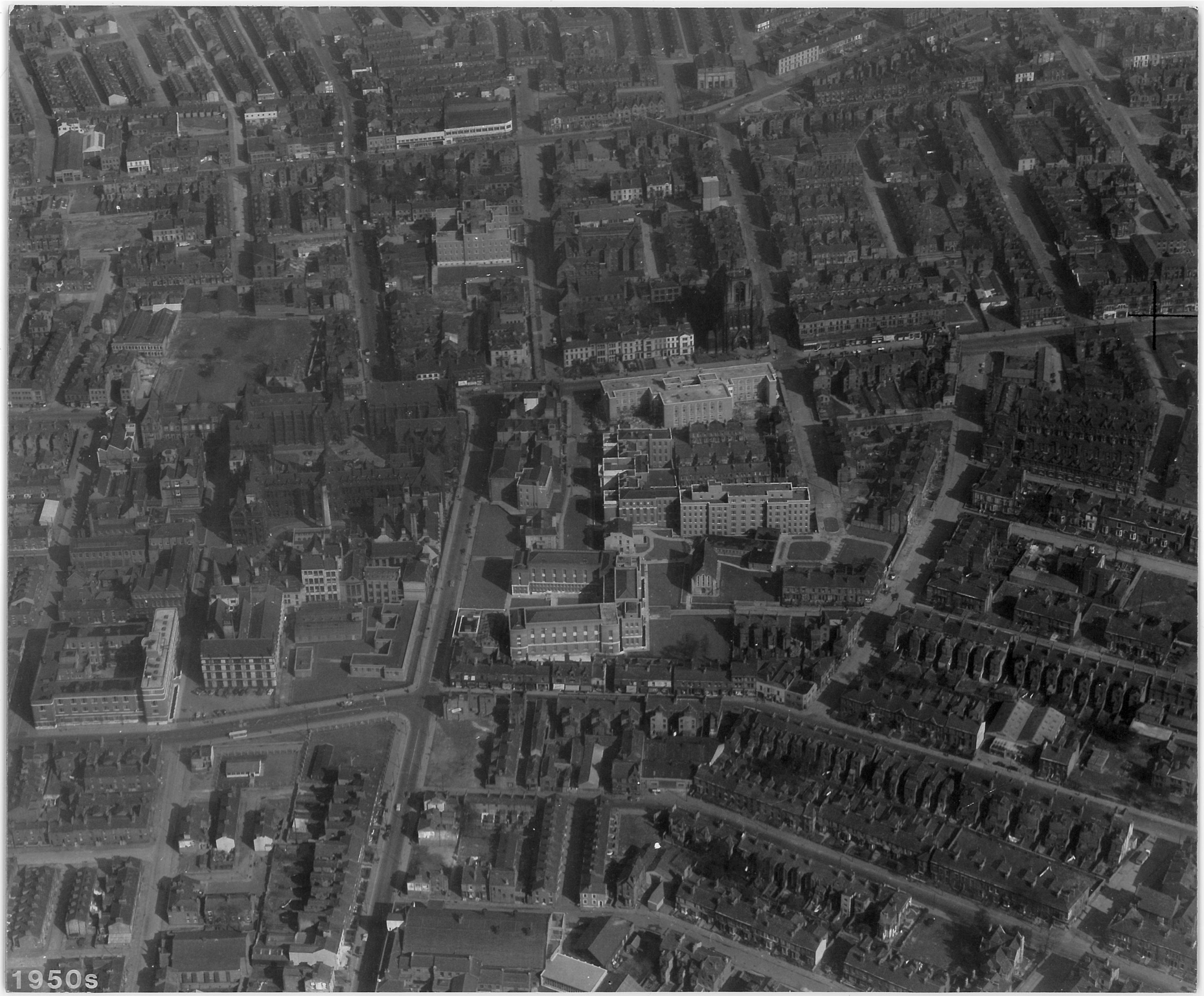
In the tentative layout, the large Jackson Street cotton mill would be demolished. In reality, for expediency, it was retained and repurposed into the Chemical Engineering Building for the College. The new college would, however, be tightly bounded by the railway viaduct, widened main roads on either side and the planned new ring road 17/7, the Mancunian Way, which eventually opened in 1967.

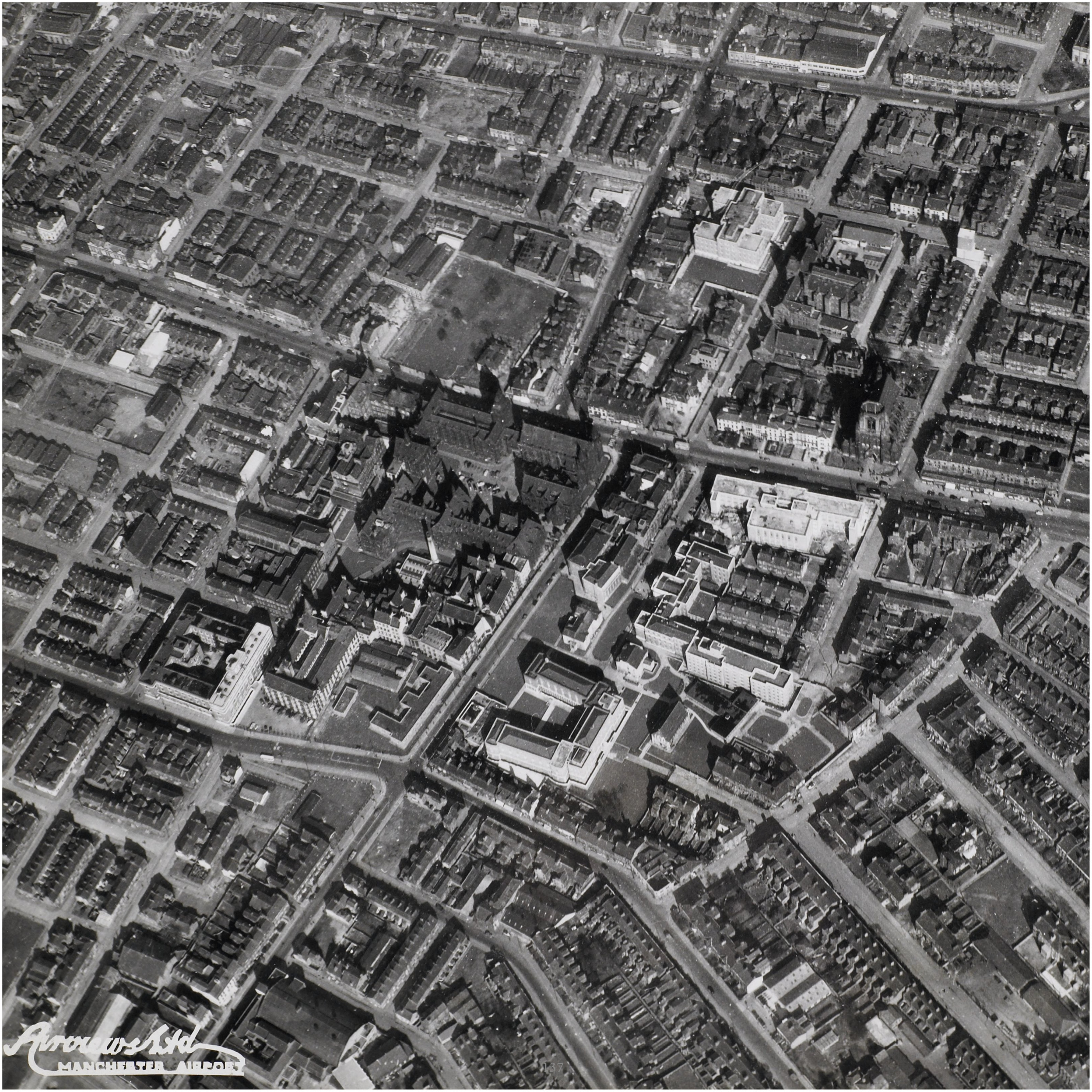

M
N
REFERENCE
ESTIMATED LIFE OF PROPERTY
NIL
10 YEARS
20 "
30 "
40 "
50 "
60 "
70 "
80 "
ALTRINCHAM STREET
CHARLES STREET
SACKVILLE STREET
TEMPLE STREET
JACKSON STREET
MOUNT STREET
GREEN LANE
River Medlock
Manchester Nut & Bolt Works
Motor Engineering Works
Iron Works
Cotton Mills
Warehouse
Saw Mills
Union Eng Works
Soap Works
Printing Works
Atlas Box Works
Conrad House
Britannia Mills (Clothing)
MEDLOCK SQUARE
CITY SURVEYOR & ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
PLAN FILING DEPT.
OFFICE COPY
COPIES ISSUED TO
NO.
DATE
C 3412 33/41
Drawn
Traced D.T.
Checked
CITY OF MANCHESTER
DISTRIBUTION ZONE
TEMPLE STREET AREA
SCALE 1/1250
R. NICHOLAS, C.B.E., B.Sc., M.T.P.I.
CITY SURVEYOR & ENGINEER
DATE NOVEMBER 1949

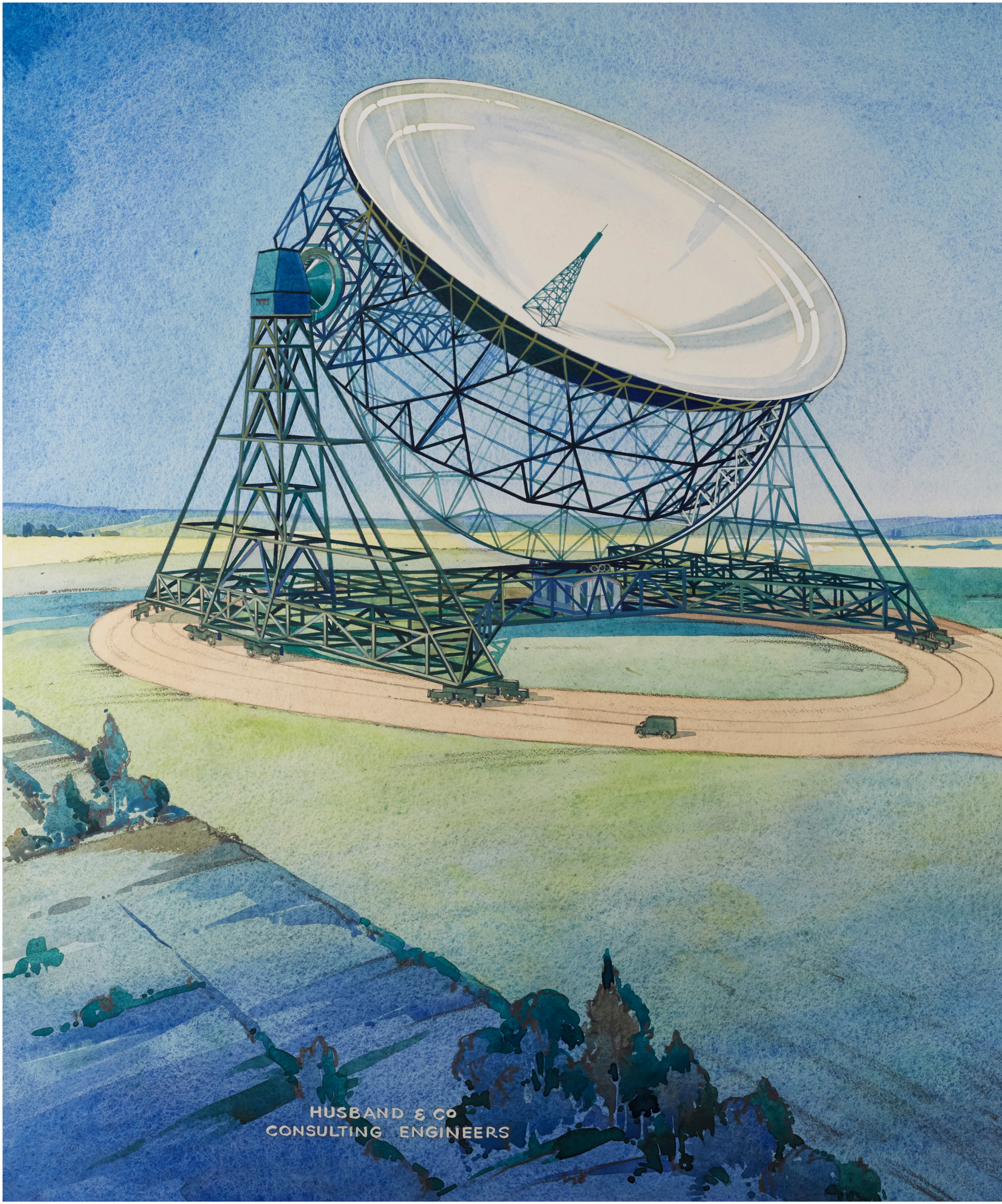
OXFORD ROAD CAMPUS

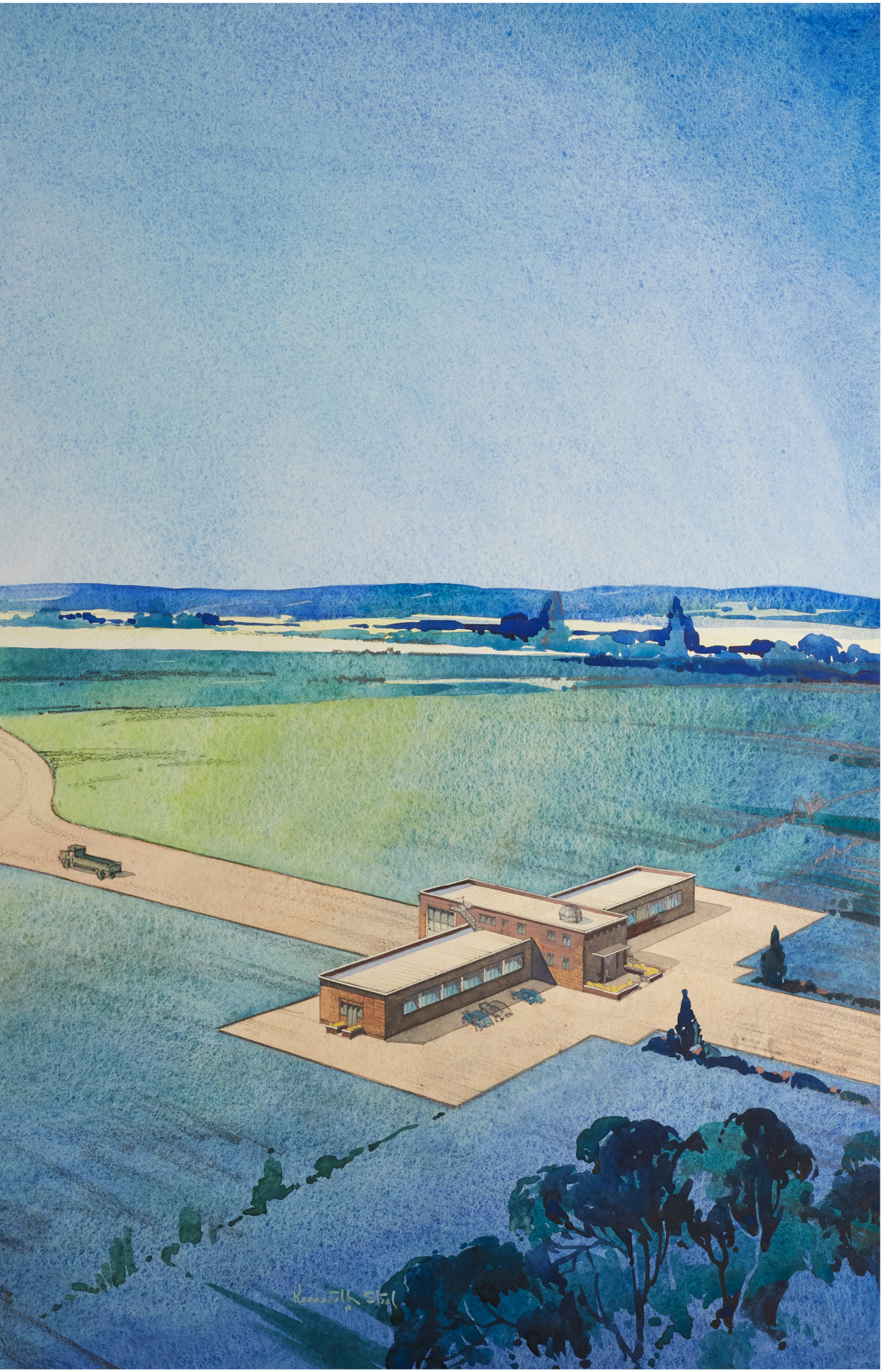
1957

These air photographs capture key new buildings from the mid-1950s including the Electrical Engineering Building on Dover Street, the large new Students' Union fronting Oxford Road and the expanded Arts Library off Burlington Street. The original Owens College buildings are soot black due to decades of coal smoke pollution.




Airviews Ltd
MANCHESTER AIRPORT

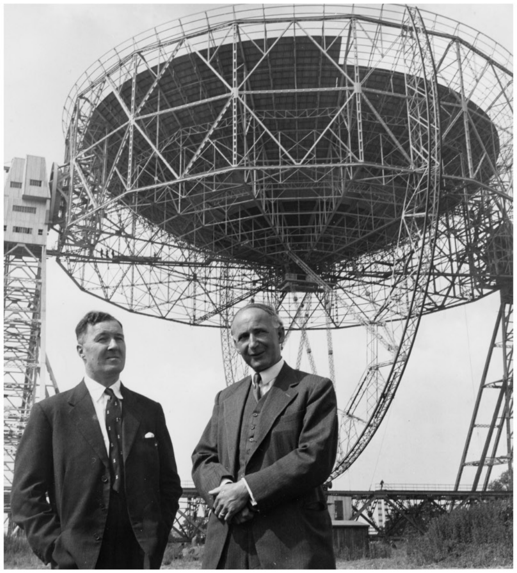

HUSBAND & CO
CONSULTING ENGINEERS



Perspective concept painting of the Mark 1 telescope, Jodrell Bank, c.1953. Created by Kenneth Steel. (Courtesy of University of Sheffield Library.)

JODRELL BANK AND THE MARK 1 TELESCOPE

1957



Henry Charles Husband and Bernard Lovell in front of the near-complete Mark I telescope, July 1957.

In 1957, the space age arrived in a field in Cheshire. The brainchild of radio astronomy pioneer Bernard Lovell and visible for miles around, the bright white 76 metre-wide Mark 1 telescope was an incongruous sight in its country setting.

Lovell had worked for the University in the 1930s as an assistant lecturer and later, whilst based at the Telecommunications Research Establishment in Malvern during the Second World War, did secret work on airborne radar. When the war ended, he returned to the University and brought with him military surplus mobile radar equipment. He was subsequently provided with the necessary space to use the equipment at the University Botany Department's experimental grounds at Jodrell Bank. Thus, from humble beginnings as a temporary outpost of the Physics Department, the work undertaken at Jodrell Bank pioneered the new field of radio astronomy and would, a decade or so later, propel the University into the 'big science' league.

Lovell was a passionate and entrepreneurial individual, with an ability to convince people to financially back his grand ideas - one of which was build a large steerable radio telescope at Jodrell Bank. Lovell enlisted the help of Henry Charles Husband, a talented engineer from Sheffield; the resulting design being not only structurally pragmatic but having sculptural qualities also. Although construction of the telescope went widely over budget, once completed it was the largest of its kind in the world.

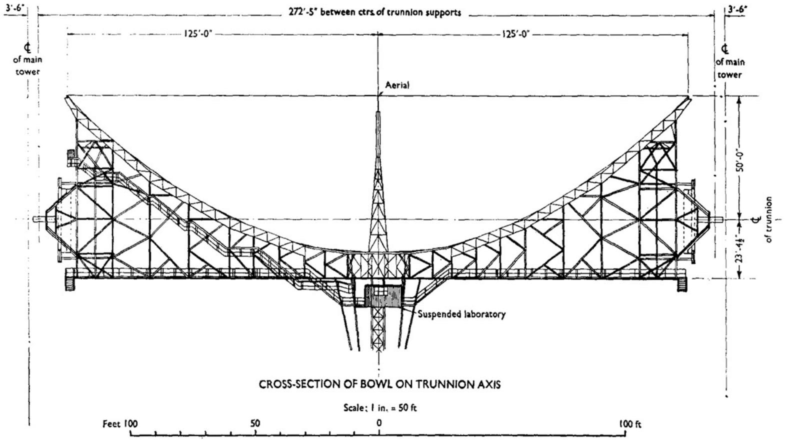
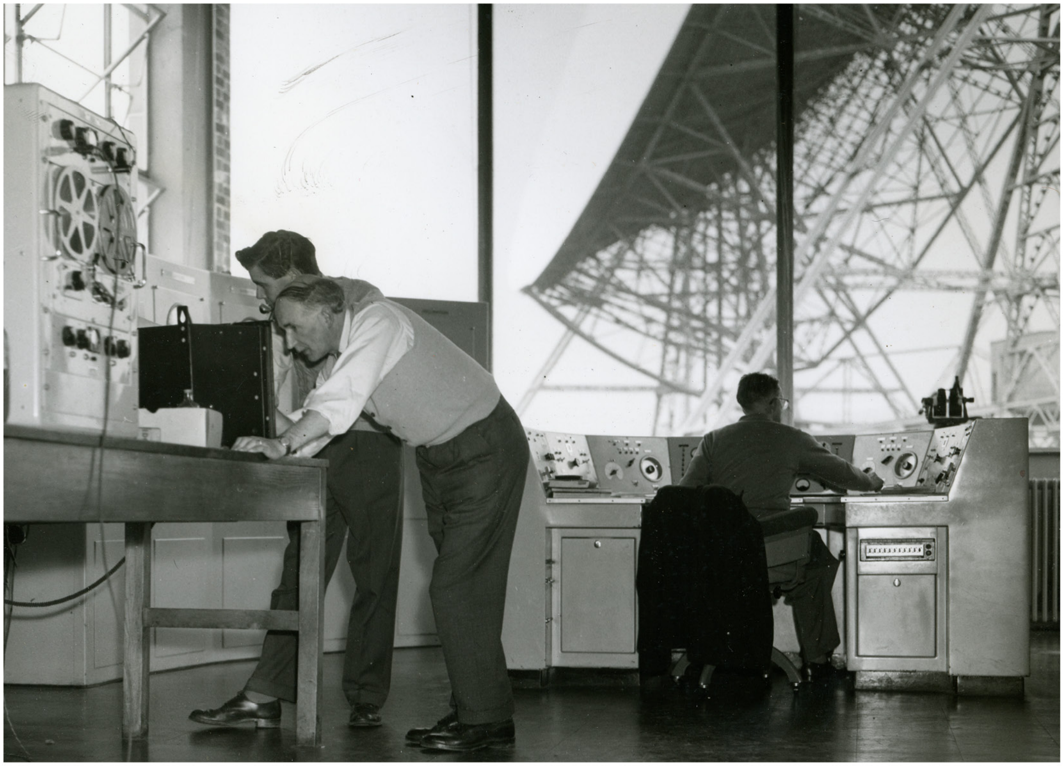

3'-6"
272'-5" between ctrs. of trunnion supports
3'-6"
125'-0"
125'-0"
℄ of main tower
℄ of main tower
Aerial
50'-0"
23'-4½"
℄ of trunnion
Suspended laboratory
CROSS-SECTION OF BOWL ON TRUNNION AXIS
Scale: 1 in. = 50 ft
Feet 100
50
0
100 ft

FIG. 10.– GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

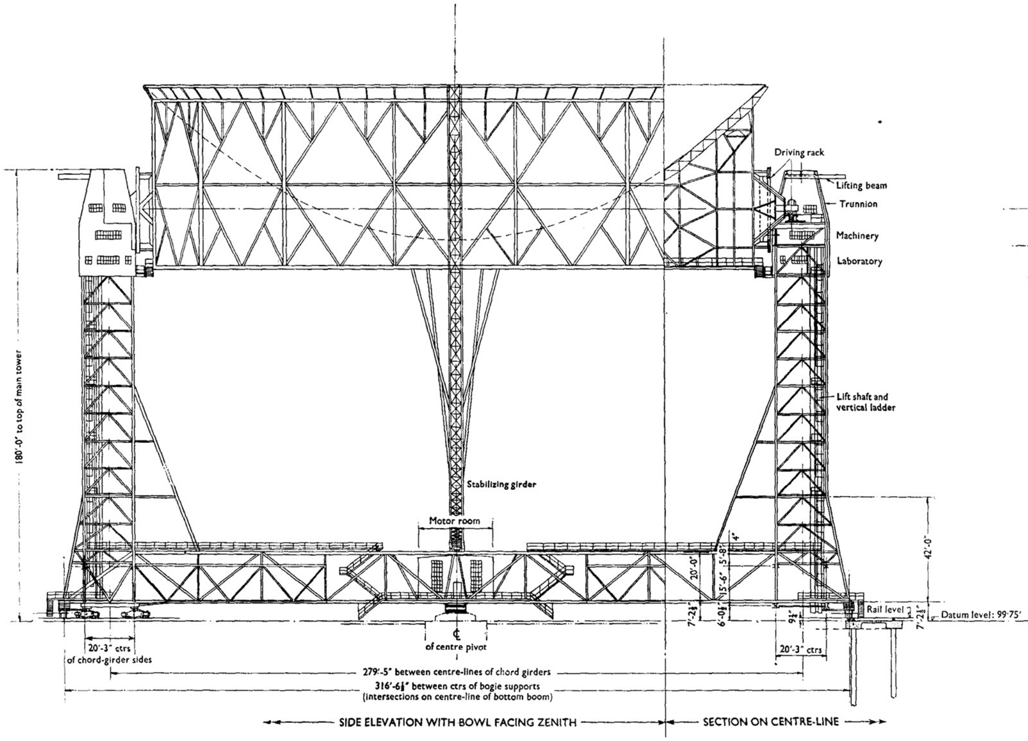
Drawings of the Mark 1 telescope from a paper by Henry Charles Husband in the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 1958.

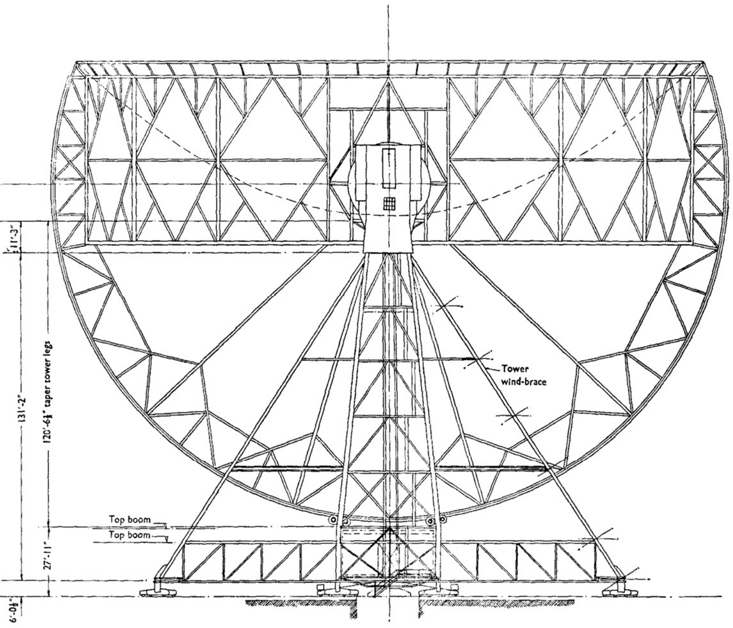
The sublime scale and intriguing nature of the telescope's work – when combined with Lovell's charismatic showmanship – meant that Jodrell Bank quickly garnered the attention of the press and wider public; attaining, arguably, a higher profile than the University itself for a period. The telescope was an active participant in the space race due to its ability to track space rockets, including the one that launched the USSR's Sputnik 1 satellite in the autumn of 1957. It was later used to monitor both Soviet and American probes aimed at the Moon, and was also successful in providing data for pioneering studies of pulsars and gravitational lenses.

By the mid-1960s, Jodrell Bank was receiving tens of thousands of visitors during open weeks held in the summer months and, by the end of the decade, plans were being developed for a new telescope which would be almost twice the size.



Bernard Lovell and J.G. Davies in the Jodrell Bank Control Room, c.1959 during space tracking activity (possibly the Soviet Luna 2 mission).


Driving rack
Lifting beam
Trunnion
Machinery
Laboratory
Lift shaft and vertical ladder
180'-0" to top of main tower
Stabilizing girder
Motor room
20'-0"
15'-6"
5'-8"
4"
42'-0"
7'-2¾"
6'-0¼"
9¼"
7'-2⅛"
Rail level
Datum level: 99·75'
℄ of centre pivot
20'-3" ctrs of chord-girder sides
20'-3" ctrs
279'-5" between centre-lines of chord girders
316'-6⅜" between ctrs of bogie supports (intersections on centre-line of bottom boom)
SIDE ELEVATION WITH BOWL FACING ZENITH
SECTION ON CENTRE-LINE

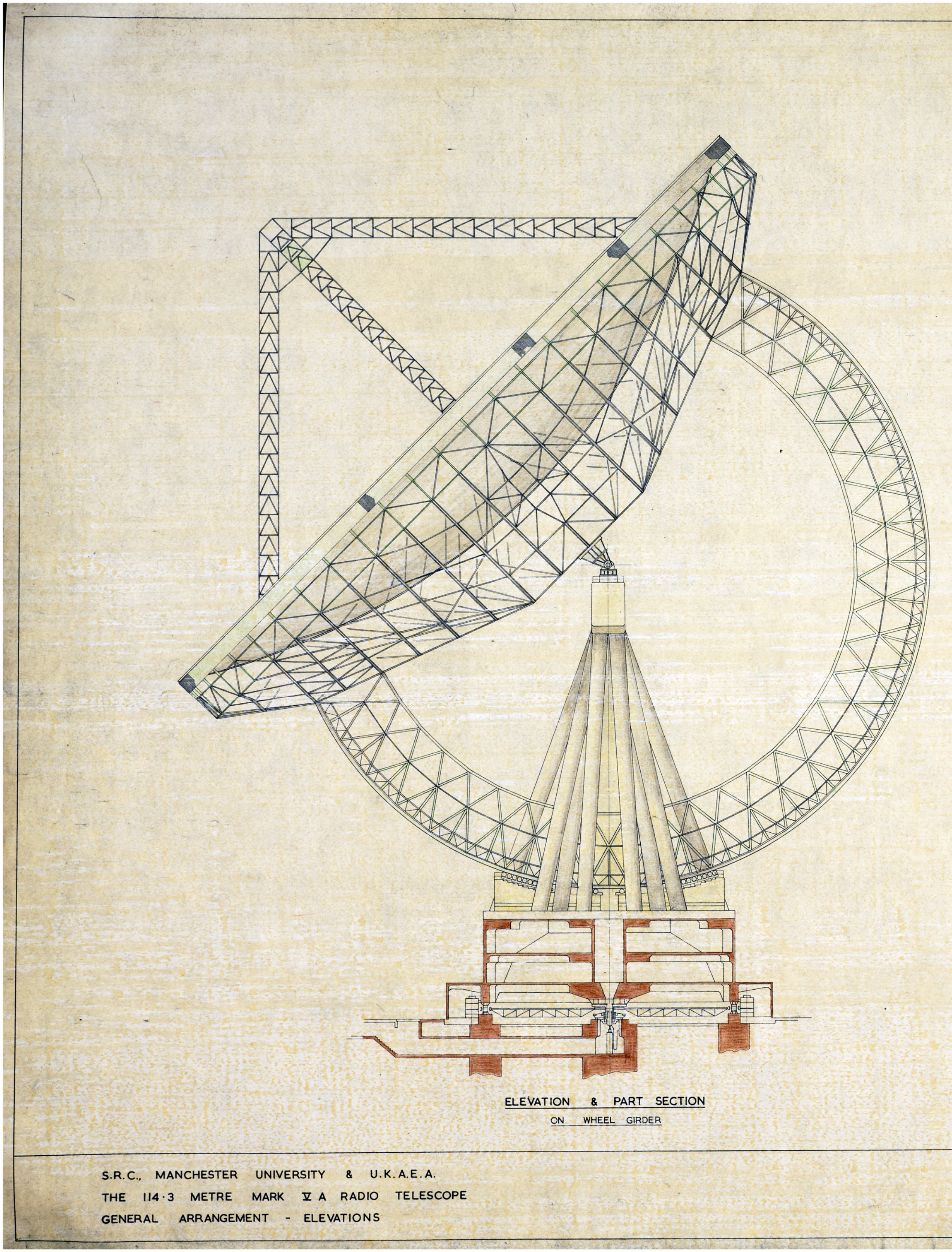

11'-3"
131'-2"
120'-6⅜" taper tower legs
Tower wind-brace
Top boom
Top boom
27'-11"
6'-0¼"

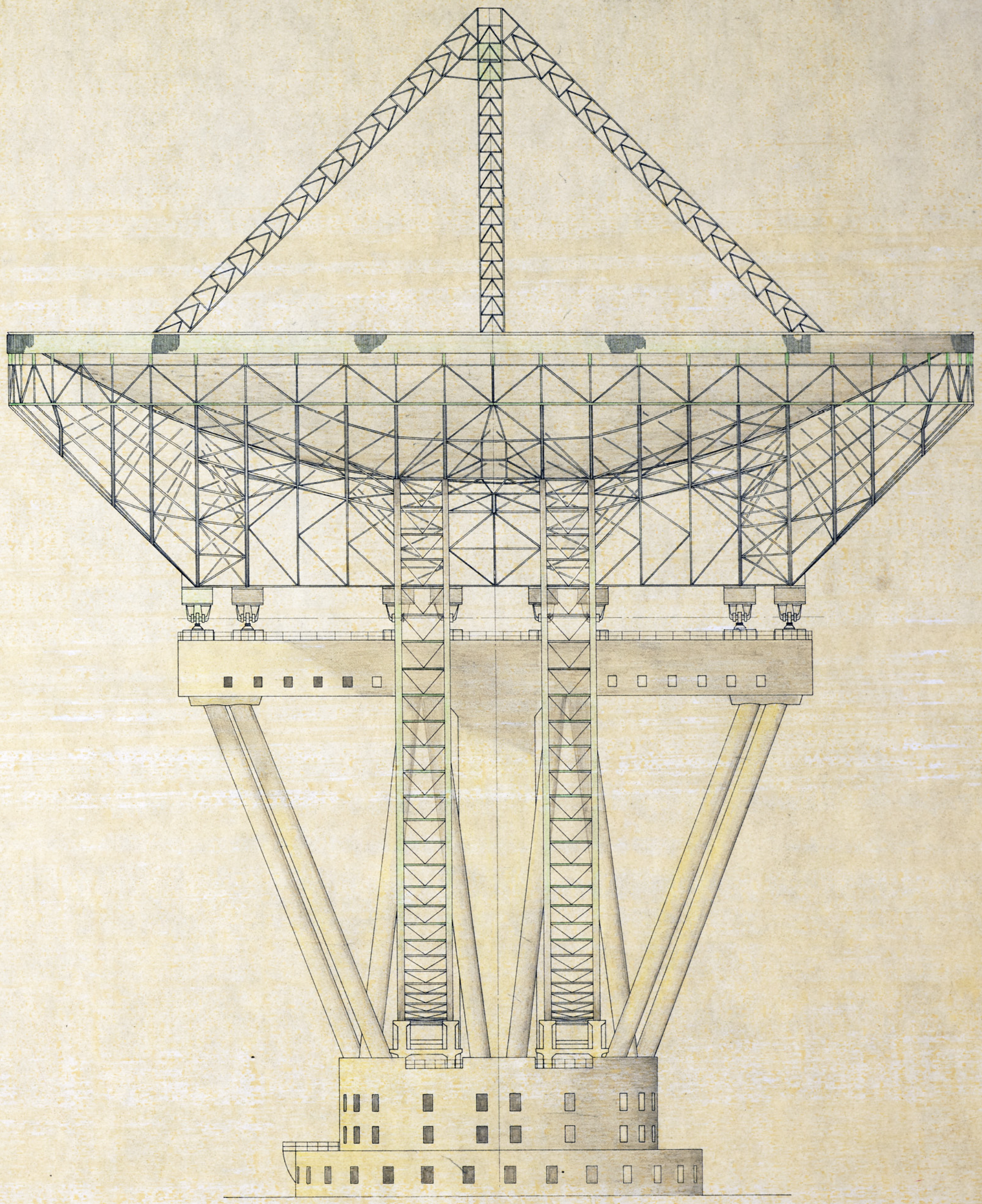
END ELEVATION
WITH BOWL FACING ZENITH

The monster Mark V telescope was to be built at Meifod in mid-Wales where there was more space available and less radio interference. The engineering drawing shown opposite (produced by Husband's company) shows in some detail the scale and form of its construction. Sadly, the design remained on the drawing board as better radio observations were achieved instead by networking multiple smaller dishes in a project, directed by Jodrell Bank, known as MERLIN.

The Mark 1 telescope was renamed the Lovell Telescope upon the 30th anniversary of its completion, granted Grade 1 listed status in 1988, and remains the third largest steerable telescope in the world. Its significance also contributed to Jodrell Bank's designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2019.

The unbuilt Mark V telescope planned by Jodrell Bank in the early 1970s.


ELEVATION & PART SECTION
ON WHEEL GIRDER
S.R.C., MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY & U.K.A.E.A.
THE 114·3 METRE MARK V A RADIO TELESCOPE
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT - ELEVATIONS



ELEVATION

ON ELEVATION AXIS

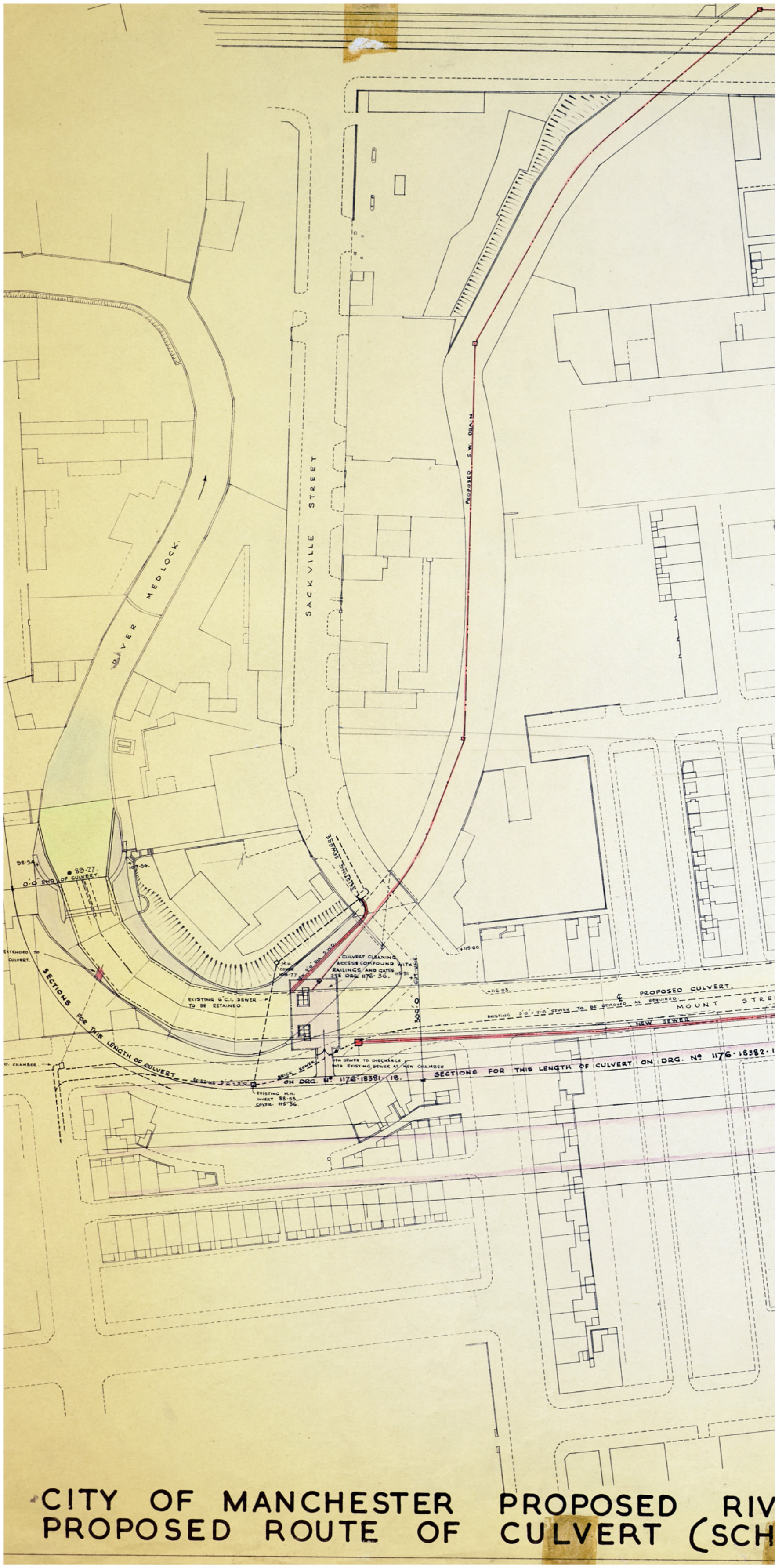
HUSBAND & CO.,	DRAWN M.A.B.	SCALE:-
CONSULTING ENGINEERS,	CHECKED	1 : 250
388, GLOSSOP ROAD,	APPROVED	DRAWING No.
SHEFFIELD S10 2JB	DATE DEC. 1972	3001/C1001

MEDLOCK RIVER CULVERTING

1957

'It is essential that the winding, insanitary, unsightly River Medlock should be straightened out and covered in parallel to the new ring road, otherwise there cannot possibly be enough good building sites on the area, and no proper plan could be evolved. The City Surveyor and his department are exploring this difficult engineering problem in consultation with the River Authorities.'

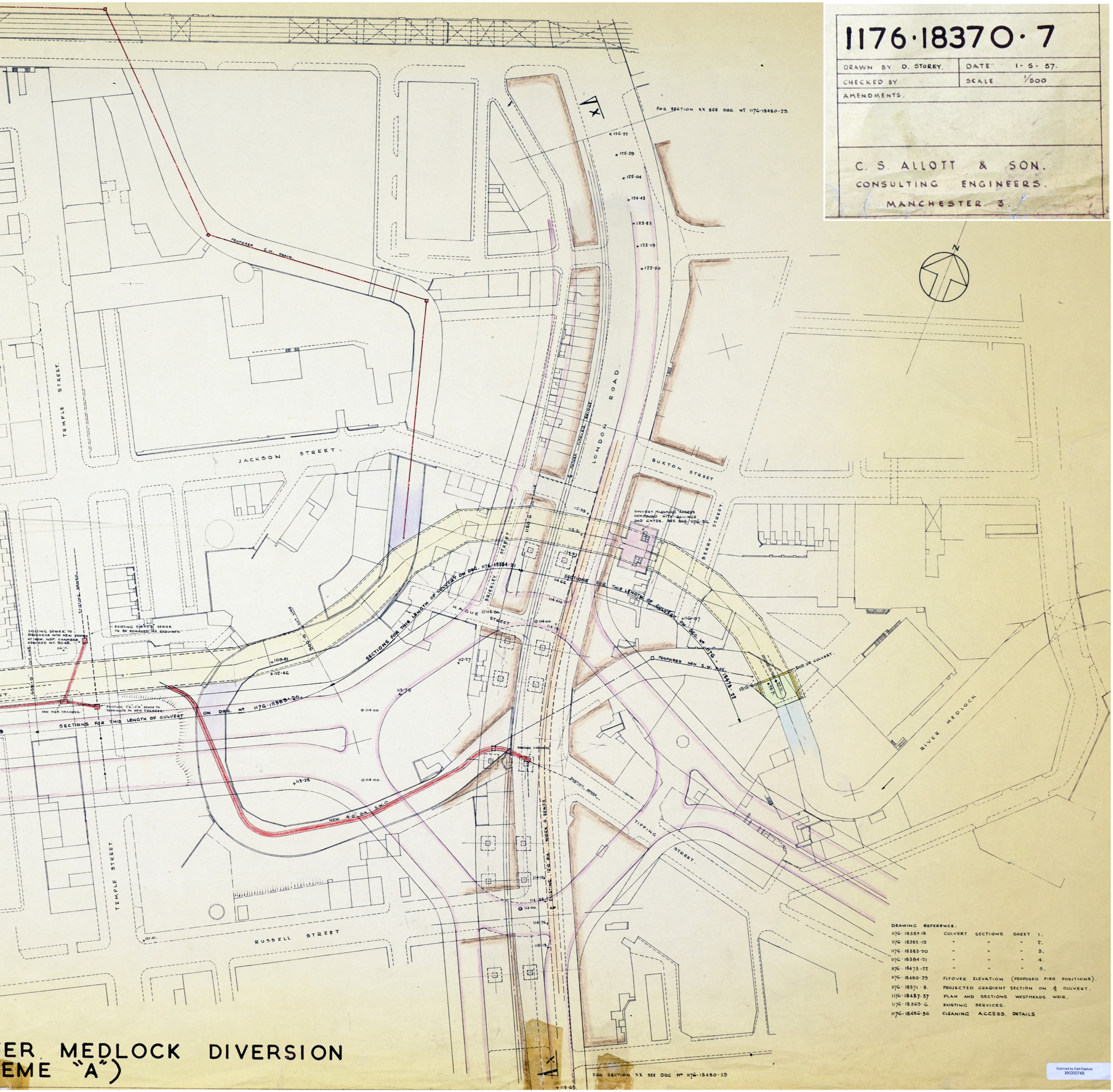
(Report by the Planning Sub-Committee to the Governors of the College of Technology, 1955.)


RIVER MEDLOCK
SACKVILLE STREET
PROPOSED S.W. DRAIN
SECTIONS FOR THIS LENGTH OF CULVERT
EXISTING G.C.I. SEWER TO BE RETAINED
PROPOSED CULVERT
NEW SEWER
MOUNT STREET
SECTIONS FOR THIS LENGTH OF CULVERT ON DRG. Nº 1176·18382·
CITY OF MANCHESTER
PROPOSED ROUTE OF
PROPOSED RIV
CULVERT (SCH

1176·18370·7

DRAWN BY D. STOREY.	DATE 1-5-57.
CHECKED BY	SCALE 1/500
AMENDMENTS.	

C. S. ALLOTT & SON.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS.
MANCHESTER. 3.


N
FOR SECTION XX SEE DRG. Nº 1176-18480-29.
X
176·22
175·59
125·04
124·43
123·83
123·19
122·50
TEMPLE STREET.
JACKSON STREET.
LONDON ROAD.
FUTURE FLYOVER BRIDGE
BUXTON STREET
BERRY STREET.
BRIERLEY STREET
HAGUE STREET
TIPPING STREET.
RIVER MEDLOCK
TEMPLE STREET.
RUSSELL STREET
PROPOSED S.W. DRAIN.
EXISTING SEWER.
CUT LINE
600'·0"
300'·0"
CUT LINE
1180'·0"
CUT LINE
EXISTING SEWER TO DISCHARGE INTO NEW SEWER AT NEW. INSP. CHAMBER. ASSUMED INV. 90·46.
116·14
EXISTING 2'6"×2'0" SEWER TO BE REMOVED AS REQUIRED.
NEW INSP. CHAMBER.
EXISTING 2'6"×2'0" SEWER TO TERMINATE IN NEW CHAMBER.
SECTIONS FOR THIS LENGTH OF CULVERT ON DRG. Nº 1176·18383·20.
SECTIONS FOR THIS LENGTH OF CULVERT ON DRG. 1176·18384·21
SECTIONS FOR THIS LENGTH OF CULVERT ON DRG. Nº 1176·18473·22
109·81
112·46
112·27
113·75
113·28
114·00
114·00
114·00
114·00
114·00
115·39
115·31
114·31
114·66
114·40
114·16
116·07
114·02
114·38
114·76
115·18
121·61
CULVERT CLEANING ACCESS COMPOUND WITH RAILINGS AND GATES. SEE DRG. 1176-36.
PROPOSED NEW S.W. PIPE.
END OF CULVERT.
1510·6
98·71
97·21
EXISTING CHAMBER
EXISTING SEWER
NEW 4'0" DIA. S.W.D.
EXISTING 12'0" DIA. WORK 4 SEWER.
FOR SECTION XX SEE DRG Nº 1176-18480-29
X
118·65

DRAWING REFERENCE.

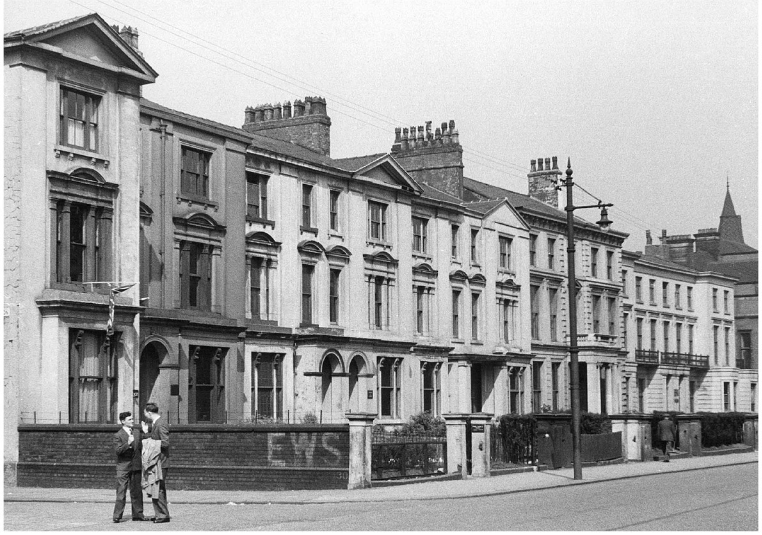
1176·18381·18	CULVERT	SECTIONS	SHEET	1.
1176·18382·19	"	"	"	2.
1176·18383·20	"	"	"	3.
1176·18384·21	"	"	"	4.
1176·18473·22	"	"	"	5.
1176·18480·29	FLYOVER ELEVATION (PROPOSED PIER POSITIONS).			
1176·18371·8.	PROJECTED GRADIENT SECTION ON ℄ CULVERT.			
1176·18487·37	PLAN AND SECTIONS WESTHEADS WEIR.			
1176·18369·6.	EXISTING SERVICES.			
1176·18486·36	CLEANING ACCESS. DETAILS			

ER MEDLOCK DIVERSION
EME "A")

Scanned by Cad-Capture
XK000748

STUDENTS' UNION BUILDING

1957



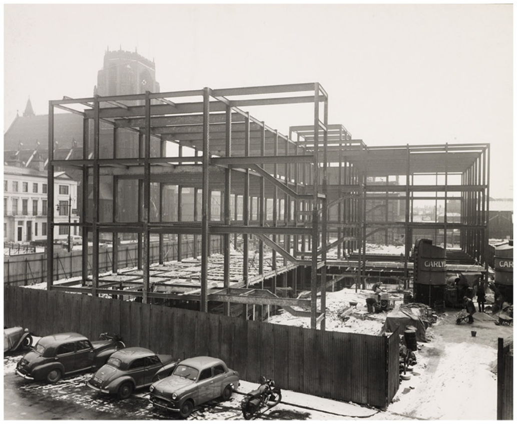
The section of Oxford Road in 1953 that was slated for demolition to make space for the new Students' Union building.

The decision by the University to erect a new Students' Union building was significant for several reasons. After several years of strict austerity and limits on new public building following the Second World War, along with the Electrical Engineering Building (1954) and Arts Library Extension (1955) it signalled a phase of renewed vigour and growth by the University.

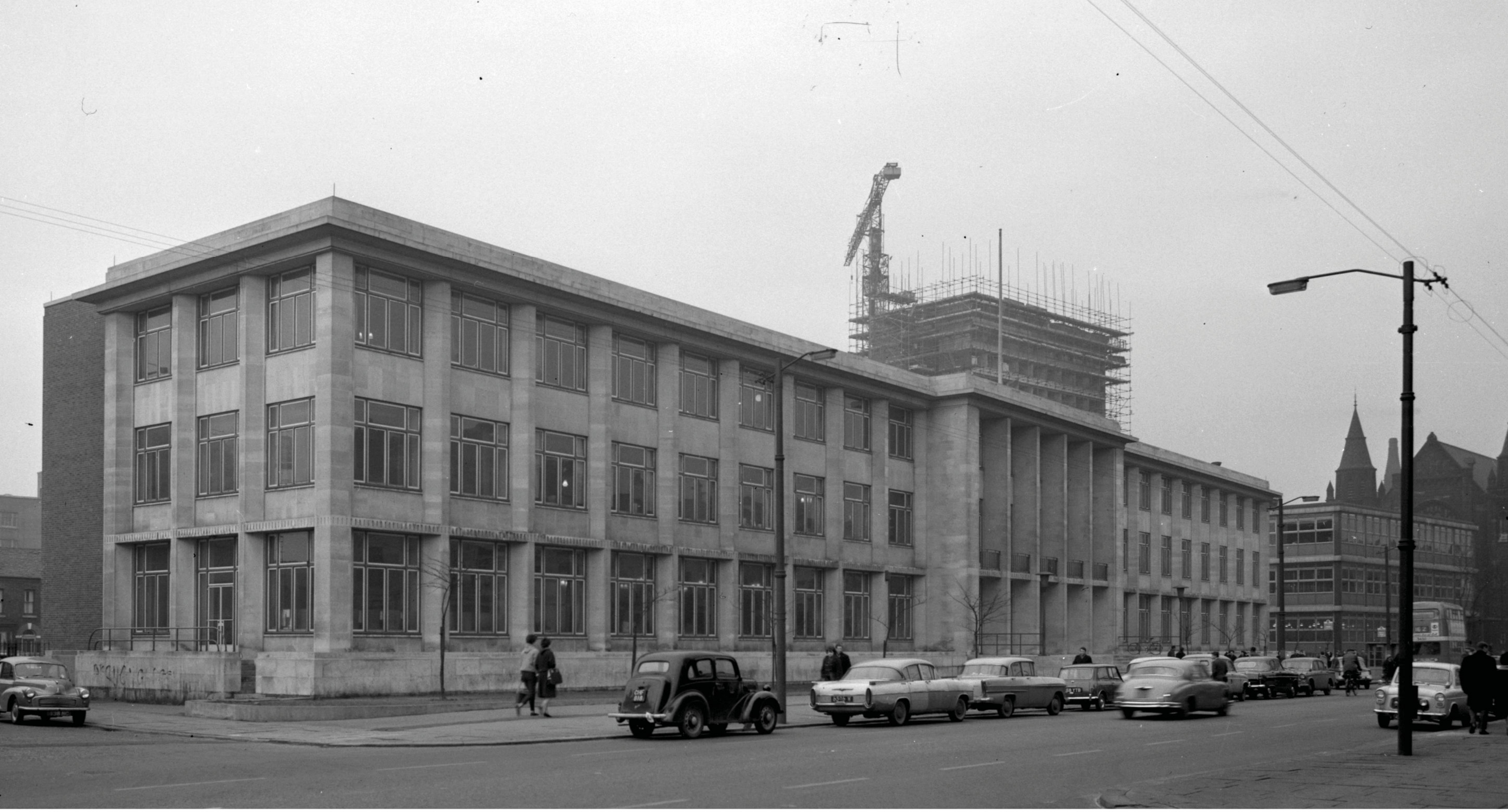
It would also provide much-needed enlarged modern facilities for a student community which had expanded markedly after the war ended: the existing Students' Union between Burlington Street and Lime Grove dated from 1909 and was terribly overcrowded. In addition to providing more space, it was hoped that building a new Students' Union would help overcome gender segregation, hitherto entrenched in Manchester though the provision of separate facilities for male and female students.

Designed by J.S. Beaumont and Sons, a local firm and one of the preferred architects for the University at this time, the new building occupied a prestigious location fronting on to Oxford Road. Three storeys tall, it had a formal, almost classical, aesthetic with concrete pilasters providing rhythm along the lengthy front façade. Straight lines with minimal detailing, along with the use of reinforced concrete, hinted also at a desire for modernity: brightly new and without the black soot patina of its neighbours, the new building was visually striking and contrasted greatly with the Gothic-revivalism of the Holy Name Church opposite.

Upon completion in November 1957, the then Prime Minister Harold Macmillan was invited – alongside Lord Woolton, Chancellor of the University – to formally open the building. A report in the *Manchester Guardian* newspaper noted that Macmillan was impressed by the 'lofty new debating hall', whilst the article also sang the praises of the building stating, 'some of amenities are those of a many-starred hotel. The rooms, all extremely well furnished, reached through an impressive entrance hall, include several lounges, study rooms, and committee rooms as well as three refreshment bars. On the recreation side there is a billiard-room with eight tables, a table-tennis room, three photographic dark-rooms, a barber's shop, and the debating hall can be equipped as a cinema'.



Construction of the new Students' Union building, 1956.



The J.S. Beaumont designed Students' Union photographed in 1963. In the background the Moberly Tower is under construction, also to Beaumont's design. (Courtesy of the Town Hall Photographer's Collection, Manchester Archives+)

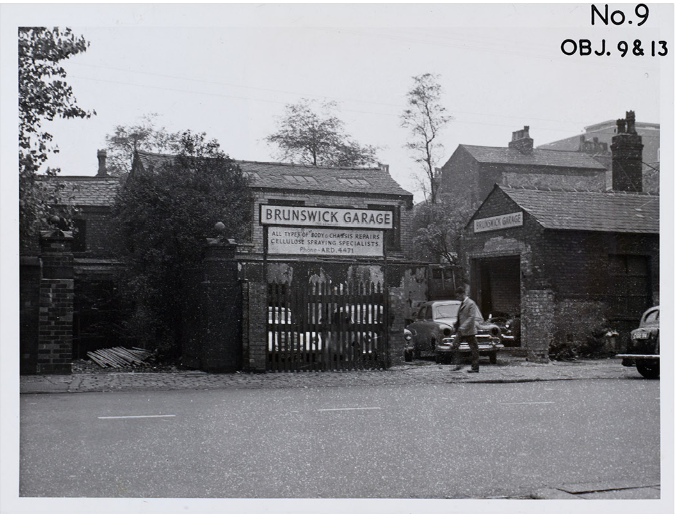
The opening of the new Students' Union enabled the University to demolish the old Students' Union facilities, thus freeing up land for the erection of Moberly Tower; a fifteen storey building also designed by J.S. Beaumont which, comprised of a large ground floor refectory with student residences above, was completed in 1963. However, within just a few years of opening, the new Students' Union building itself was deemed inadequate due to an explosion in student numbers: it was envisaged in the mid-1950s that the student population would be circa 4,200 in number yet, by 1965, the population had almost doubled and complaints of over-crowded facilities resurfaced. The Academy, a long-planned dedicated event space and exam hall erected on a neighbouring plot of land went someway to easing these concerns. Opened in October 1990 and designed by the architects Cruickshank and Seward, the Manchester-based band The Buzzcocks were the first to play live at the venue.

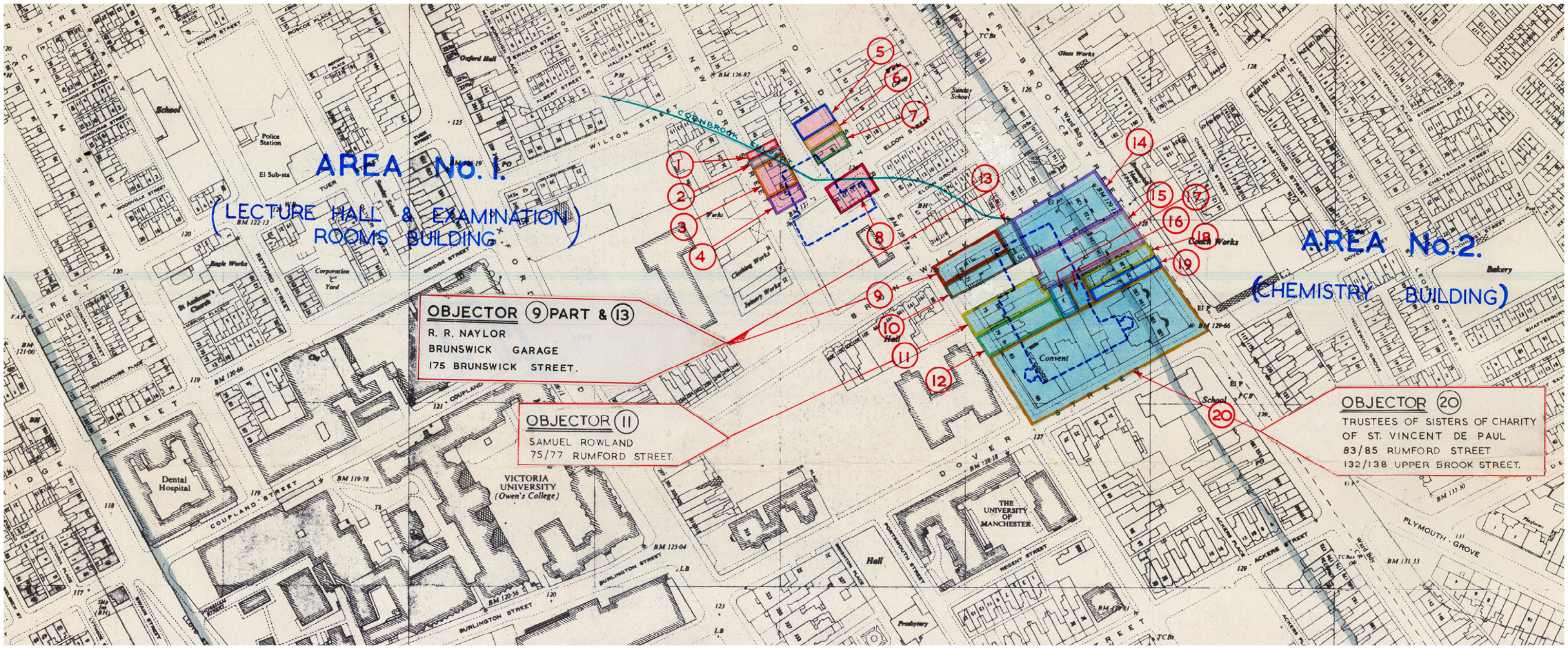
Presently, the exterior of the Students' Union remains largely unaltered from the original design, though necessary refurbishments have been carried out internally over the years. Responding to the University's ever-burgeoning student body, a major renovation - including rear extension - was completed in 2018 to designs by the architects Wilson Mason.

The Students' Union photographed in September 2021 by Jill Jennings.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER PLANS

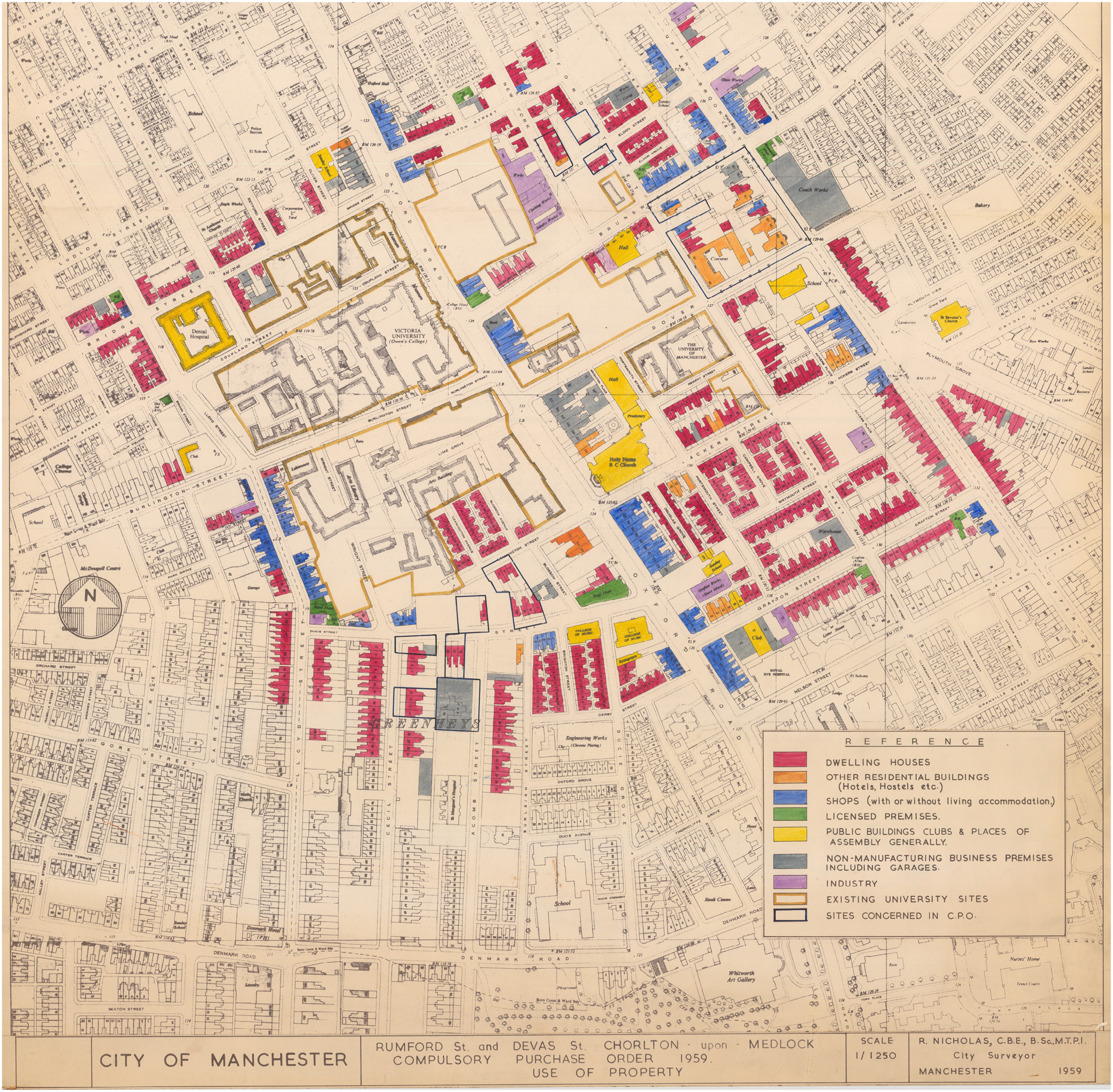
1959


No.9
OBJ. 9 & 13
BRUNSWICK GARAGE


AREA No. 1.
(LECTURE HALL & EXAMINATION ROOMS BUILDING)
AREA No. 2.
(CHEMISTRY BUILDING)
OBJECTOR ⑨ PART & ⑬
R. R. NAYLOR
BRUNSWICK GARAGE
175 BRUNSWICK STREET.
OBJECTOR ⑪
SAMUEL ROWLAND
75/77 RUMFORD STREET.
OBJECTOR ⑳
TRUSTEES OF SISTERS OF CHARITY
OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
83/85 RUMFORD STREET
132/138 UPPER BROOK STREET.
① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳
VICTORIA UNIVERSITY (Owen's College)
THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
Dental Hospital
Convent

For the University to realise its expansion plans in the 1960s, it needed much more land.

In the surrounding streets, the rows of large residential buildings (some of which were bed-sits or boarding houses), small shops and commercial premises were often acquired willingly. Sometimes clearances and land assembly for new development required compulsory purchase orders undertaken by the Town Hall. This could be a contentious process when property owners did not want to sell up, such as R.R. Naylor's garage on Brunswick Street (as seen in the top photograph).


REFERENCE
🟥 DWELLING HOUSES
🟧 OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (Hotels, Hostels etc.)
🟦 SHOPS (with or without living accommodation.)
🟩 LICENSED PREMISES.
🟨 PUBLIC BUILDINGS CLUBS & PLACES OF ASSEMBLY GENERALLY.
⬛ NON-MANUFACTURING BUSINESS PREMISES INCLUDING GARAGES.
🟪 INDUSTRY
▭ EXISTING UNIVERSITY SITES
▭ SITES CONCERNED IN C.P.O.
N
VICTORIA UNIVERSITY (Owen's College)
THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
Dental Hospital
Holy Name R C Church
Presbytery
Hall
Convent
School
St Saviour's Church
Coach Works
Bakery
Warehouse
COLLEGE OF MUSIC
ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL
Engineering Works (Chrome Plating)
Whitworth Art Gallery
Nurses' Home
McDougall Centre
College Cinema
GREENHEYS
OXFORD ROAD
DOVER STREET
BURLINGTON STREET
COUPLAND STREET
BRIDGE STREET
LLOYD STREET
CECIL STREET
ACOMB STREET
DUCIE STREET
DENMARK ROAD
PLYMOUTH GROVE
GRAFTON STREET
NELSON STREET
ACKERS STREET
WILTON STREET
BRUNSWICK STREET
UPPER BROOK STREET
ELDON STREET
LIME GROVE
WRIGHT STREET
CARTER STREET
PARK STREET
GORE STREET
OXFORD GROVE
DUCIE AVENUE
DUCIE GROVE
ORCHARD STREET
SEATON STREET
LUDLOW STREET
YORK PLACE

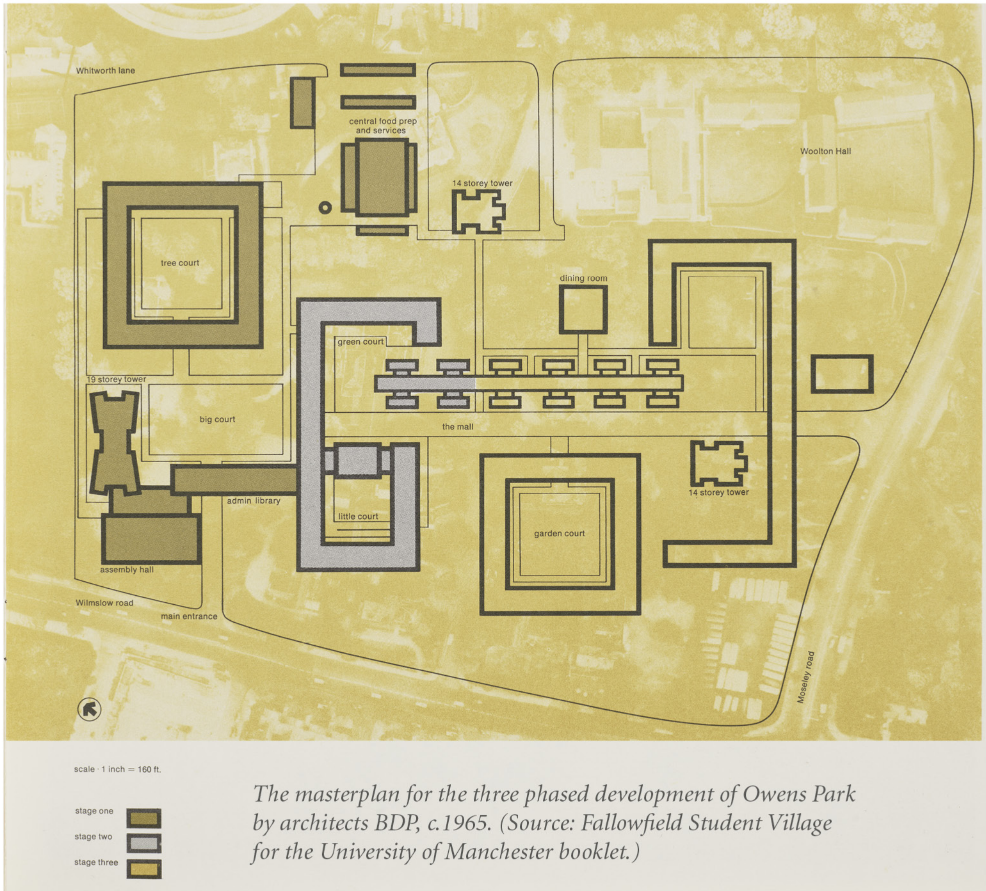
CITY OF MANCHESTER	RUMFORD St. and DEVAS St. CHORLTON - upon - MEDLOCK COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER 1959. USE OF PROPERTY	SCALE 1/1250	R. NICHOLAS, C.B.E., B.Sc.,M.T.P.I. City Surveyor MANCHESTER 1959

1960s

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BOOM TIMES

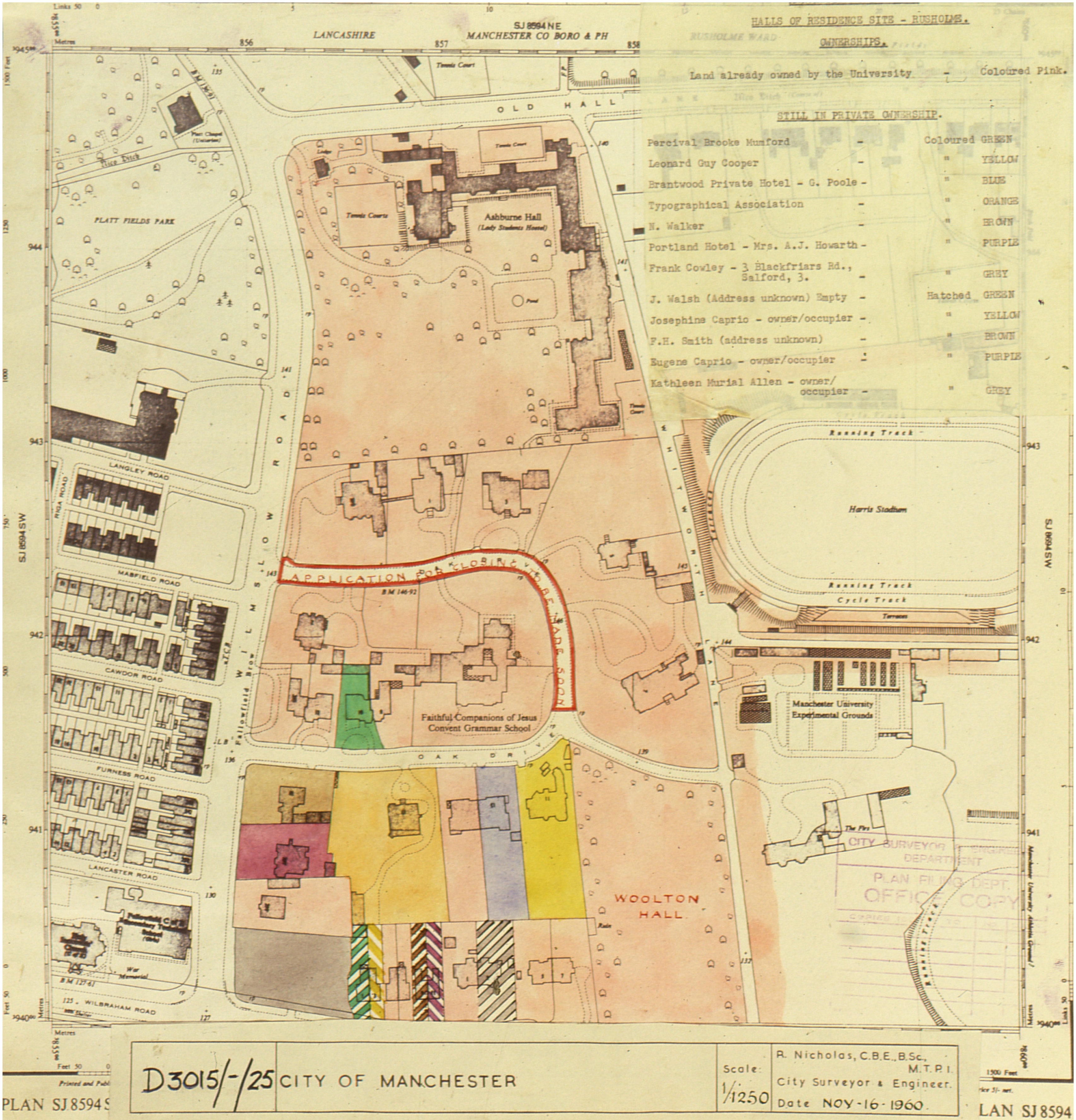
FROM THE OAKS DRIVE VILLAS TO OWENS PARK STUDENT VILLAGE

1960


Whitworth lane
central food prep and services
14 storey tower
Woolton Hall
tree court
dining room
green court
19 storey tower
big court
the mall
admin library
little court
garden court
14 storey tower
assembly hall
Wilmslow road
main entrance
Moseley road
scale · 1 inch = 160 ft.
stage one
stage two
stage three

The masterplan for the three phased development of Owens Park by architects BDP, c.1965. (Source: Fallowfield Student Village for the University of Manchester booklet.)

The Oaks Estate, an avenue of large villas that had been developed for affluent residents in the 1860s. By the start of the 1960s the land was being acquired, house by house, by the University to develop a new student village, Owens Park.


LANCASHIRE
SJ 8594 NE
MANCHESTER CO BORO & PH
856
857
858
OLD HALL LANE
PLATT FIELDS PARK
Platt Chapel (Unitarian)
Nico Ditch
Tennis Court
Tennis Courts
Ashburne Hall (Lady Students Hostel)
Lodge
Pond
WILMSLOW ROAD
LANGLEY ROAD
RIGA ROAD
MABFIELD ROAD
CAWDOR ROAD
FURNESS ROAD
LANCASTER ROAD
WILBRAHAM ROAD
Fallowfield Brow
War Memorial
APPLICATION FOR CLOSING TO BE MADE SOON
OAK DRIVE
Faithful Companions of Jesus Convent Grammar School
WOOLTON HALL
Ruin
Running Track
Cycle Track
Terraces
Harris Stadium
Manchester University Experimental Grounds
The Firs
HIGH WORTH
SJ 8594 SW
CITY SURVEYOR & ENGINEER DEPARTMENT
PLAN FILING DEPT.
OFFICE COPY
PLAN SJ 8594 S
PLAN SJ 8594

HALLS OF RESIDENCE SITE - RUSHOLME.

OWNERSHIPS.

Land already owned by the University - Coloured Pink.

STILL IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

Percival Brooke Mumford -	Coloured	GREEN
Leonard Guy Cooper -	"	YELLOW
Brantwood Private Hotel - G. Poole -	"	BLUE
Typographical Association -	"	ORANGE
N. Walker -	"	BROWN
Portland Hotel - Mrs. A.J. Howarth -	"	PURPLE
Frank Cowley - 3 Blackfriars Rd., Salford, 3. -	"	GREY
J. Walsh (Address unknown) Empty -	Hatched	GREEN
Josephine Caprio - owner/occupier -	"	YELLOW
F.H. Smith (address unknown) -	"	BROWN
Eugene Caprio - owner/occupier -	"	PURPLE
Kathleen Murial Allen - owner/occupier -	"	GREY

D3015/-/25

CITY OF MANCHESTER

Scale: 1/1250

R. Nicholas, C.B.E., B.Sc., M.T.P.I.
City Surveyor & Engineer.
Date NOV-16-1960.

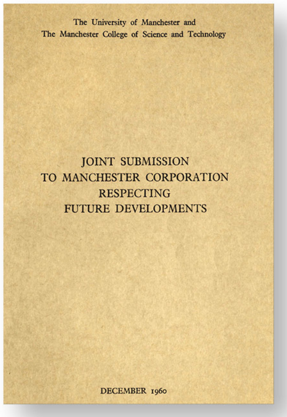
SIR HUBERT WORTHINGTON'S MASTERPLAN

1960

Hubert Worthington was influential in the development of the University campus throughout the middle of the twentieth century as an architect and planning consultant.

The last iteration of his postwar masterplanning efforts, shown here with formally aligned blocks amongst wide lawns, was still channelling the 1945 City of Manchester Plan with many of its axial lines and general zoning. The configuration was hidebound by major radial routes and new ring roads. The plan was presented as part of a report to the City Council seeking further allocations of land for expansion including major new student halls of residence.

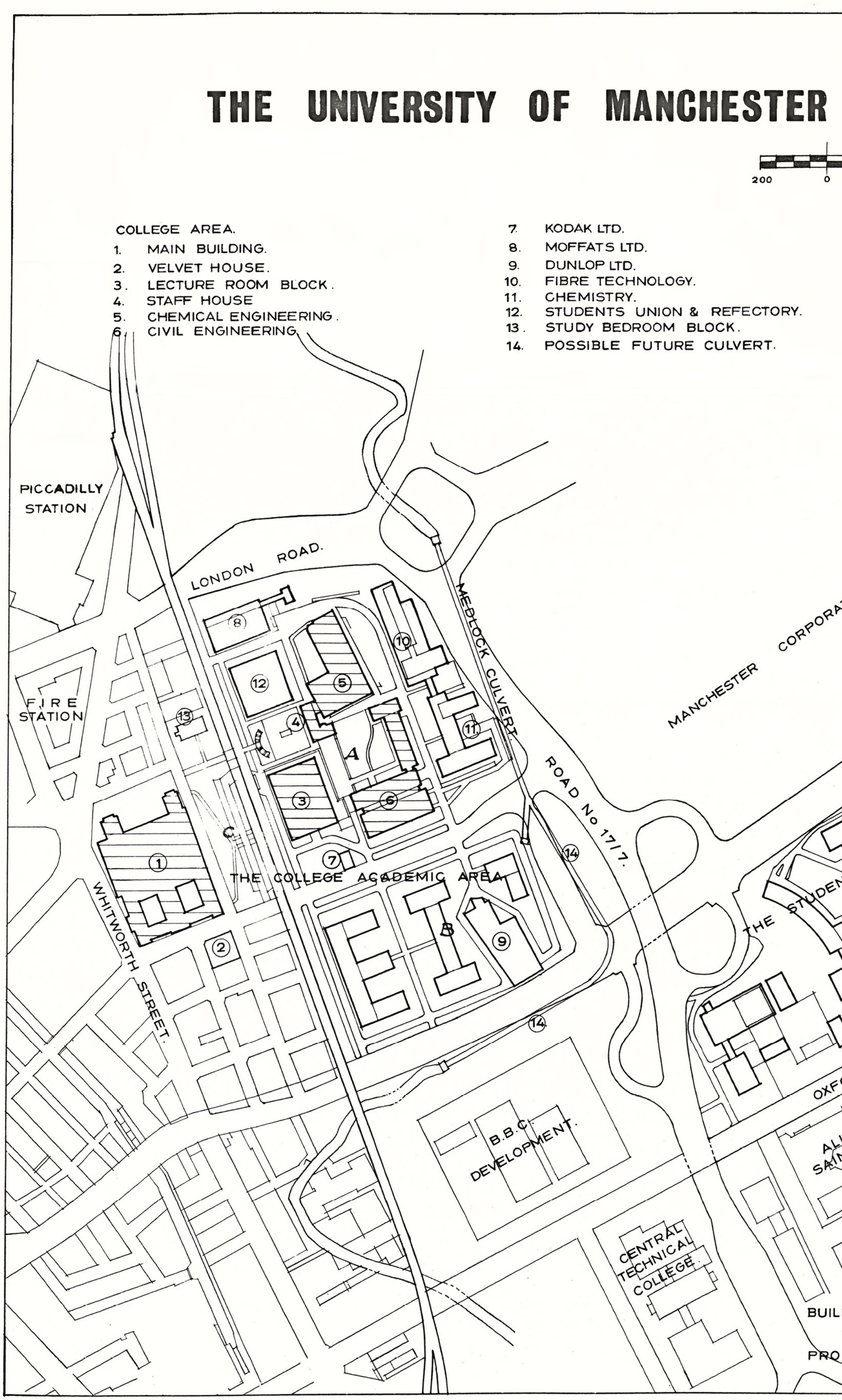
Sir Hubert Worthington (1886-1963).



The University of Manchester and
The Manchester College of Science and Technology

JOINT SUBMISSION
TO MANCHESTER CORPORATION
RESPECTING
FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

DECEMBER 1960

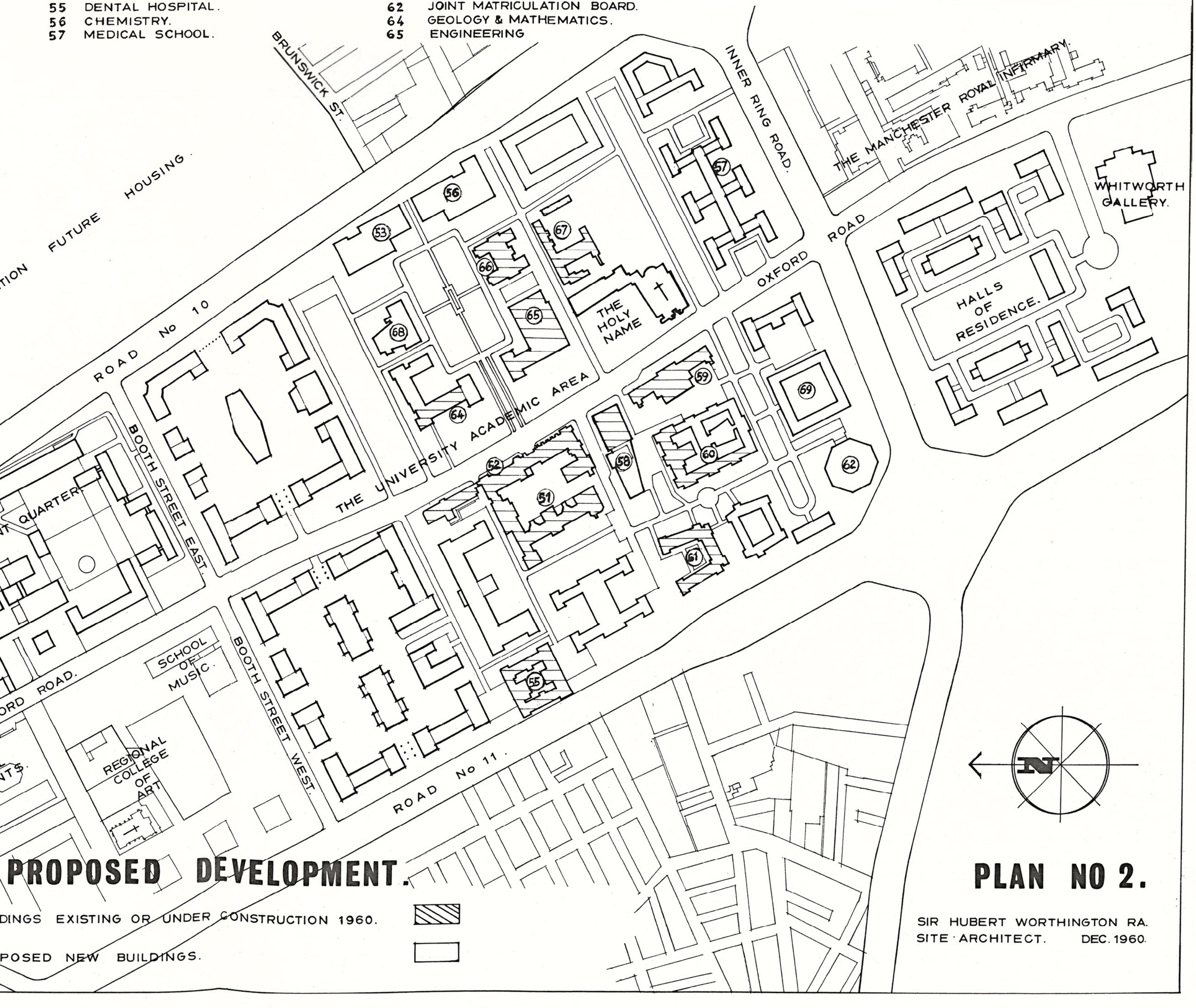

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
200
0
COLLEGE AREA.
1. MAIN BUILDING.
2. VELVET HOUSE.
3. LECTURE ROOM BLOCK.
4. STAFF HOUSE
5. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.
6. CIVIL ENGINEERING.
7. KODAK LTD.
8. MOFFATS LTD.
9. DUNLOP LTD.
10. FIBRE TECHNOLOGY.
11. CHEMISTRY.
12. STUDENTS UNION & REFECTORY.
13. STUDY BEDROOM BLOCK.
14. POSSIBLE FUTURE CULVERT.
PICCADILLY STATION
LONDON ROAD.
FIRE STATION
MEDLOCK CULVERT
MANCHESTER CORPORA
ROAD No 17/7.
THE COLLEGE ACADEMIC AREA
WHITWORTH STREET.
A
B
C
B.B.C. DEVELOPMENT.
CENTRAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
THE STUDEN
OXF
ALL SAIN
BUIL
PRO

& THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

100 500 1000 1/4 MILE 500 FEET.

UNIVERSITY AREA.

51 MAIN BUILDING.
52 MUSEUM.
53 PHYSICS.
55 DENTAL HOSPITAL.
56 CHEMISTRY.
57 MEDICAL SCHOOL.
58 REFECTORY & STAFF HOUSE.
59 STUDENTS UNION.
60 ARTS BUILDING.
61 ARTS LIBRARY.
62 JOINT MATRICULATION BOARD.
64 GEOLOGY & MATHEMATICS.
65 ENGINEERING
66 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
67 ECON. & SOCIAL STUDIES
68 LECTURE HALL.
69 EDUCATION.


BRUNSWICK ST.
INNER RING ROAD.
THE MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.
WHITWORTH GALLERY.
HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
OXFORD ROAD
TION FUTURE HOUSING.
ROAD No 10
THE HOLY NAME
THE UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC AREA
QUARTER
BOOTH STREET EAST.
BOOTH STREET WEST.
SCHOOL OF MUSIC.
ORD ROAD.
REGIONAL COLLEGE OF ART
NTS.
ROAD No 11.
N
51
52
53
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
64
65
66
67
68
69

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.

DINGS EXISTING OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION 1960. ▨

POSED NEW BUILDINGS. ☐

PLAN NO 2.

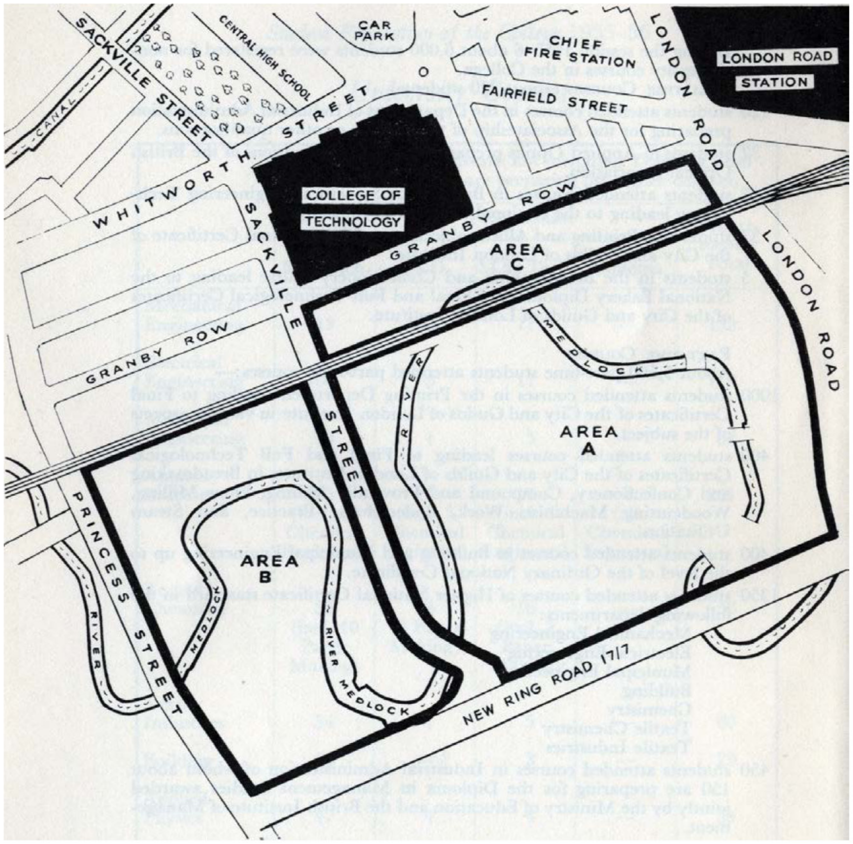
SIR HUBERT WORTHINGTON RA.
SITE · ARCHITECT. DEC. 1960.

INITIATING UMIST

STAFF HOUSE AND JACKSONS MILL CONVERSION

1960-1963

Following the establishment of the Manchester Municipal College of Technology in 1918, its usefulness was demonstrated when, during the Second World War, its Textile Technology Department innovated threads for use in anti-tank hand grenades.


SACKVILLE STREET
CANAL
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
CAR PARK
CHIEF FIRE STATION
LONDON ROAD
LONDON ROAD STATION
FAIRFIELD STREET
WHITWORTH STREET
COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
SACKVILLE
GRANBY ROW
AREA C
LONDON ROAD
GRANBY ROW
MEDLOCK
AREA A
RIVER
STREET
PRINCESS STREET
RIVER
AREA B
MEDLOCK
RIVER MEDLOCK
NEW RING ROAD 17/7

Campus expansion: the site was subdivided into three zones, marked A, B and C, to allow for phased development.

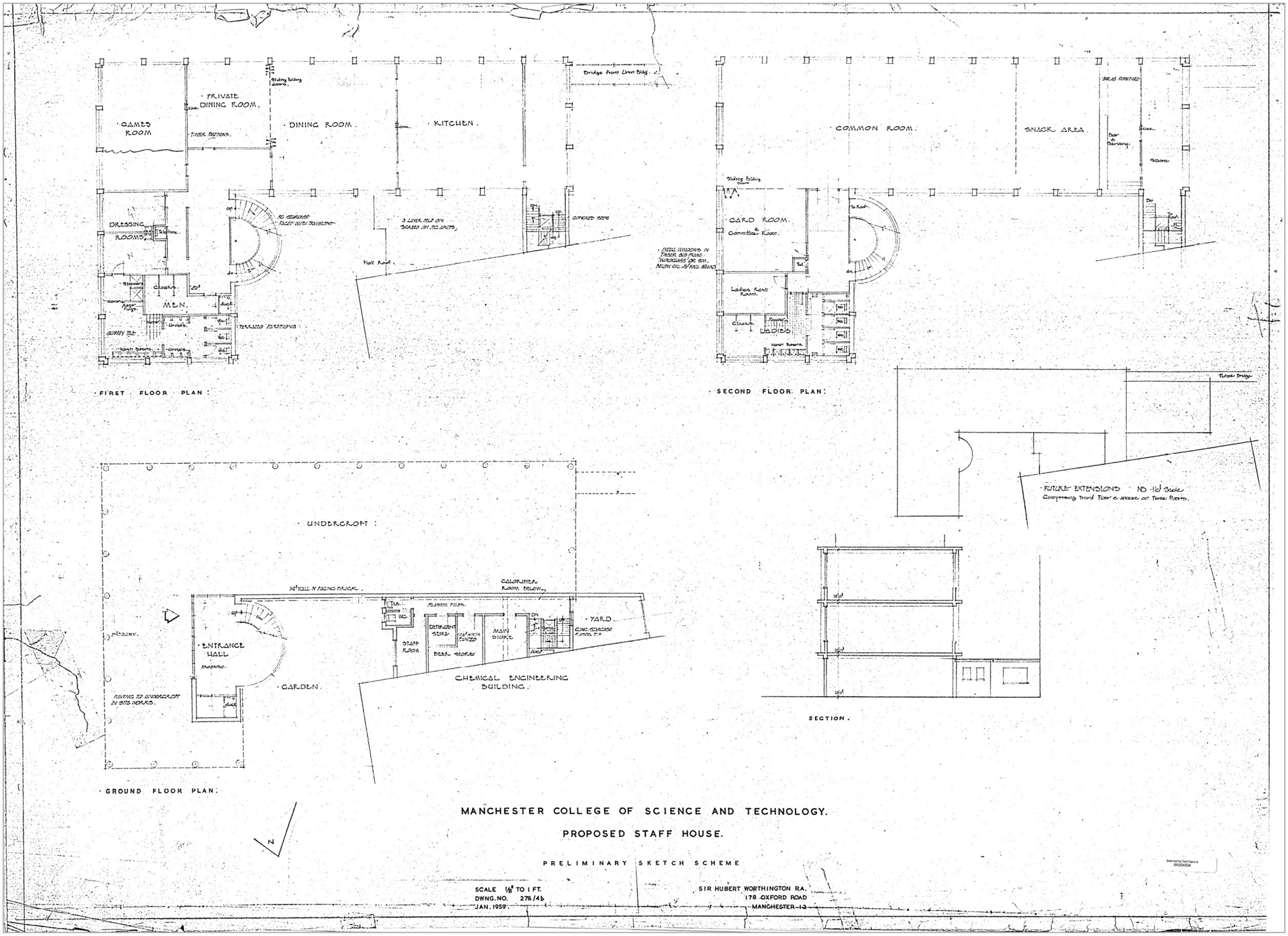
Despite the importance of such research, a general bias against technical education persisted amongst Britain's universities; this in contrast to other European nations where university-trained workers were commonplace.

In 1943, a governmental White Paper on Educational Reconstruction highlighted that standards of equipment and accommodation within Britain's technical educational institutions were 'deplorably low' and called for greater integration with industry. This sought a shift in the nation's postwar economic strategy. Heavy engineering and manufacturing would make way for more technologically advanced industries, with attendant improvements in education deemed necessary.

In 1944, a new Education Act was passed making the provision of further education – including technical instruction – obligatory for local education authorities. In addition, there were calls for the establishment of a limited number of advanced technical colleges. Alongside London's Imperial College of Science and Technology and Glasgow's Royal Technical College, this included the Manchester Municipal College of Technology.

However, by the early 1950s, a Parliamentary committee had concluded that, rather than establish an advanced technical college, 'it would be in the national interest if a technological university were established in Manchester'. Accordingly, by the grant of Royal Charter, the transfer of the existing College from municipal control to a new governing body took place on the 1st August 1956. This marked the foundation of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST), although that name would not be adopted until 1966. In the interim years, the focus was firmly on campus development.

In 1955, the architect Hubert Worthington was appointed with responsibilities for developing the new campus masterplan. He had worked extensively with the Victoria University of Manchester for decades and had previously designed the Turner Dental School. The site chosen for developing the campus was south of the old College building on Granby Row and bounded to the east by Princess Street, to the west by


GAMES ROOM
PRIVATE DINING ROOM
DINING ROOM
KITCHEN
DRESSING ROOMS
MEN
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
COMMON ROOM
SNACK AREA
CARD ROOM & Committee Room
Ladies Rest Room
LADIES
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
FUTURE EXTENSIONS
UNDERCROFT
ENTRANCE HALL
GARDEN
STAFF ROOM
BEER STORES
MAIN STORE
CALORIFIER ROOM BELOW
YARD
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SECTION
N
MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.
PROPOSED STAFF HOUSE.
PRELIMINARY SKETCH SCHEME
SCALE 1/8" TO 1 FT.
DWNG. NO. 278/4b
JAN. 1959.
SIR HUBERT WORTHINGTON R.A.
178 OXFORD ROAD
MANCHESTER 13

Proposed floor plans of Staff House, dated 1959.

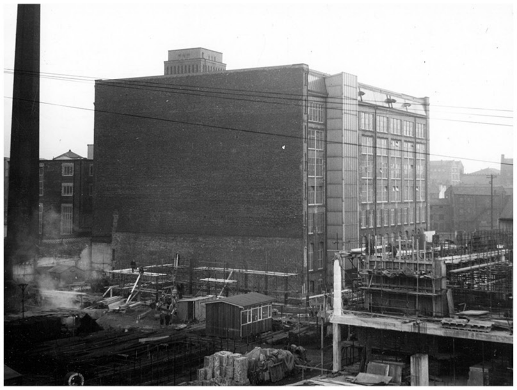
London Road and at its southernmost edge by a proposed major ring road. The site was less than ideal being crossed not only by a railway viaduct toward its northernmost boundary, but also the meanderings of the River Medlock necessitated culverting works.

With campus development to be phased, Worthington produced various iterations of the masterplan each showing the site subdivided into three zones marked A, B and C. The third and final scheme prepared by Worthington, though by no means the final version of the masterplan, included the retention of an old industrial building in Zone A known as Jacksons Mill; a decision that disrupted the formality of earlier iterations and helped establish a series of courts. The mill was seen as a short-term solution to provide accommodation for the Chemical Engineering Department, although limited funds were made available to build an adjoining extension – namely Staff House – to 'form a more satisfactory southern boundary to the second court'.

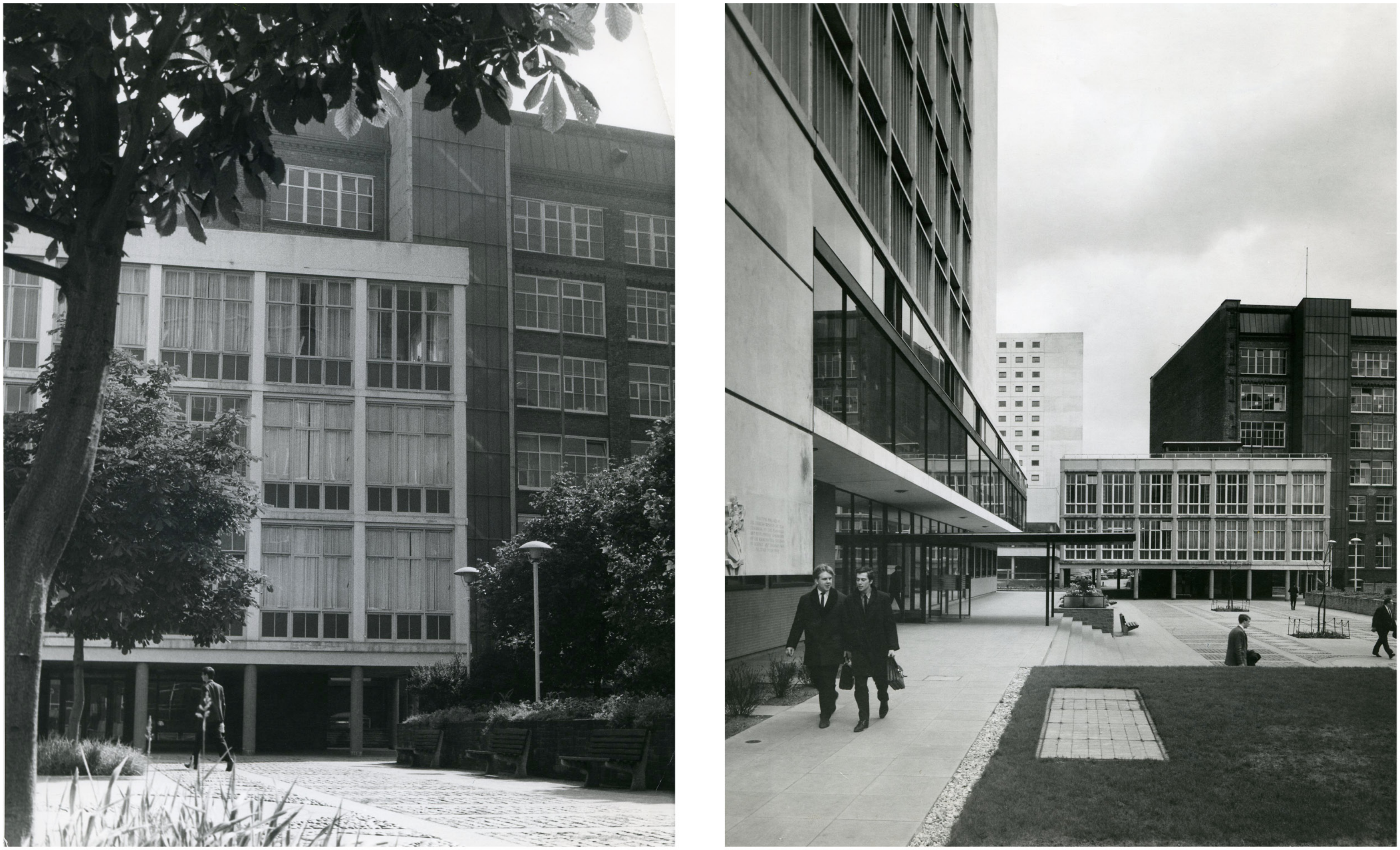
STAFF HOUSE

1960

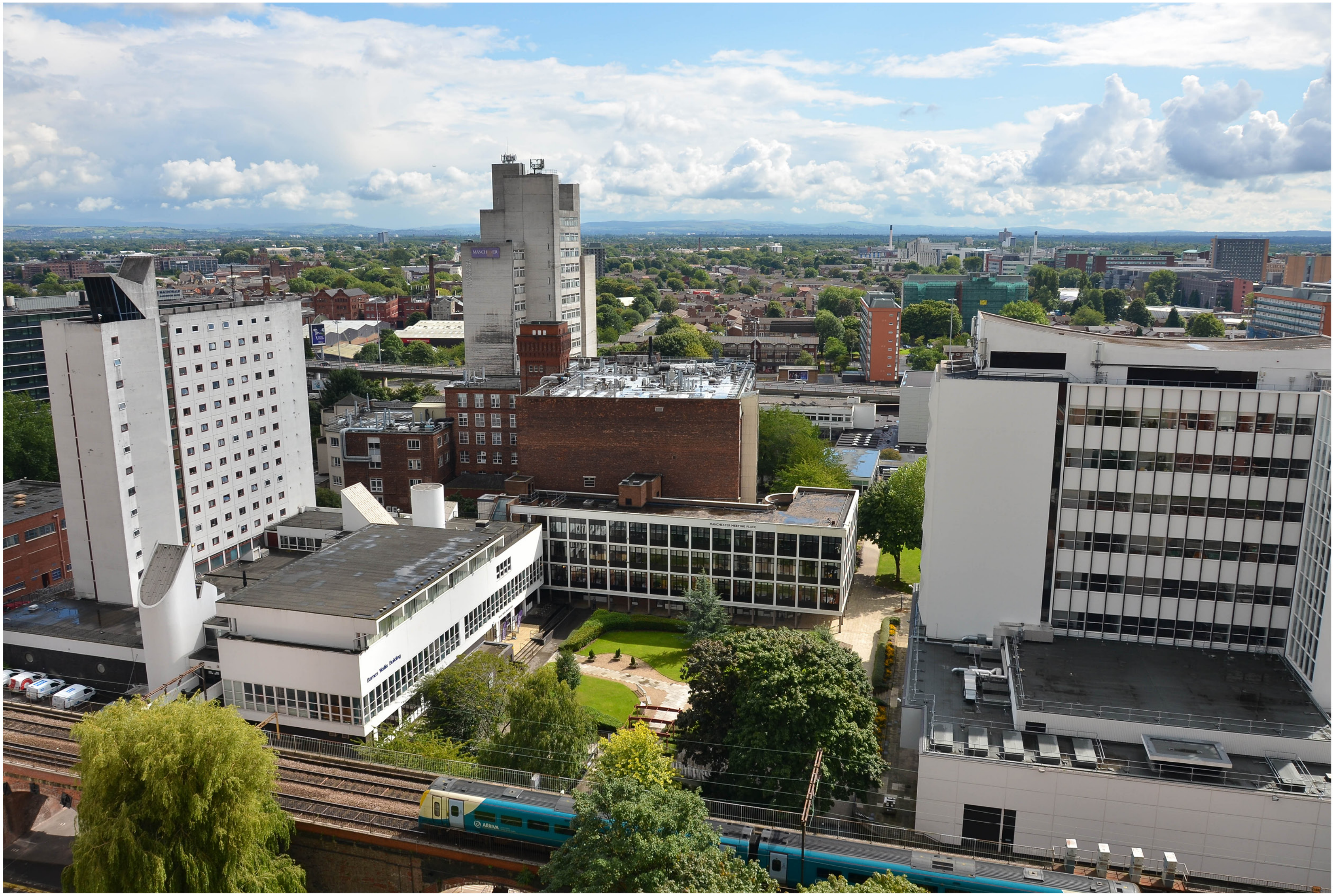
Standing on the southern end of the court between the Barnes Wallis Building and the Renold Building is Staff House. Designed by Hubert Worthington, it was the first new building to be erected on the campus. Completed in 1960 and L-shaped on plan, it is described in the Manchester edition of the Pevsner Architectural Guides as 'an uncompromising frame of big squares, four storeys with a loggia on two sides and Perretesque piers'. It is certainly an unfussy building, perhaps reflecting the financial circumstances around in conception.



Jacksons Mill with Staff House under construction in the foreground. Photograph by H. Milligan, 1959. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



The completion of Staff House (1960) was the first step towards campus expansion and was followed soon after by the Renold Building, seen left.



Oblique photograph from 2015 showing Staff House (1960) with later campus developments including the Renold Building (1962, right); Barnes Wallis Building and Wright Robinson Halls (1966, left); and Maths and Social Sciences Building (1968, centre) beyond Jacksons Mill.

Delays in passing the 1958 Manchester Corporation Bill, which incorporated proposals for culverting the River Medlock, meant that the majority of funding was reallocated by the University Grants Committee.

Staff House was Worthington's last significant involvement at UMIST prior to his death in July 1963. In the interim period, any updates to the masterplan merely reflected the ongoing design work of those architects responsible for proposed new buildings, principally the firms of H.S Fairhurst and Son and Cruickshank and Seward.

The mill to which Staff House is connected was converted by the architects H.S. Fairhurst and Son in the 1960s, eventually housing the Chemical, Civil and Mechanical Engineering Departments. Staff House was home to the University's Conference Office and student services prior to North Campus being vacated in 2022.

ROWING CLUB BOAT HOUSE

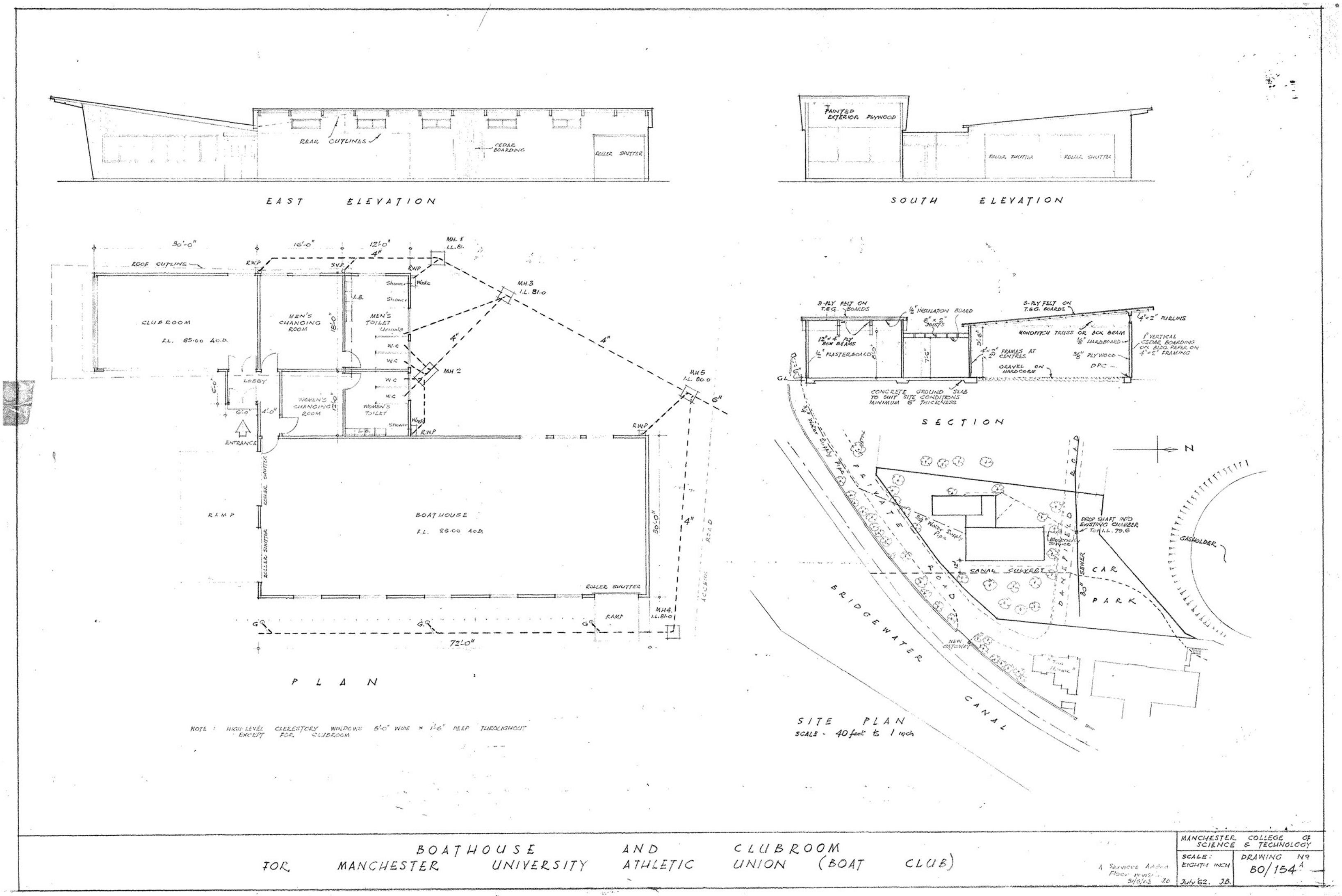
1962

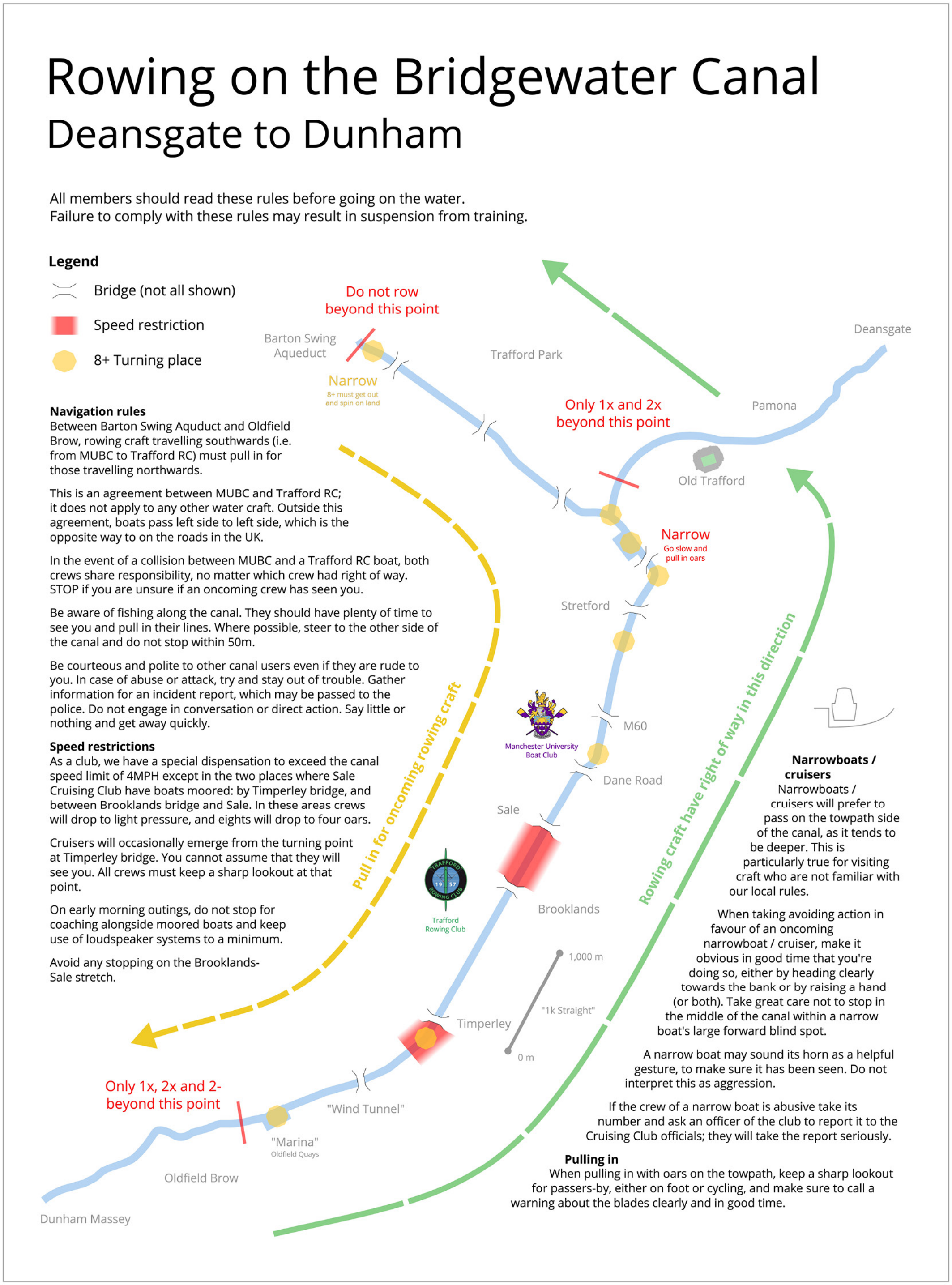
The University's rowing club traces its origins back to the 1890s as part of Owens College.

For many decades the club shared the facilities of the Agecroft Rowing Club at Kersal Cell on the River Irwell in Salford. In 1962 a small new University boat house was built on the banks of the Bridgewater Canal.

University rowing teams regularly compete in the Agecroft Regatta on the River Irwell as well as in the annual race against Salford University.

While the boat house is some six miles from the Oxford Road campus, situated on the outskirts of Sale, it remains the hub for the Manchester University Boat Club today.


EAST ELEVATION
REAR CUTLINES
CEDAR BOARDING
ROLLER SHUTTER
SOUTH ELEVATION
PAINTED EXTERIOR PLYWOOD
ROLLER SHUTTER
PLAN
CLUB ROOM
F.L. 85.00 A.O.D.
MEN'S CHANGING ROOM
MEN'S TOILET
WOMEN'S CHANGING ROOM
WOMEN'S TOILET
LOBBY
ENTRANCE
BOAT HOUSE
F.L. 86.00 A.O.D.
RAMP
ROLLER SHUTTER
72'-0"
NOTE: HIGH LEVEL CLERESTORY WINDOWS 5'-0" WIDE × 1'-6" DEEP THROUGHOUT EXCEPT FOR CLUBROOM
SECTION
SITE PLAN
SCALE - 40 feet to 1 inch
BRIDGEWATER CANAL
PRIVATE ROAD
CAR PARK
GASHOLDER
N
BOATHOUSE AND CLUBROOM FOR MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC UNION (BOAT CLUB)
MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
SCALE: EIGHTH INCH
July '62. J.B.
DRAWING No
B0/154 A



Rowing on the Bridgewater Canal

Deansgate to Dunham

All members should read these rules before going on the water.
Failure to comply with these rules may result in suspension from training.

Legend

- ⌒ Bridge (not all shown)
- 🟥 Speed restriction
- ● 8+ Turning place

Navigation rules
Between Barton Swing Aquduct and Oldfield Brow, rowing craft travelling southwards (i.e. from MUBC to Trafford RC) must pull in for those travelling northwards.

This is an agreement between MUBC and Trafford RC; it does not apply to any other water craft. Outside this agreement, boats pass left side to left side, which is the opposite way to on the roads in the UK.

In the event of a collision between MUBC and a Trafford RC boat, both crews share responsibility, no matter which crew had right of way. STOP if you are unsure if an oncoming crew has seen you.

Be aware of fishing along the canal. They should have plenty of time to see you and pull in their lines. Where possible, steer to the other side of the canal and do not stop within 50m.

Be courteous and polite to other canal users even if they are rude to you. In case of abuse or attack, try and stay out of trouble. Gather information for an incident report, which may be passed to the police. Do not engage in conversation or direct action. Say little or nothing and get away quickly.

Speed restrictions
As a club, we have a special dispensation to exceed the canal speed limit of 4MPH except in the two places where Sale Cruising Club have boats moored: by Timperley bridge, and between Brooklands bridge and Sale. In these areas crews will drop to light pressure, and eights will drop to four oars.

Cruisers will occasionally emerge from the turning point at Timperley bridge. You cannot assume that they will see you. All crews must keep a sharp lookout at that point.

On early morning outings, do not stop for coaching alongside moored boats and keep use of loudspeaker systems to a minimum.

Avoid any stopping on the Brooklands-Sale stretch.

Narrowboats / cruisers
Narrowboats / cruisers will prefer to pass on the towpath side of the canal, as it tends to be deeper. This is particularly true for visiting craft who are not familiar with our local rules.

When taking avoiding action in favour of an oncoming narrowboat / cruiser, make it obvious in good time that you're doing so, either by heading clearly towards the bank or by raising a hand (or both). Take great care not to stop in the middle of the canal within a narrow boat's large forward blind spot.

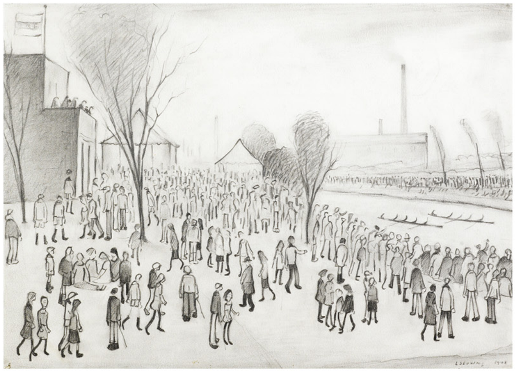
A narrow boat may sound its horn as a helpful gesture, to make sure it has been seen. Do not interpret this as aggression.

If the crew of a narrow boat is abusive take its number and ask an officer of the club to report it to the Cruising Club officials; they will take the report seriously.

Pulling in
When pulling in with oars on the towpath, keep a sharp lookout for passers-by, either on foot or cycling, and make sure to call a warning about the blades clearly and in good time.

Do not row beyond this point
Barton Swing Aqueduct
Narrow
8+ must get out and spin on land
Trafford Park
Deansgate
Pamona
Only 1x and 2x beyond this point
Old Trafford
Narrow
Go slow and pull in oars
Stretford
M60
Manchester University Boat Club
Dane Road
Sale
Pull in for oncoming rowing craft
Rowing craft have right of way in this direction
Trafford Rowing Club
Brooklands
1,000 m
"1k Straight"
0 m
Timperley
"Wind Tunnel"
Only 1x, 2x and 2- beyond this point
"Marina"
Oldfield Quays
Oldfield Brow
Dunham Massey

(Courtesy of Matthew Layton, 2020. mubc.org.uk)

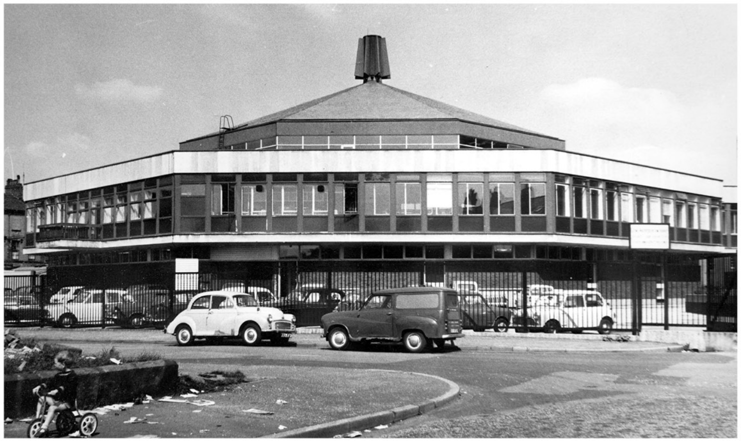


Agecroft Regatta, c.1948 by L.S. Lowry.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY

JOINT MATRICULATION BOARD BUILDING

1962



The completed Joint Matriculation Board Building as viewed from the junction of Acomb Street and Dilworth Street. Photograph by A. Dawson, 1970. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

Under a Royal Charter granted by Queen Victoria, the federal Victoria University was founded in 1887.

Comprised of Owens College in Manchester, Yorkshire College in Leeds and University College in Liverpool, it was subsequently dissolved when, in 1903, a further Royal Charter was granted by King Edward VII allowing for the establishment of three independent universities. A clause in the charter, stipulated that the universities must co-operate 'for the regulation and conduct of matriculation examinations'.

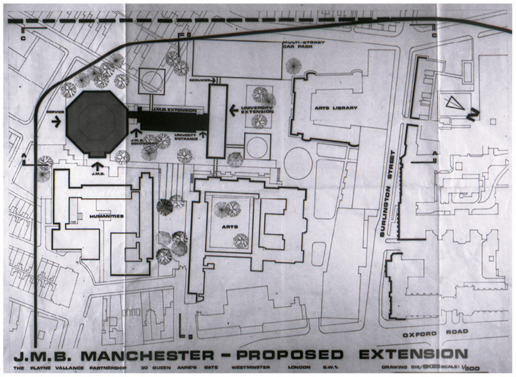
Dover House on Oxford Road was home to the Joint Matriculation Board from the 1920s through to the 1950s. Photograph by H.W. Beaumont. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

Accordingly, a Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) was set up. (Later Sheffield and Birmingham Universities became part of the Board.)

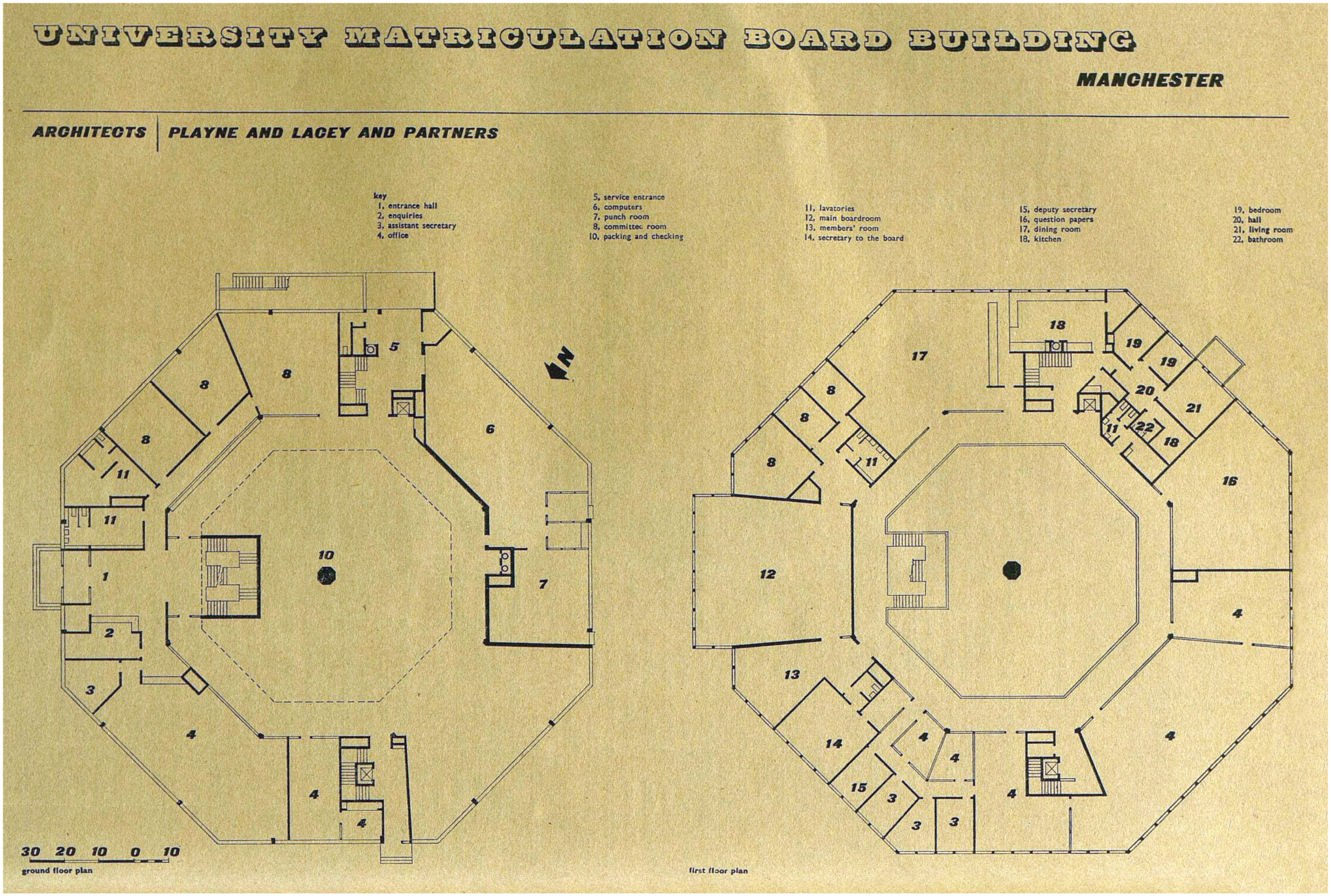
From the 1920s through to the 1950s, the JMB was based at Dover House, a large mid-nineteenth century townhouse on Oxford Road. However, in 1959, the compulsory purchase of five acres of land in the Devas Street-Rumford Street area of Chorlton-on-Medlock, at the southern end of the campus, prompted plans to erect a purpose-built facility. Amongst many things, the JMB were responsible for establishing an examination syllabus, timetable and question-papers in relation to the General Certificate of Education; an entry qualification for universities. This was a major administrative undertaking which required dedicated office space.

The architects commissioned to design the new building were Playne and Lacey and Partners. Their design was octagonal in form and, two storeys tall, included a large double-height central space with smaller rooms arranged around the perimeter. The central space, naturally lit through clerestory windows, could accommodate 300 administrative staff whose responsibility it was to check and sort examination papers. As well as computer rooms, the peripheral accommodation at ground level included a service entrance large enough to accommodate a mail van. At first floor, the central space was overlooked by a balcony which not only provided access to the upper-level meeting rooms but also was wide enough to accommodate extra clerical staff as needed.

Completed in 1962, the building is mostly of reinforced concrete construction with dark brickwork at ground level. The green-slated pyramidal roof is supported by a central octagonal-shaped column which,


MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK
SERVICES
SERVICE
J.M.B. EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
ARTS LIBRARY
J.M.B. SECONDARY
UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE
J.M.B.
HUMANITIES
ARTS
BURLINGTON STREET
OXFORD ROAD
N
J.M.B. MANCHESTER – PROPOSED EXTENSION
THE PLAYNE VALLANCE PARTNERSHIP 30 QUEEN ANNE'S GATE WESTMINSTER LONDON S.W.1.
DRAWING 518/SK25 SCALE: 1/500

Site plan indicating the proposed extension to the Joint Matriculation Board Building.


UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION BOARD BUILDING
MANCHESTER
ARCHITECTS
PLAYNE AND LACEY AND PARTNERS
key
1, entrance hall
2, enquiries
3, assistant secretary
4, office
5, service entrance
6, computers
7, punch room
8, committee room
10, packing and checking
11, lavatories
12, main boardroom
13, members' room
14, secretary to the board
15, deputy secretary
16, question papers
17, dining room
18, kitchen
19, bedroom
20, hall
21, living room
22, bathroom
N
30 20 10 0 10
ground floor plan
first floor plan

Ground floor plan (left) and first floor plan (right) of the Joint Matriculation Board Building, 1964.

hollow at its core, also acts a flue rising from a basement boiler room. Likewise, slender circular columns at each angled corner of the building's interior hold dual purpose: as well as being structural, they function as rainwater pipes. The building was intended to act as a landmark on a proposed southern orbital road, subsequently unrealised, and, in many ways, its forms was influenced by modernist churches of the period. However, the 'spire' surmounting the building has a more prosaic function being a humble roof cowl.

The building was extended with an additional wing in early 1970s to the design of Playne Vallance Partnership. In 1985 the JMB merged with other examining bodies to form the Northern Examining Association, later renamed the Northern Examinations and Assessment Board, before being absorbed into the unitary awarding authority, the Assessment & Qualifications Alliance, in 2000. While the building is not directly used by University staff or students, its octagonal outline remains a distinctive feature of the campus, particularly when viewed on aerial photographs.

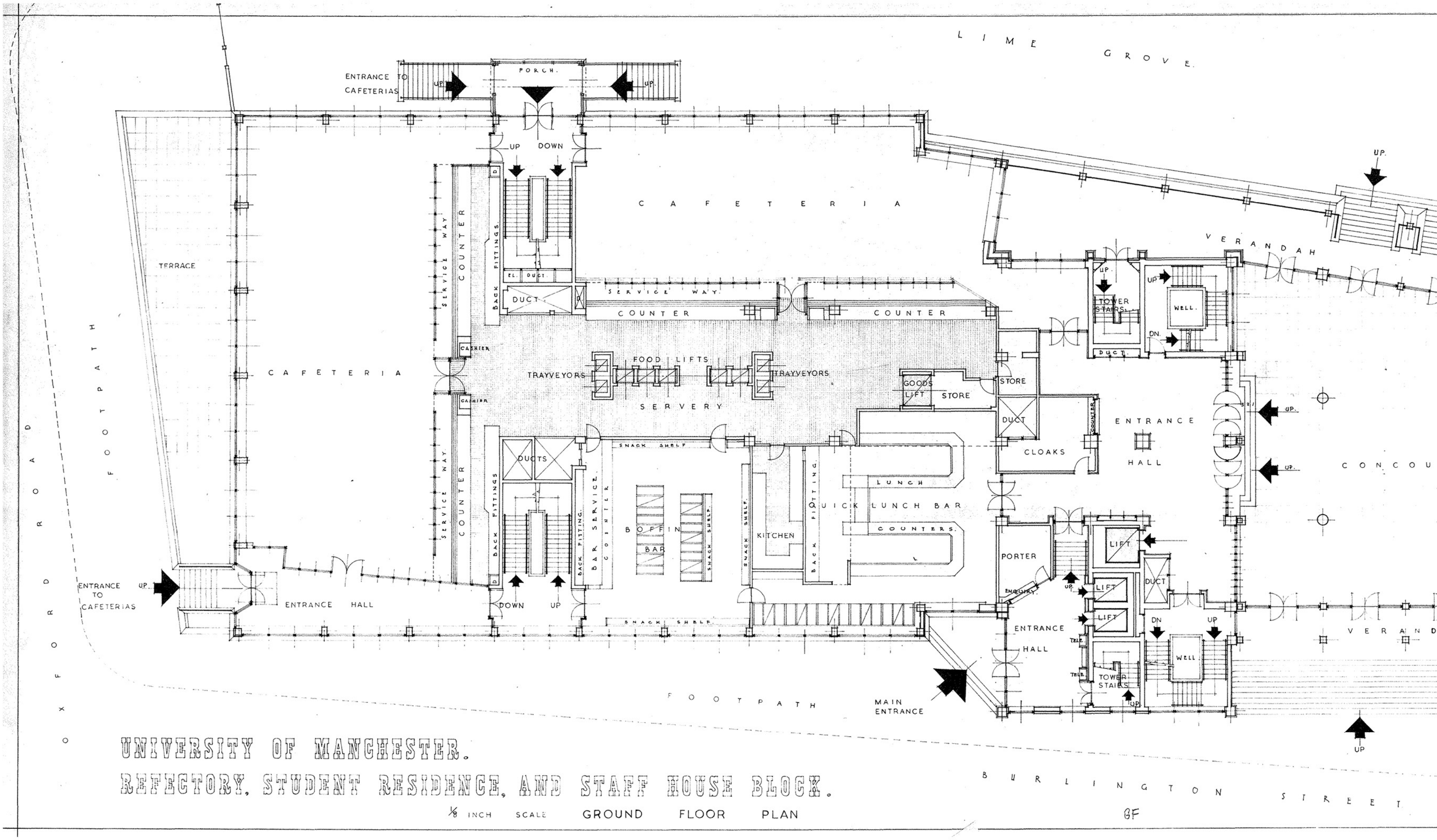
Joint Matriculation Board Building with completed extension in the foreground, c.1972.

REFECTORY AND MOBERLY TOWER STUDENT RESIDENCES

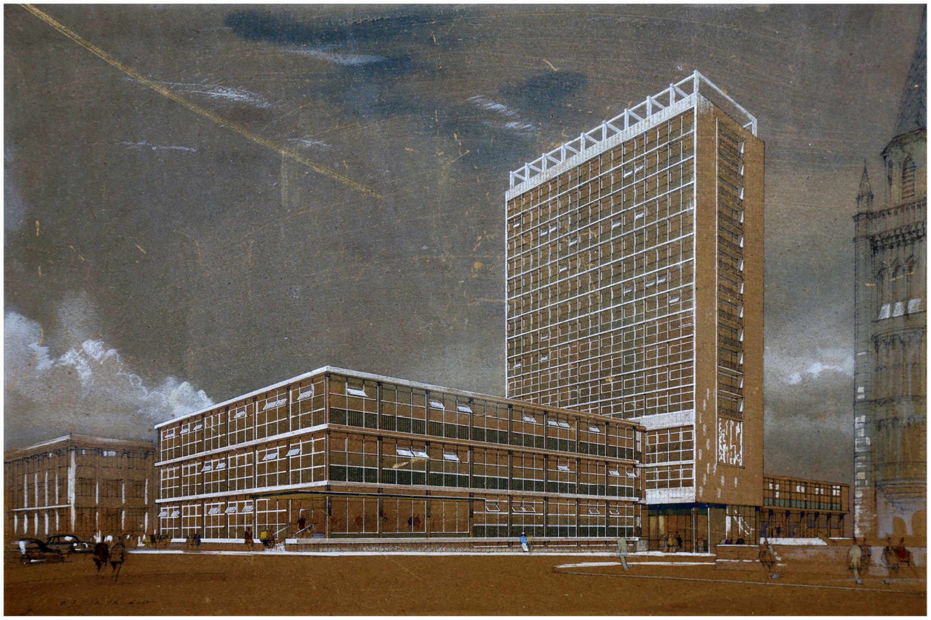
1963

The rapidly expanding University in the 1950s needed better facilities for students and staff with a new Refectory, designed by architects J. W. Beaumont and Sons, built on the site of the old Students' Union.

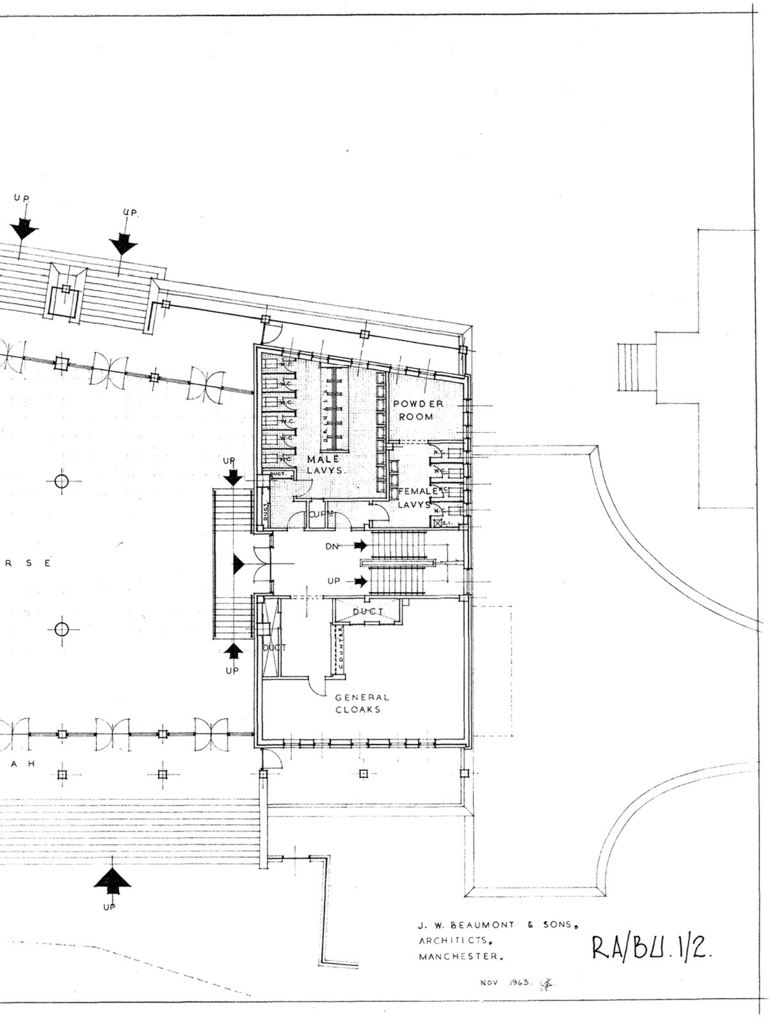
The modern lines of the large podium along Burlington Street and the fifteen-storey tower were a bold and controversial

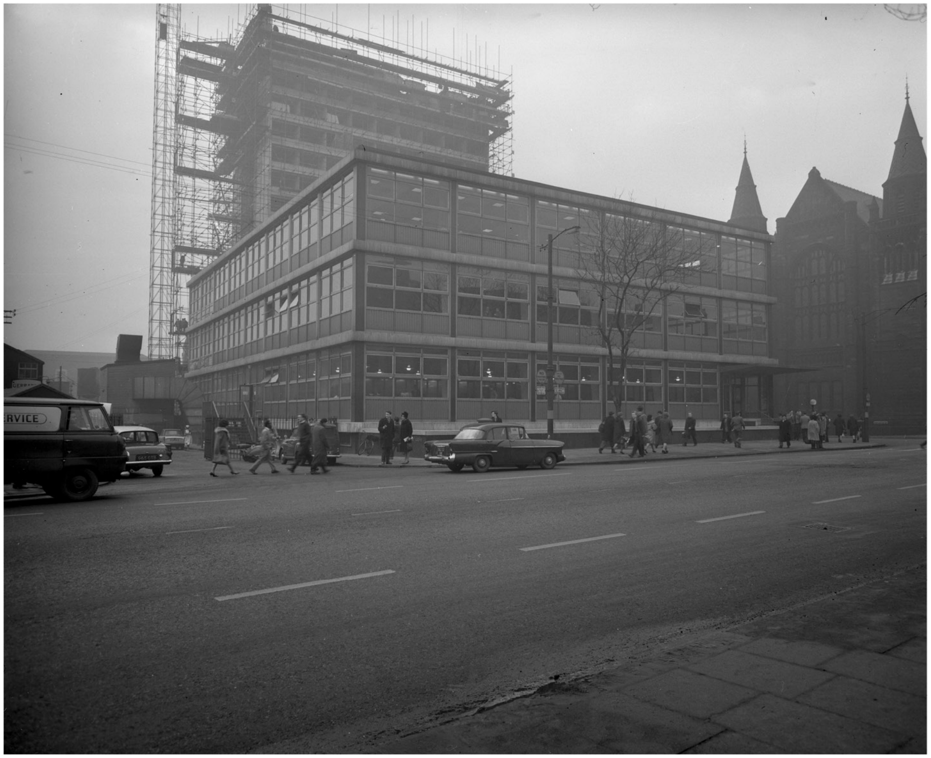

LIME GROVE
ENTRANCE TO CAFETERIAS
UP
PORCH
UP
DOWN
CAFETERIA
VERANDAH
UP
TERRACE
SERVICE WAY
COUNTER
BACK FITTINGS
EL. DUCT
DUCT
SERVICE WAY
COUNTER
COUNTER
TOWER STAIRS
WELL
DN.
DUCT
CASHIER
CAFETERIA
TRAYVEYORS
FOOD LIFTS
TRAYVEYORS
GOODS LIFT
STORE
STORE
SERVERY
DUCT
COUNTER
ENTRANCE HALL
CLOAKS
CONCOU
FOOTPATH
OXFORD ROAD
CASHIER
DUCTS
SNACK SHELF
LUNCH
QUICK LUNCH BAR
COUNTERS
SERVICE WAY
COUNTER
BACK FITTINGS
BACK FITTING
SERVICE COUNTER
BOFFIN BAR
SNACK SHELF
KITCHEN
FITTING
BACK
PORTER
LIFT
LIFT
LIFT
DUCT
ENQUIRY
ENTRANCE TO CAFETERIAS
UP
ENTRANCE HALL
DOWN
UP
SNACK SHELF
ENTRANCE HALL
TELE
TOWER STAIRS
DN
UP
WELL
VERAND
FOOTPATH
MAIN ENTRANCE
UP
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.
REFECTORY, STUDENT RESIDENCE, AND STAFF HOUSE BLOCK.
⅛ INCH SCALE GROUND FLOOR PLAN
BURLINGTON STREET
GF

addition to Oxford Road, particularly given the proximity to the gothic splendour of Whitworth Hall. The podium contained large self-service cafeterias, staff dining rooms, a bar and several common rooms. The tower provided 194 study bedrooms for male senior undergraduates and postgraduates. It was named after Walter Moberly, Vice-Chancellor between 1926 and 1934.



Perspective drawing from Oxford Road, created by Edmund J. Thring.


UP.
UP.
W.C.
W.C.
W.C.
W.C.
W.C.
W.C.
URINALS
POWDER ROOM
MALE LAVYS.
W.C.
W.C.
W.C.
W.C.
FEMALE LAVYS
S.I.
DUCT.
DUCT
CUP'BD
UP
R S E
DN
UP
DUCT
DUCT
COUNTER
UP
GENERAL CLOAKS
A H
UP
J. W. BEAUMONT & SONS,
ARCHITECTS,
MANCHESTER.
NOV 1963.
RA/BU.1/2.



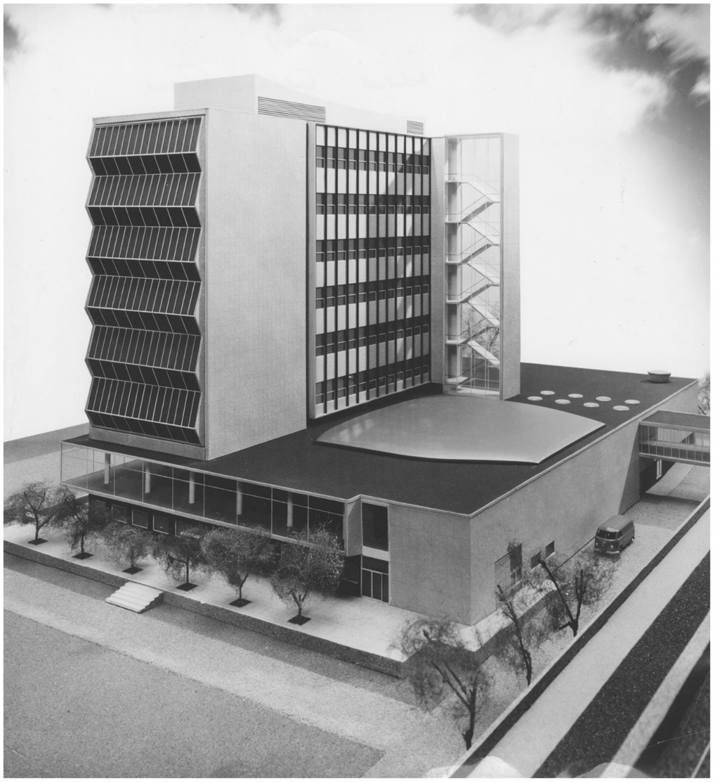
View from Oxford Road of the completed Refectory podium and the residential tower under construction, 1963. (Courtesy of the Town Hall Photographers' archive, Manchester Archives+)

UMIST DEVELOPING

1962-1966

Following the death of Hubert Worthington, responsibility for further development of the UMIST campus masterplan largely fell upon the architect William Arthur Gibbon of the Manchester-based practice Cruickshank and Seward.

He was a close confident of Bertram Vivian Bowden, the principal of the Manchester College of Science and Technology who had overseen its transition to UMIST. Gibbon not only contributed to the onward planning of the campus but was also responsible for designing several new buildings including the Renold Building and Chandos Hall (both 1962), the Barnes Wallis Building and Wright Robinson Halls (1966) and the Maths and Social Sciences Building (1968). Gibbon buildings and planning also influenced the siting of the Civil Engineering Building (1963), later renamed the Pariser Building after Maurice Pariser, Chair of the Manchester Education Committee, and the Chemistry Building, later Faraday Building (1967); both designed by H.S. Fairhurst and Son. Stylistically, the brick Pariser building with copper detailing is similar to the Fairhurst-designed buildings along Brunswick Street. Gibbon's designs, however, were much more strident and contrasted sharply with built legacy of the University's Victorian and Edwardian eras.



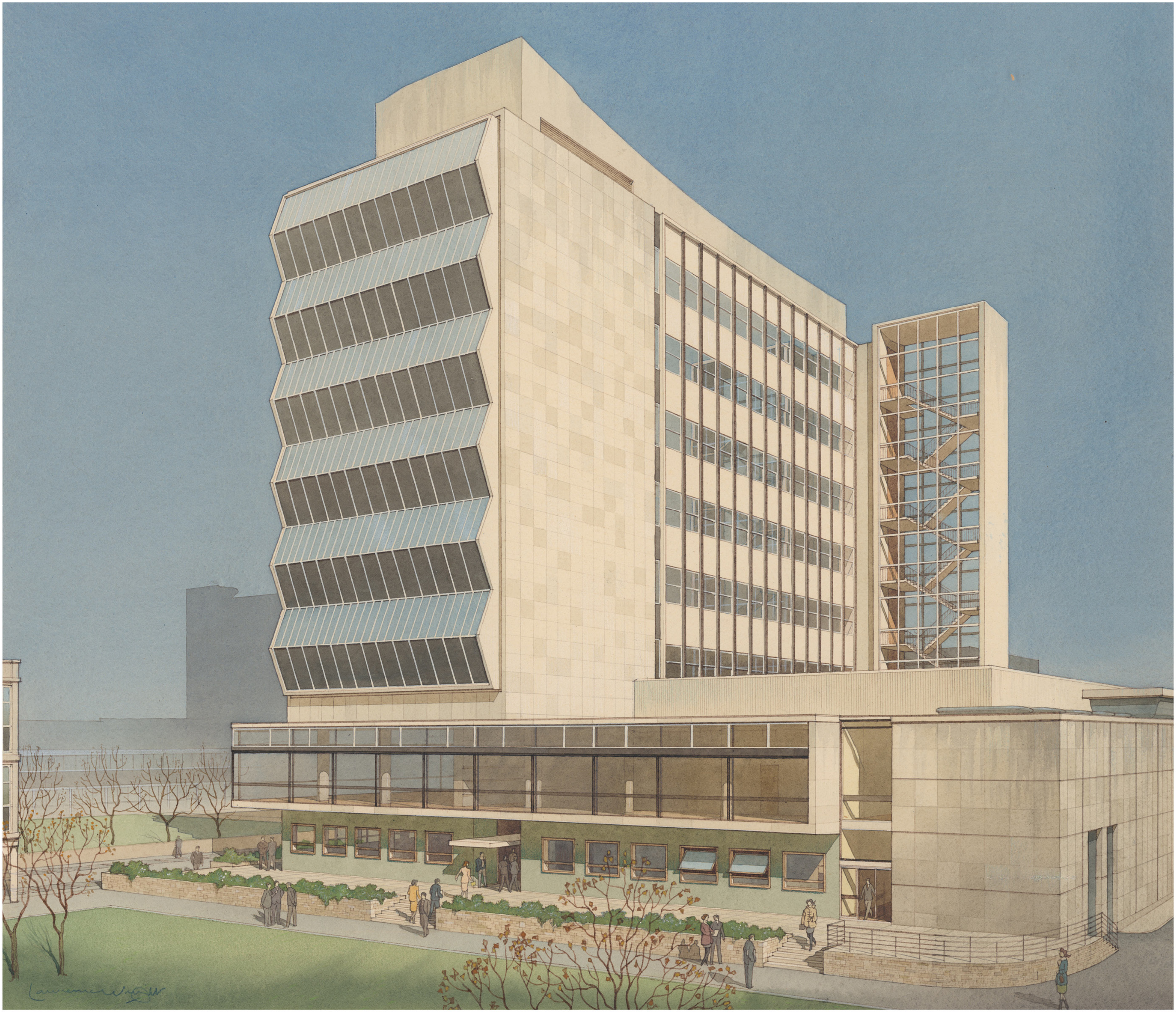
Model of the proposed Renold Building: the treatment of the podium roof differed from the as-built.

RENOLD BUILDING

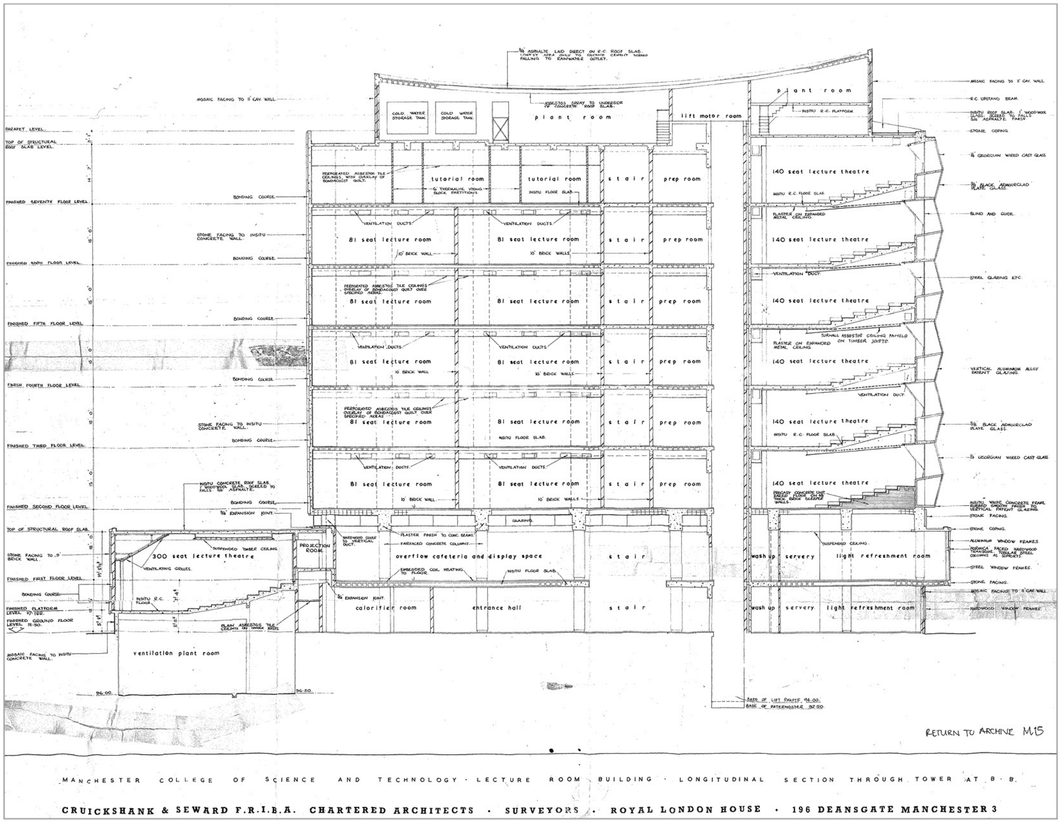
1962

After Staff House, the Renold Building was one of the first major new projects to be completed on the emergent campus. It was significant in that it would provide centralised teaching rooms and lecture theatres for cross departmental use as UMIST grew in size. Facilities such this were common in the design of post-1945 colleges of further education across Europe, but the Renold Building was the first time the concept had been used in the context of a university in England. It was named in honour of the influential local industrialist, the Swiss-born Hans Renold (1852-1943) who built up a successful chain manufacturing business from the 1880s, and long supported technical education in the city.

Designed in 1958 by William Arthur Gibbon of Cruickshank and Seward, the building was comprised of two main components – a six-storey tower rising above a two-storey podium. The podium was to contain an entrance hall from which one would access a large cafeteria, a 500-seater lecture theatre and two 300-seater lecture theatres. The tower itself was to house a further six 140-seater lecture theatres and twelve lecture rooms which, distributed across identical floor plates, would be accessed via a fully glazed stair core tower rising from the podium.



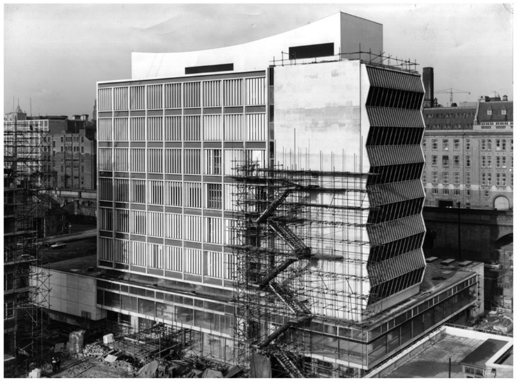
Artist's impression of the proposed Renold Building created by Lawrence Wright (undated).


plant room
lift motor room
tutorial room
stair
prep room
140 seat lecture theatre
81 seat lecture room
300 seat lecture theatre
PROJECTION ROOM
overflow cafeteria and display space
servery
light refreshment room
wash up
calorifier room
entrance hall
ventilation plant room
RETURN TO ARCHIVE M.15
MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY · LECTURE ROOM BUILDING · LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH TOWER AT B-B.
CRUICKSHANK & SEWARD F.R.I.B.A. CHARTERED ARCHITECTS · SURVEYORS · ROYAL LONDON HOUSE · 196 DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3

Section drawing, dated December 1958, through the Renold Building: the stacked lectured theatres can be seen to the right.

Lending the Renold Building its distinctive appearance was the full-height 'saw-tooth' glazing on the east elevation which, beyond aesthetics reasons, held functional purpose in that sound would rebound back into the lecture theatres allowing students at the back to better hear the speaker at the front. Acoustics were also improved though the use of double glazing and thick concrete floors and walls, and by locating the tower as far away as possible from the railway viaduct to the north. Acoustics also dictated that the podium lecture theatres should lack windows.

Completed in 1962, the building's largely white façade gleamed in the occasional Manchester sunshine; the collective 'white' UMIST buildings by Gibbon have often been described as a slice of modernist Brasilia. The Renold Building retains much of its original layout although fitting and fixtures in some areas have been lost through successive refurbishment works. A large mural in the entrance hall is by Victor Pasmore, one of Britian's most influential abstract artists, and is titled Metamorphosis (1968).



Renold Building under construction in February 1962, looking north towards the Sackville Street Building.

Renold Building entrance hall showing the creation of Metamorphosis (1968) by Victor Pasmore.

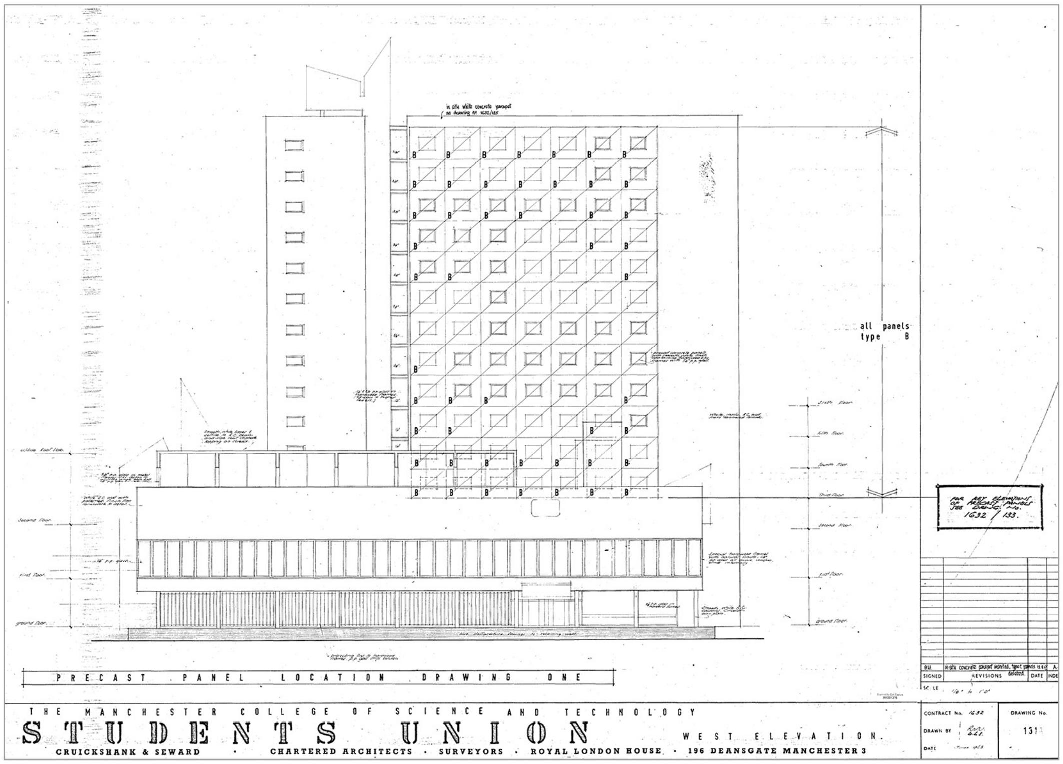
RENOLD BUILDING

Bridged main entrance to the Renold Building.

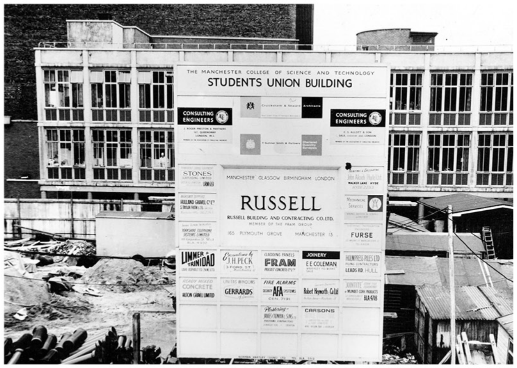
BARNES WALLIS BUILDING AND WRIGHT ROBINSON HALLS

1966

With Staff House and the Renold Building defining the southern and western edges of a quad or court, the Barnes Wallis Building and Wright Robinson Halls delineates the eastern boundary of what Gibbon referred to as 'the Great Lawn'. Sir Barnes Wallis (1887-1979) was a significant aero-engineer and inventor, best known for innovations in bomb designs for the RAF during the Second World War. While Wright Robinson (1876 – 1961) was a trade unionist and a long serving and influential local politician.


all panels type B
PRECAST PANEL LOCATION DRAWING ONE
THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
STUDENTS UNION
WEST ELEVATION.
CRUICKSHANK & SEWARD · CHARTERED ARCHITECTS · SURVEYORS · ROYAL LONDON HOUSE · 196 DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3

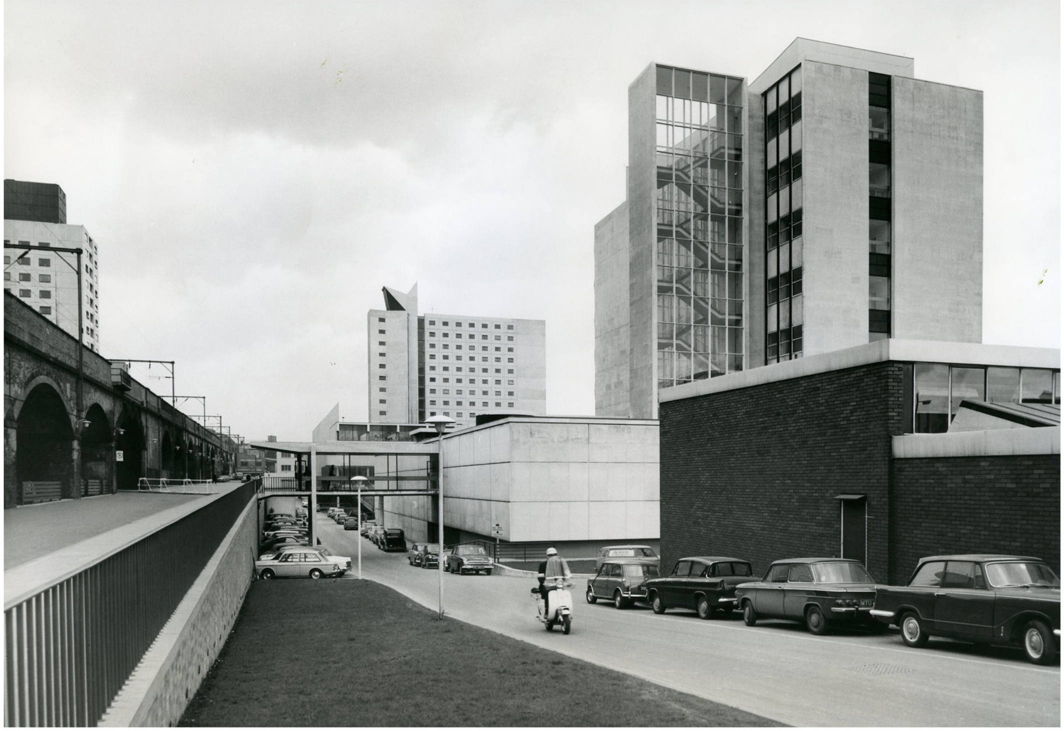
West facing elevation of the proposed Students' Union, comprised of the Barnes Wallis Building and Wright Robinson Halls.


THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
STUDENTS UNION BUILDING
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
RUSSELL
RUSSELL BUILDING AND CONTRACTING CO. LTD.
FURSE
FRAM
JOINERY
GERRARDS
CARSONS

Construction signage for the Students' Union Building, located besides Staff House. Photograph by W. Higham, 1965. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

Wright Robinson Halls under construction. The south side of Jacksons Mill can be seen on the left.

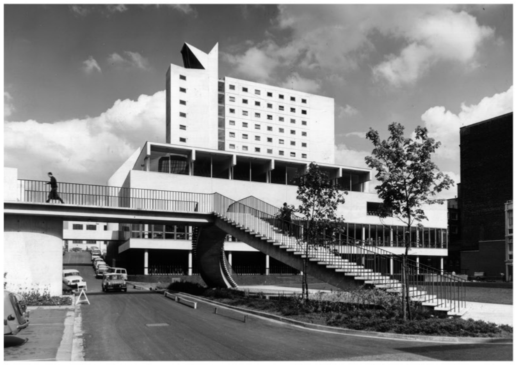
Similar to the Renold Building, a podium and tower arrangement was adopted. This allowed for the creation of a Students' Union and refectory on the lower podium level and a residential tower containing 11 floors of single or twin occupancy study bedrooms over. On the first floor of the podium, a large meeting room incorporated bespoke chandeliers of steel tubing and piano wire. Each was 10 foot in diameter and designed by Michael Yeomans, the same artist who created the wall-mounted sculpture for the inner patio of the Mathematics Building.



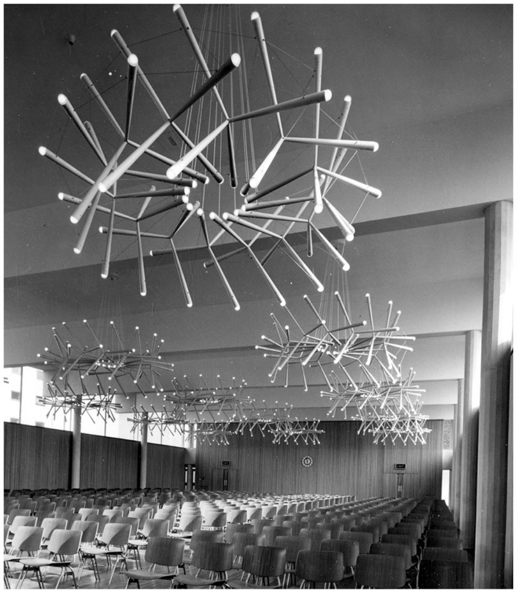
Barnes Wallis Building and Wright Robinson Halls, with the Renold Building in the foreground.

Students gathered outside the Students' Union (early 1980s).

For the tower, Gibbon drew on his prior experience working on UMIST's Chandos Hall (1962, demolished 2019), one of the first high-rise student halls erected in the UK. Accordingly, Wright Robinson Halls utilised the same prefabricated concrete components used on the façade of Chandos Hall. Internally, study bedrooms were separated from shared kitchen facilities by the vertical circulation core. Completed in 1966, the north facing 'bird's beak' atop the tower allows diffuse daylight into the building whilst adding visual interest to an oft-criticised building type.



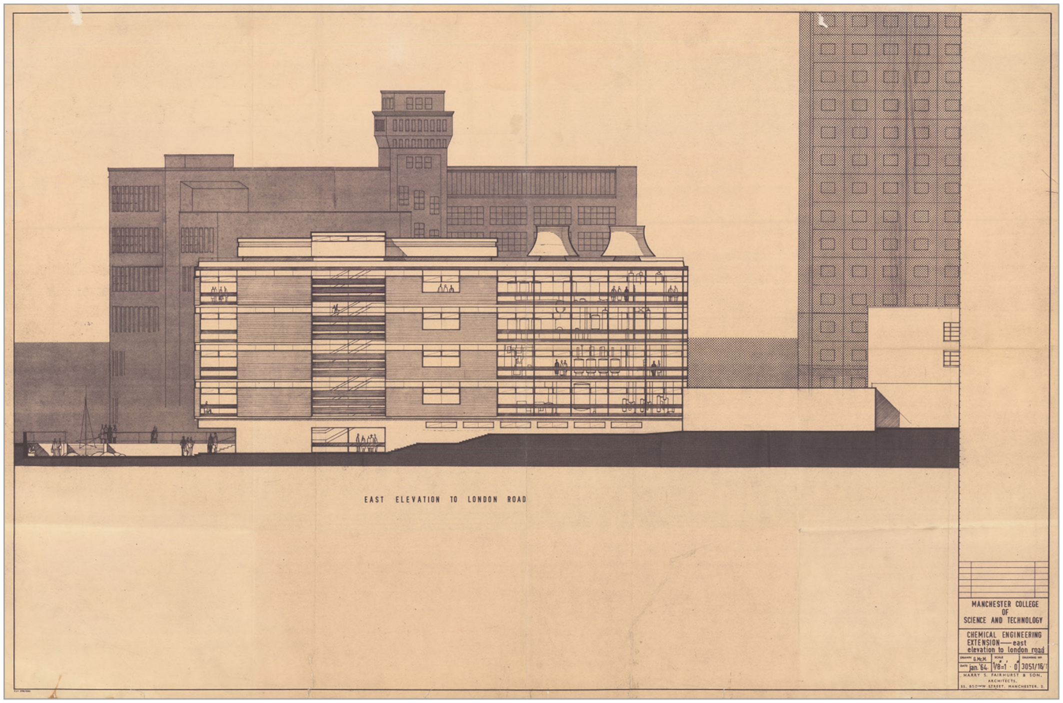
The 'Worthington Staircase' in front of the newly completed Barnes Wallis Building and Wright Robinson Halls. The stair was named in honour of Hubert Worthington, the architect responsible for the campus' initial masterplan.



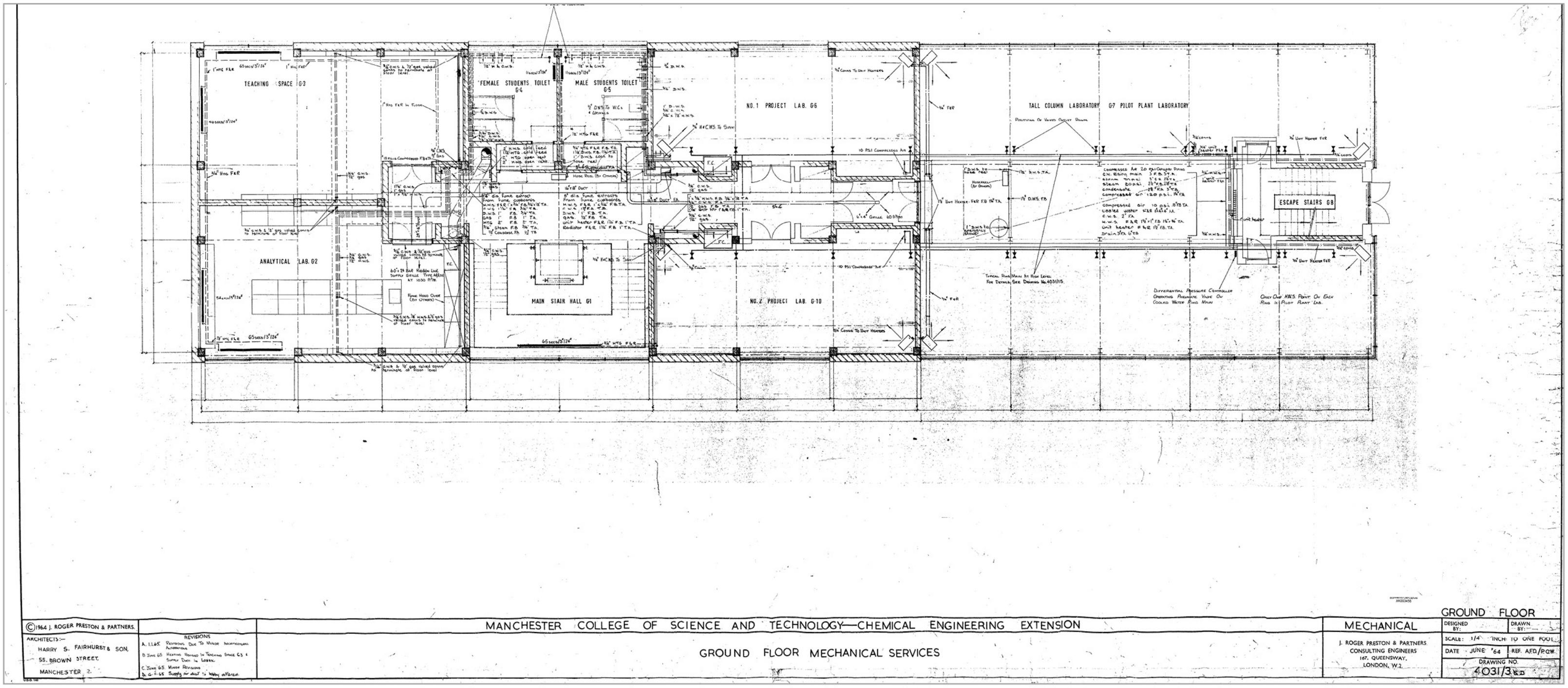
View of the Student Union's meeting hall with chandeliers designed by Michael Yeomans (see also Mathematics Tower).

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT – LATER MORTON LABORATORY

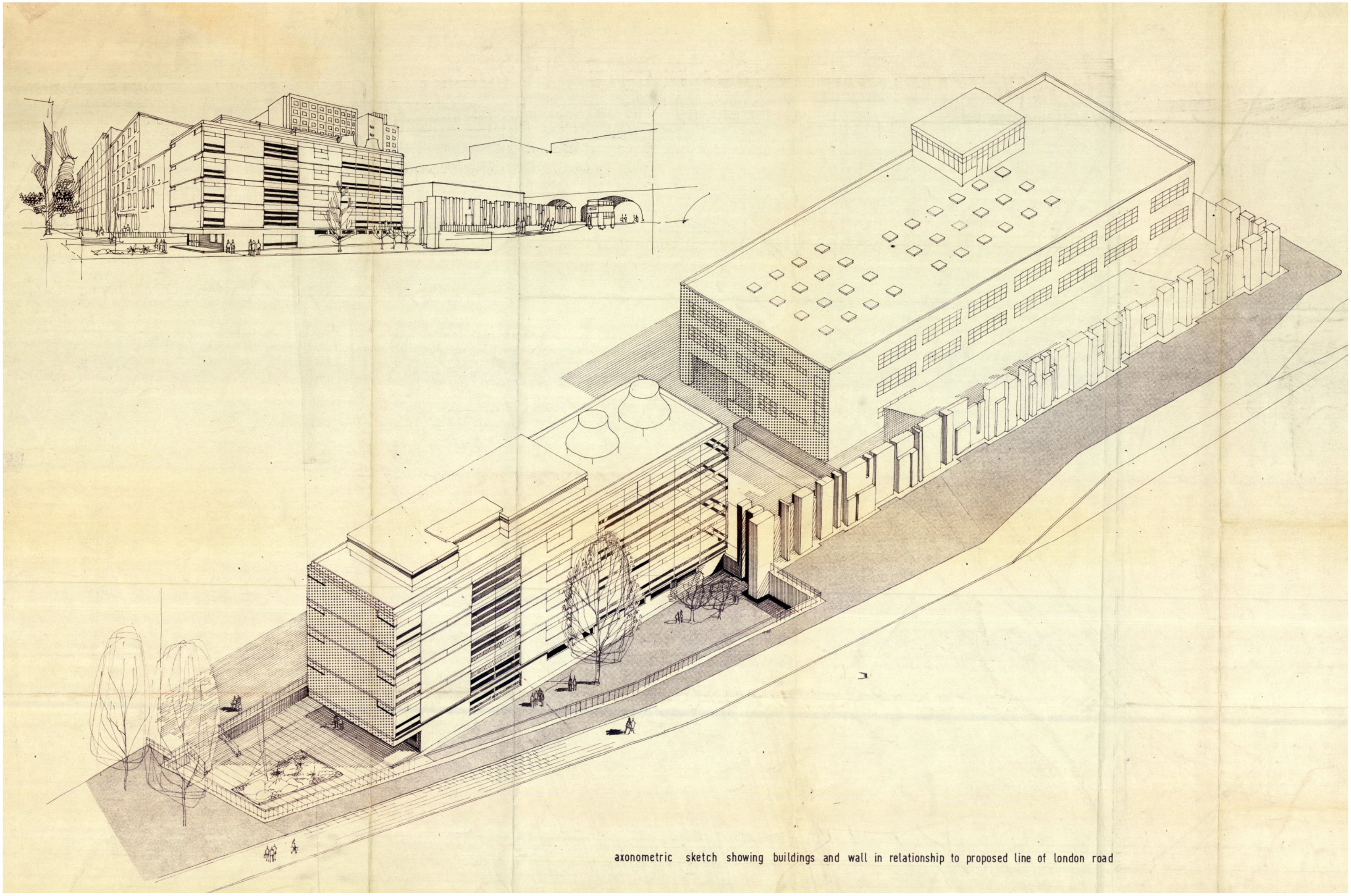
1966


EAST ELEVATION TO LONDON ROAD
MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING EXTENSION——east elevation to london road
DRAWN G.McM.
DATE jan.'64
SCALE 1/8"=1'·0"
DRAWING NO 3051/16/T
HARRY S. FAIRHURST & SON, ARCHITECTS, 55, BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER, 2.

East elevation of the Chemical Engineering Pilot Plant with Jacksons Mill behind and Wright Robinson Halls on the right.


TEACHING SPACE G3
FEMALE STUDENTS TOILET G4
MALE STUDENTS TOILET G5
NO. 1 PROJECT LAB G6
TALL COLUMN LABORATORY G7 PILOT PLANT LABORATORY
ESCAPE STAIRS G8
ANALYTICAL LAB. G2
MAIN STAIR HALL G1
NO. 2 PROJECT LAB G10
©1964 J. ROGER PRESTON & PARTNERS.
ARCHITECTS:— HARRY S. FAIRHURST & SON, 55, BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER 2.
REVISIONS
MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—CHEMICAL ENGINEERING EXTENSION
GROUND FLOOR MECHANICAL SERVICES
MECHANICAL
J. ROGER PRESTON & PARTNERS CONSULTING ENGINEERS 167, QUEENSWAY, LONDON, W.2.
GROUND FLOOR
SCALE: 1/4" INCH TO ONE FOOT
DATE JUNE '64
DRAWING NO. 4031/3

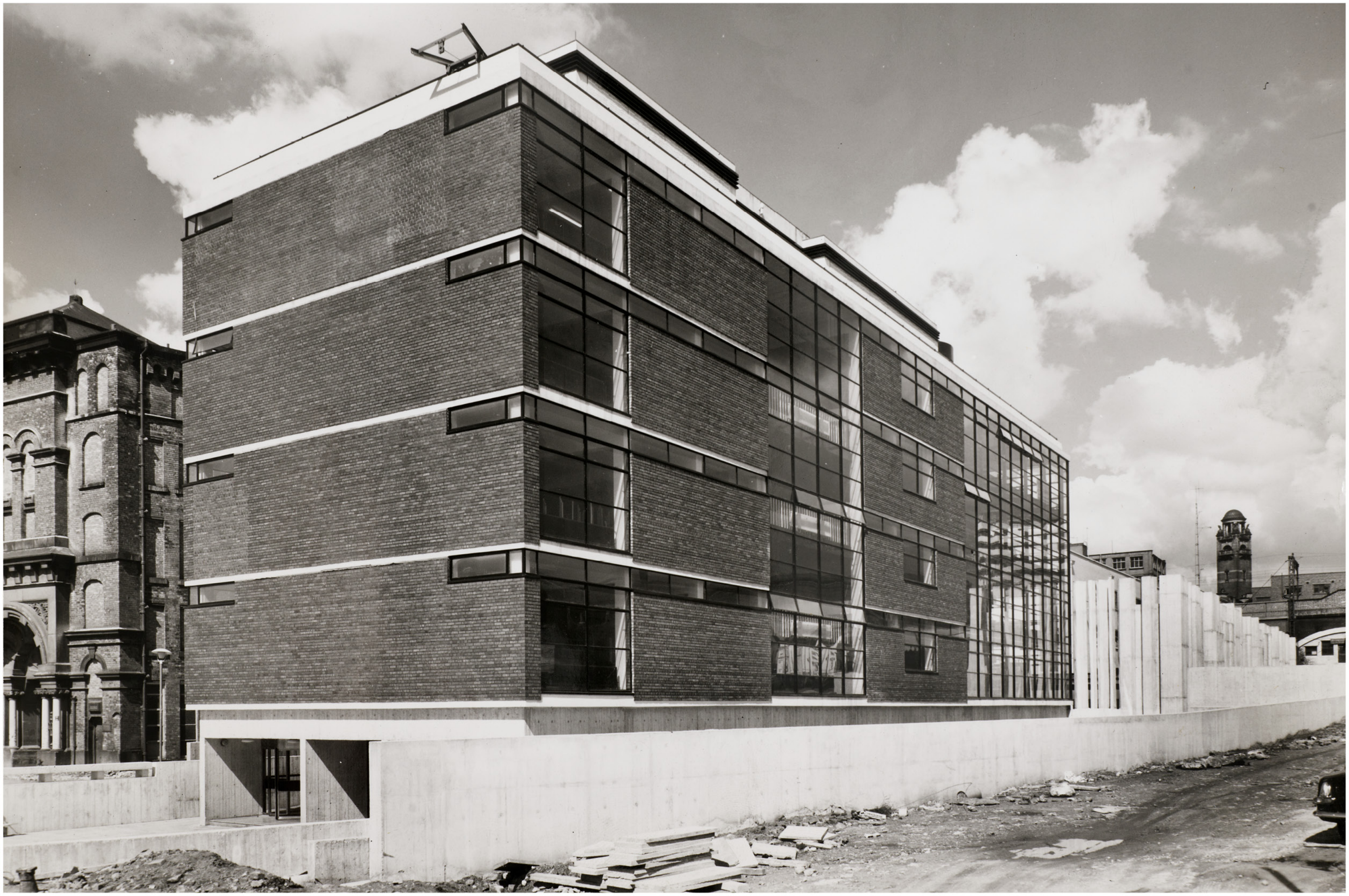
Ground floor mechanical services plan of the Chemical Engineering Pilot Plant: the southern end of the building (seen left) was to be faced in brick with northern end (seen right) being fully glazed.


axonometric sketch showing buildings and wall in relationship to proposed line of london road

Axonometric view and perspective of the Chemical Engineering Pilot. Adjacent is the site of the present-day Moffat Building. The sculptural wall and sound buffer designed by Antony Hollaway can be seen to the right of the main building.

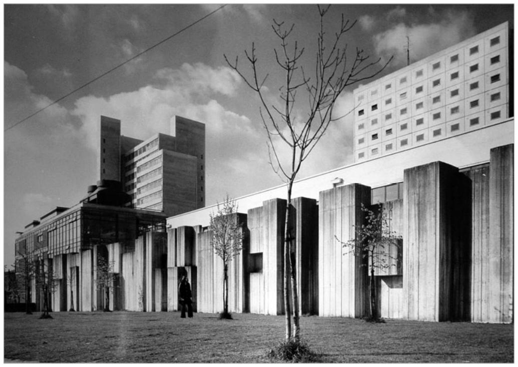
Although the practice of Cruickshank and Seward influenced much of the future direction of UMIST's planning after Hubert Worthington's death, the architects H.S Fairhurst and Son continued to make built contributions to the campus including the Civil Engineering Building, later Pariser Building (1963) and the Chemistry Building, later Faraday Building (1967). Fairhurst's UMIST buildings demonstrate the practices incremental stylistic change, with their final contribution – the Chemical Engineering Pilot Plant, later Morton Laboratory (1966) – perhaps the most radical of the three.

Constructed in 1966, the five-storey pilot plant was purposely designed as a building of two halves. The southern end housing the main laboratory space and offices was faced in blue engineering bricks, whilst a concrete string course marked each of the four upper storeys. By contrast, the northern end was fully glazed and, lacking intervening floor slabs, could accommodate the kind of scientific equipment needed for large-scale experiments. Particular attention was paid in the design of the cooling plant. Mounted on the roof and visible from both within and outside of the campus, its sculpted form adding visual interest to the building.



View of the southern end of the Chemical Engineering Pilot Plant. The tower and cupola of London Road Fire Station can be seen in the distance.

Upon completion of the building, it was named after Frank Morton, a Professor of Chemical Engineering who, in 1964, had accepted the role of Acting Principal of the Manchester College of Science and Technology with Bowden temporarily engaged as Minister for Education and Science under Prime Minister Harold Wilson. It Morton who initiated the college's name change to become UMIST.



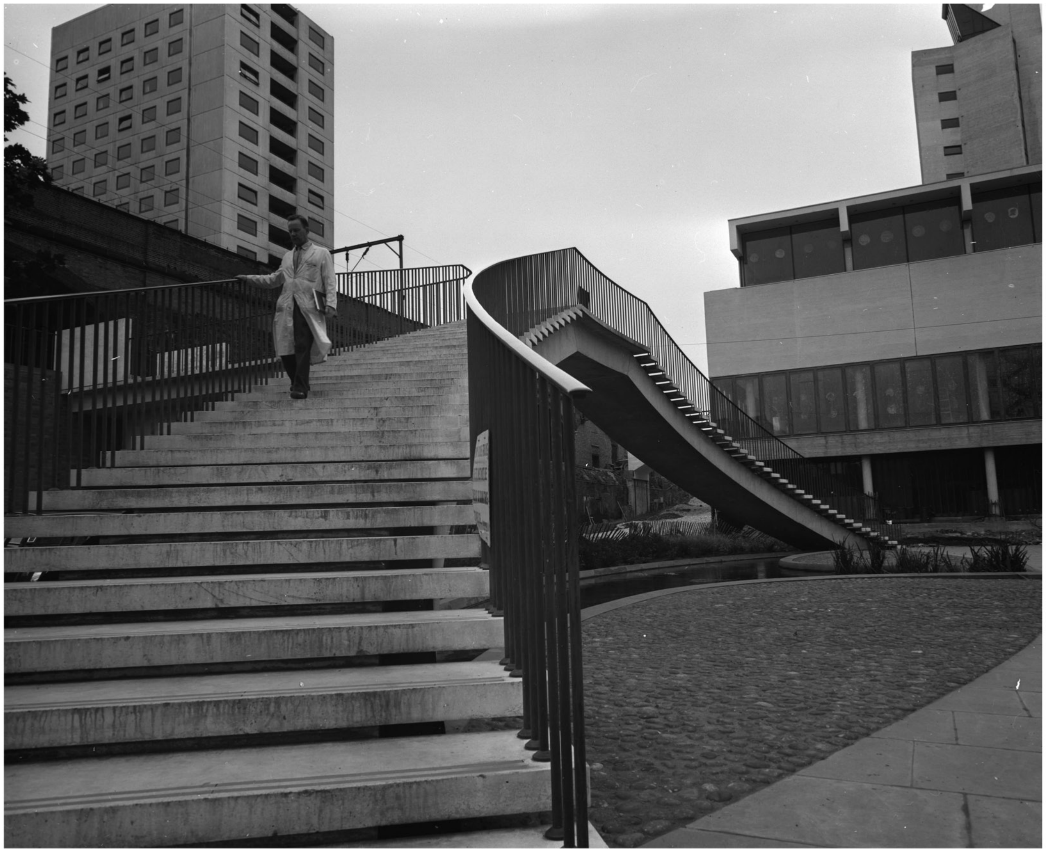
Sculptural wall and sound buffer (1968) design by Antony Hollaway. The Chemical Engineering Pilot Plant and Maths and Social Sciences Building can be seen on the left. (Source: Anthony Hollaway thesis. Courtesy of Richard Brook.)

UMIST CAMPUS EMERGING – MASTERPLANNING BY CRUICKSHANK AND SEWARD ARCHITECTS

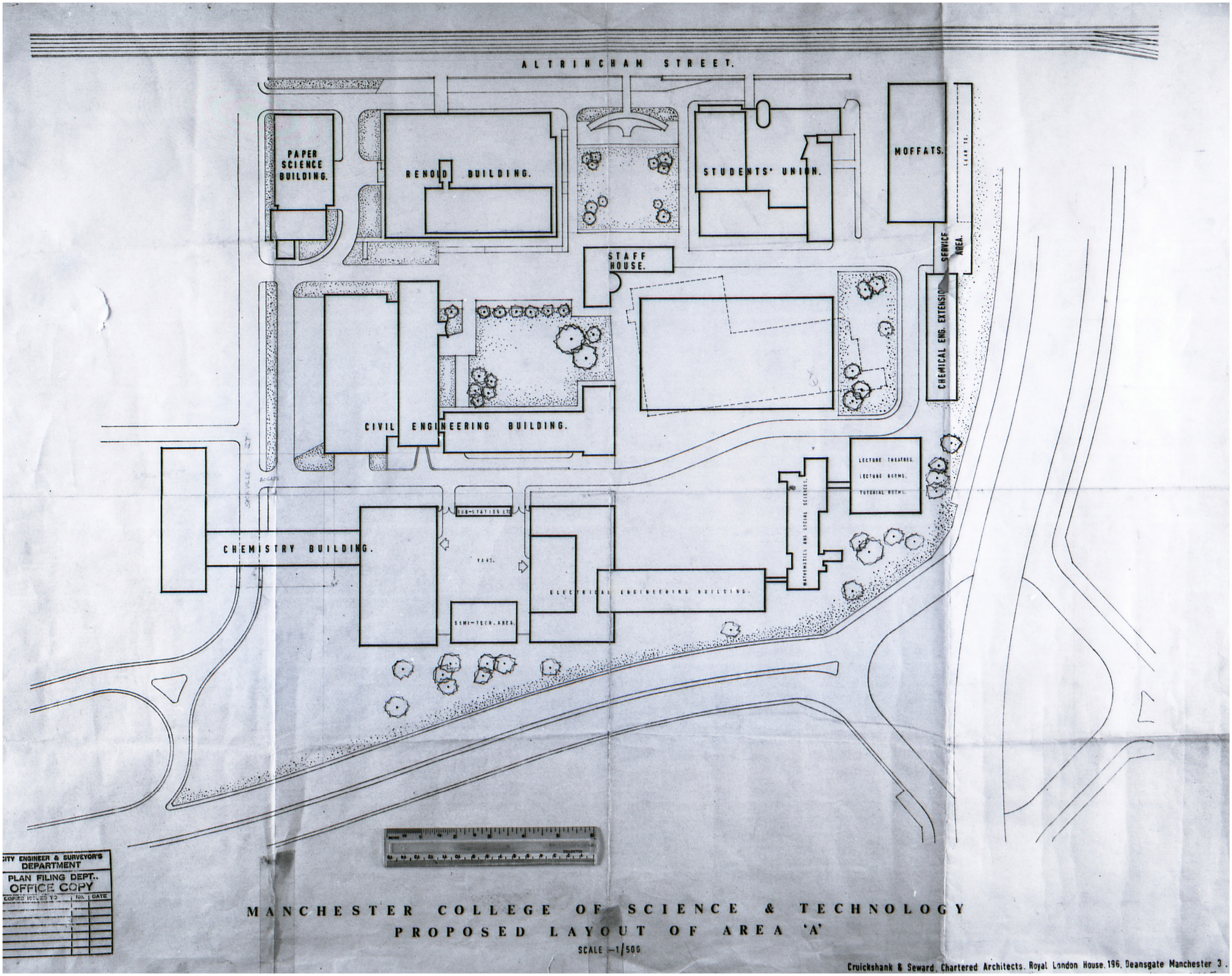
1964

By the middle of the 1960s the campus for the 'Tech was rapidly emerging, following the masterplan developed by Cruickshank and Seward and under the direction of forward-looking College Principal Vivian Bowden.

In 1966 the College changed its name to UMIST – University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

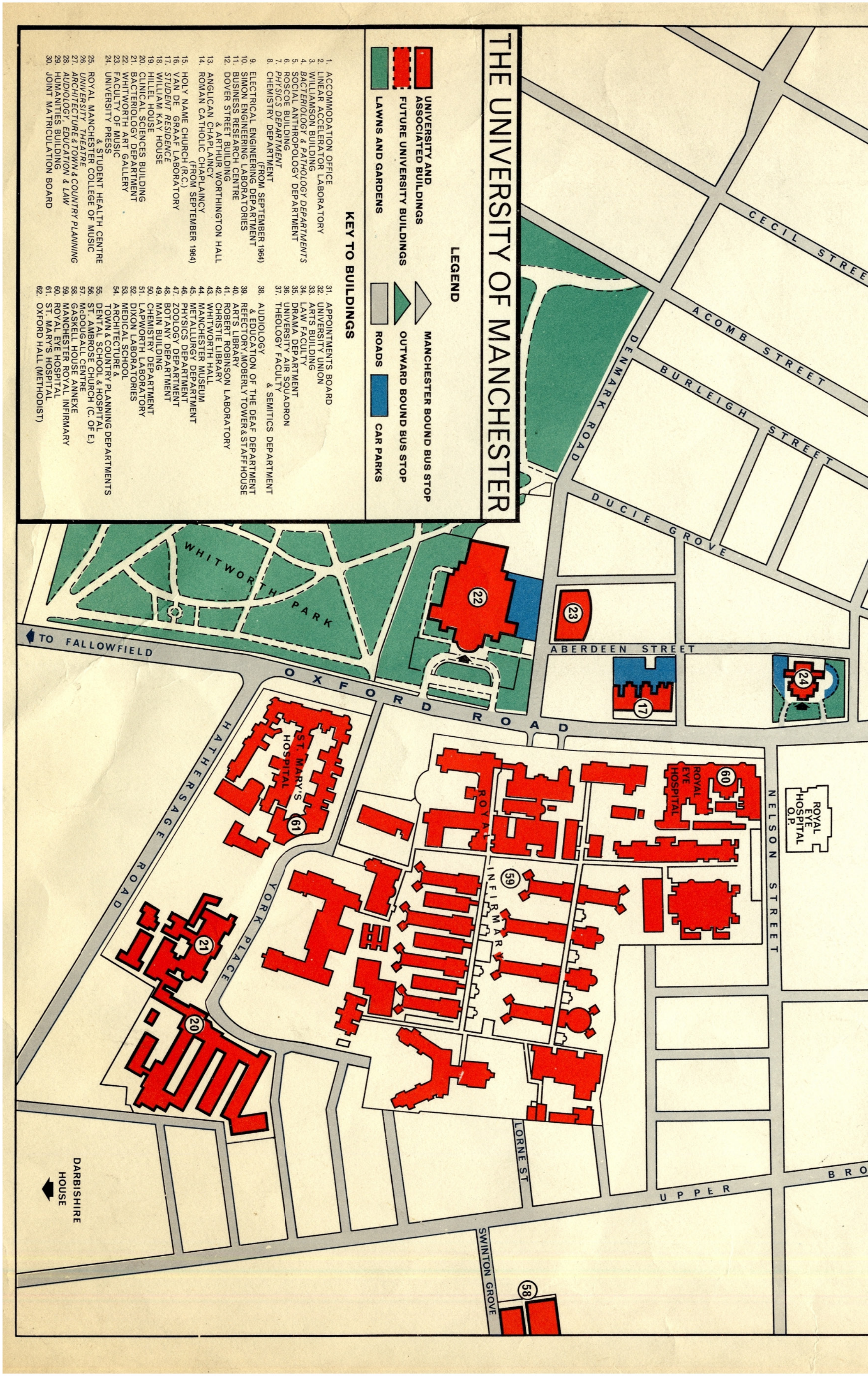


(Courtesy of the Town Hall Photographers' archive, Manchester Archives+)


ALTRINCHAM STREET.
PAPER SCIENCE BUILDING.
RENOLD BUILDING.
STUDENTS' UNION.
MOFFATS.
LEAN TO.
SERVICE AREA.
STAFF HOUSE.
CHEMICAL ENG. EXTENSION
CIVIL ENGINEERING BUILDING.
SERVICE ST
ACCESS
CHEMISTRY BUILDING.
SUB-STATION LT
YARD.
SEMI-TECH. AREA.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING.
MATHEMATICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.
LECTURE THEATRES.
LECTURE ROOMS.
TUTORIAL ROOMS.
CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT
PLAN FILING DEPT.,
OFFICE COPY
COPIES ISSUED TO
No.
DATE
MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
PROPOSED LAYOUT OF AREA 'A'
SCALE —1/500
Cruickshank & Seward, Chartered Architects. Royal London House. 196, Deansgate Manchester 3.

CAMPUS LOCATOR MAP

1964


THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
LEGEND
UNIVERSITY AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS
FUTURE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS
LAWNS AND GARDENS
MANCHESTER BOUND BUS STOP
OUTWARD BOUND BUS STOP
ROADS
CAR PARKS
KEY TO BUILDINGS
1. ACCOMMODATION OFFICE
2. LINEAR ACCELERATOR LABORATORY
3. WILLIAMSON BUILDING
4. BACTERIOLOGY & PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENTS
5. SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT
6. ROSCOE BUILDING
7. PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
8. CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT (FROM SEPTEMBER 1964)
9. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
10. SIMON ENGINEERING LABORATORIES
11. BUSINESS RESEARCH CENTRE
12. DOVER STREET BUILDING & ARTHUR WORTHINGTON HALL
13. ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY
14. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINCY (FROM SEPTEMBER 1964)
15. HOLY NAME CHURCH (R.C.)
16. VAN DE GRAAF LABORATORY
17. STUDENT RESIDENCE
18. WILLIAM KAY HOUSE
19. HILLEL HOUSE
20. CLINICAL SCIENCES BUILDING
21. BACTERIOLOGY DEPARTMENT
22. WHITWORTH ART GALLERY
23. FACULTY OF MUSIC
24. UNIVERSITY PRESS
25. ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC & STUDENT HEALTH CENTRE
26. UNIVERSITY THEATRE
27. ARCHITECTURE & TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING
28. AUDIOLOGY, EDUCATION & LAW
29. HUMANITIES BUILDING
30. JOINT MATRICULATION BOARD
31. APPOINTMENTS BOARD
32. UNIVERSITY UNION
33. ARTS BUILDING
34. LAW FACULTY
35. DRAMA DEPARTMENT
36. UNIVERSITY AIR SQUADRON
37. THEOLOGY FACULTY & SEMITICS DEPARTMENT
38. AUDIOLOGY & EDUCATION OF THE DEAF DEPARTMENT
39. REFECTORY, MOBERLY TOWER & STAFF HOUSE
40. ARTS LIBRARY
41. ROBERT ROBINSON LABORATORY
42. CHRISTIE LIBRARY
43. WHITWORTH HALL
44. MANCHESTER MUSEUM
45. METALLURGY DEPARTMENT
46. PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
47. ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT
48. BOTANY DEPARTMENT
49. MAIN BUILDING
50. CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT
51. LAPWORTH LABORATORY
52. DIXON LABORATORIES
53. MEDICAL SCHOOL
54. ARCHITECTURE & TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING DEPARTMENTS
55. DENTAL SCHOOL & HOSPITAL
56. ST. AMBROSE CHURCH (C. OF E.)
57. McDOUGALL CENTRE
58. GASKELL HOUSE ANNEXE
59. MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY
60. ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL
61. ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL
62. OXFORD HALL (METHODIST)
CECIL STREET
ACOMB STREET
BURLEIGH STREET
DENMARK ROAD
DUCIE GROVE
WHITWORTH PARK
TO FALLOWFIELD
OXFORD ROAD
ABERDEEN STREET
22
23
24
17
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL
61
ROYAL INFIRMARY
59
60
ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL
ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL O.P.
NELSON STREET
HATHERSAGE ROAD
YORK PLACE
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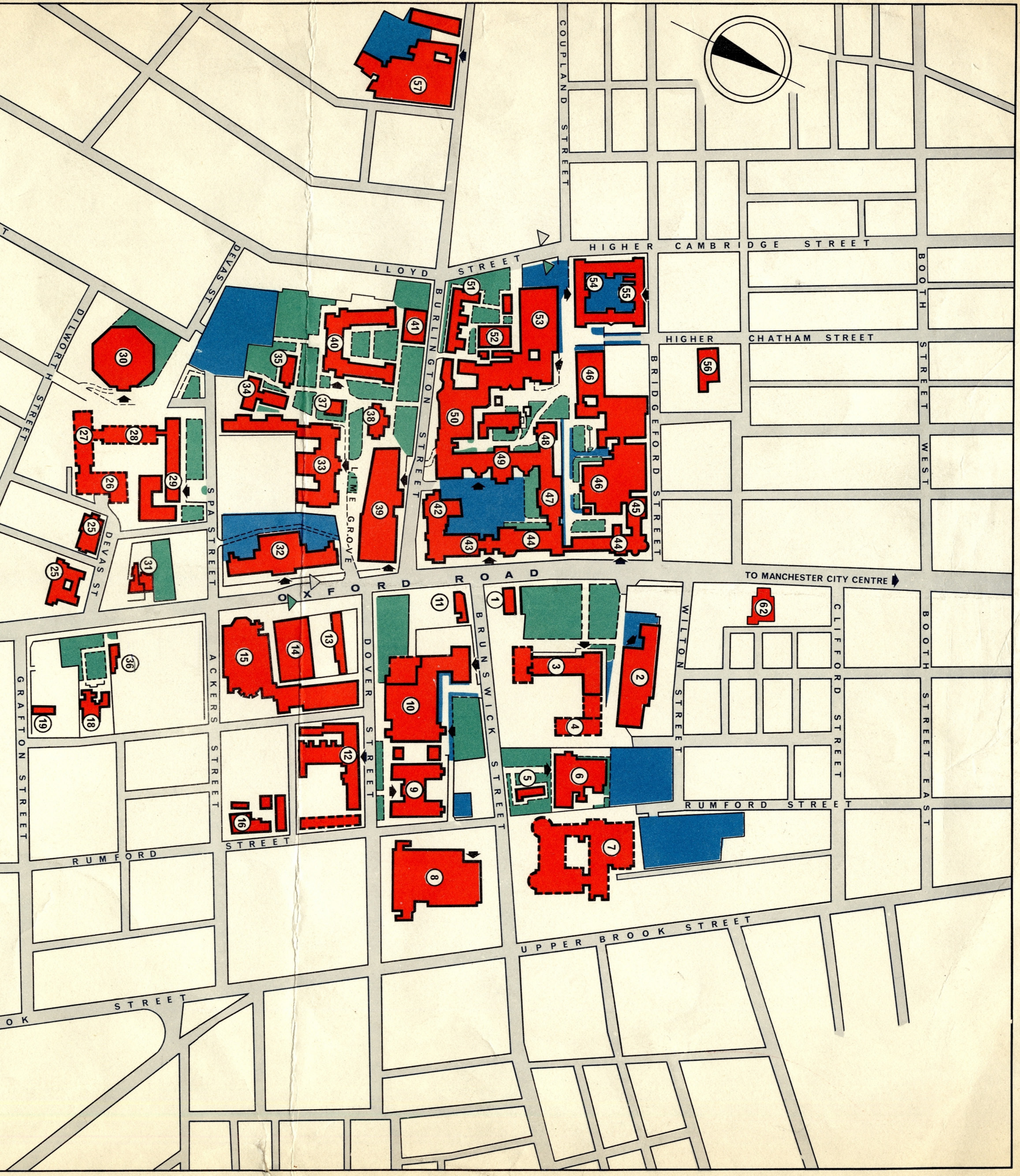
20
LORNE ST
UPPER BRO
SWINTON GROVE
58
DARBISHIRE HOUSE


COUPLAND STREET
HIGHER CAMBRIDGE STREET
LLOYD STREET
DEVAS ST
DILWORTH STREET
BURLINGTON STREET
HIGHER CHATHAM STREET
BOOTH STREET
BRIDGEFORD STREET
BOOTH STREET WEST
SPA STREET
LIME GROVE
DEVAS ST
OXFORD ROAD
TO MANCHESTER CITY CENTRE
WILTON STREET
CLIFFORD STREET
BOOTH STREET EAST
GRAFTON STREET
ACKERS STREET
DOVER STREET
BRUNSWICK STREET
RUMFORD STREET
RUMFORD STREET
UPPER BROOK STREET
OK STREET
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UNIVERSITIES RESEARCH REACTOR, RISLEY

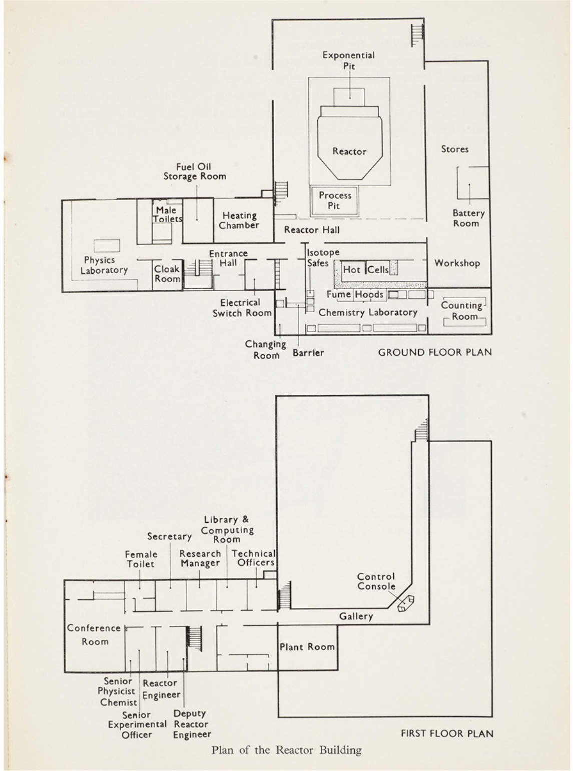
1964

In partnership with Liverpool, the University of Manchester operated its own small nuclear reactor for research and teaching for several decades.

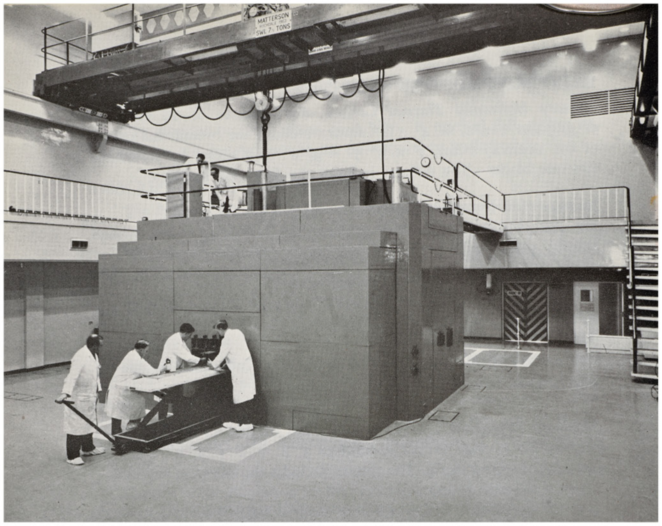
The reactor was built for the universities at a cost of £350,000 and the core went critical on the 7th July 1964. It was sited on the edge of a massive Second World War-era munitions factory at Risley, near Warrington.

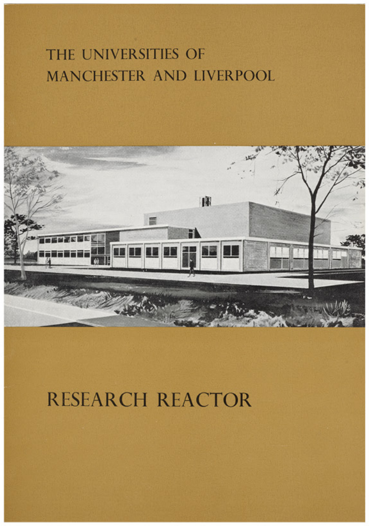
At the heart of the facility was a light-water, graphite moderated, reactor standing twenty feet high and fuelled by Uranium-235. Initially it had a maximum rated power output of 100kW. The building also had allied radiochemical laboratories and two so-called ‘hot cells’, with seven-inch thick lead walls, where highly radioactive materials could be safely handled remotely by technicians.

Known as the URR, the facility was used by researchers in a range of disciplines including nuclear engineering, physics, radiochemistry, medicine, geology and archaeology. Postgraduate students were also instructed in the principles, design and practical operation of nuclear equipment. It also supported projects by local engineering and chemical companies, as well as producing short-lived radioactive isotopes needed by the region’s hospitals for the treatment of cancer patients. The reactor was decommissioned in the early 1990s and was subsequently safely dismantled.


Exponential Pit
Reactor
Stores
Fuel Oil Storage Room
Process Pit
Battery Room
Male Toilets
Heating Chamber
Reactor Hall
Physics Laboratory
Cloak Room
Entrance Hall
Isotope Safes
Hot Cells
Workshop
Fume Hoods
Electrical Switch Room
Chemistry Laboratory
Counting Room
Changing Room
Barrier
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
Library & Computing Room
Secretary
Female Toilet
Research Manager
Technical Officers
Control Console
Gallery
Conference Room
Plant Room
Senior Physicist Chemist
Reactor Engineer
Senior Experimental Officer
Deputy Reactor Engineer
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Plan of the Reactor Building



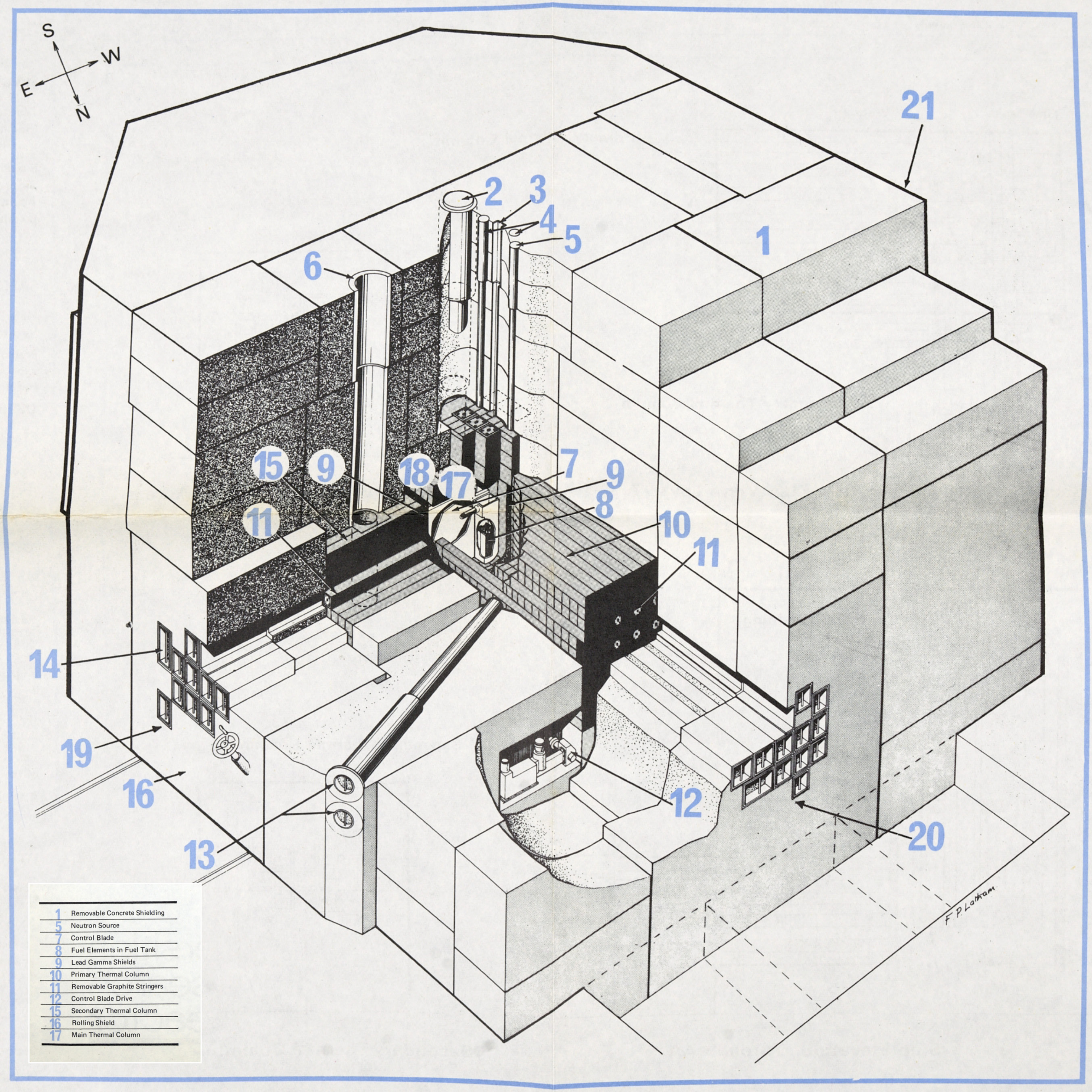


THE UNIVERSITIES OF
MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL

RESEARCH REACTOR

(Source: Opening brochure, 1964.)

Right: Cut away isometric diagram of the reactor.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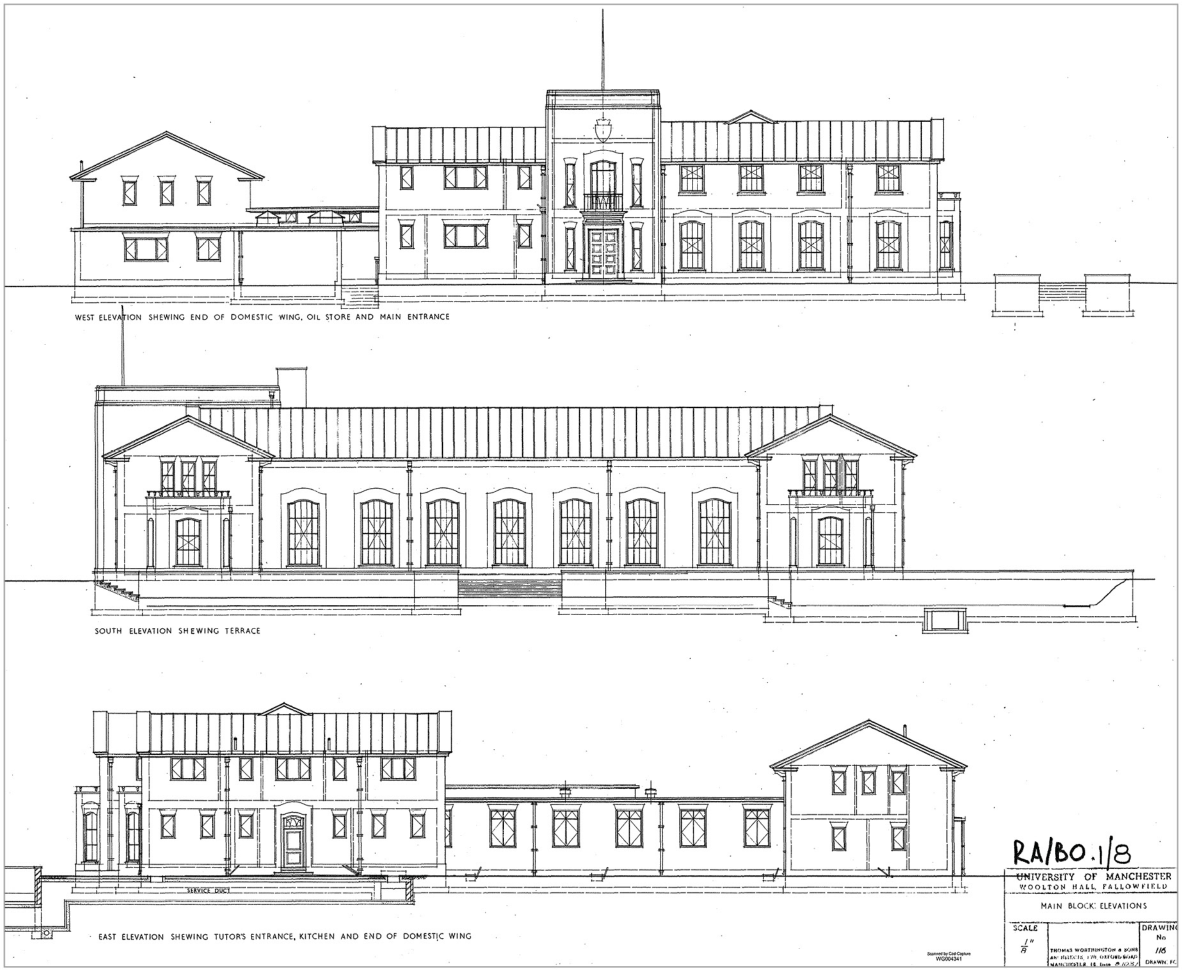
F.P.Latham

1	Removable Concrete Shielding
5	Neutron Source
7	Control Blade
8	Fuel Elements in Fuel Tank
9	Lead Gamma Shields
10	Primary Thermal Column
11	Removable Graphite Stringers
12	Control Blade Drive
15	Secondary Thermal Column
16	Rolling Shield
17	Main Thermal Column

OWENS PARK

1965

The University's provision of student accommodation in Fallowfield predates the development of Owens Park in the mid-1960s.

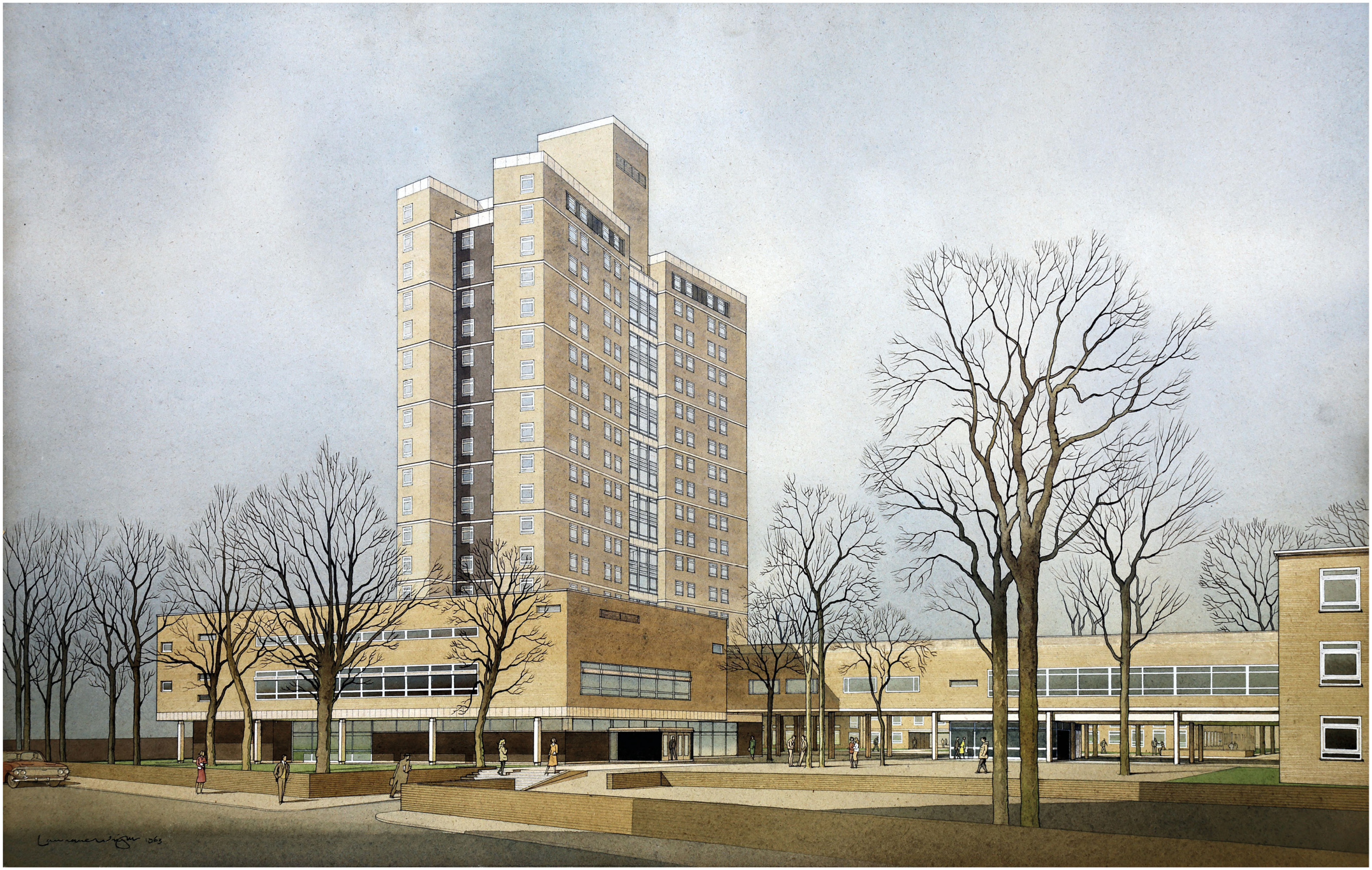

WEST ELEVATION SHEWING END OF DOMESTIC WING, OIL STORE AND MAIN ENTRANCE
SOUTH ELEVATION SHEWING TERRACE
SERVICE DUCT
EAST ELEVATION SHEWING TUTOR'S ENTRANCE, KITCHEN AND END OF DOMESTIC WING
RA/BO.1/8
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
WOOLTON HALL, FALLOWFIELD
MAIN BLOCK: ELEVATIONS
SCALE
1"/8
THOMAS WORTHINGTON & SONS
ARCHITECTS, 176 OXFORD ROAD
MANCHESTER 13
DRAWING No
116
DRAWN
Scanned by Cad-Capture
WG004341

Woolton Hall, Fallowfield, one of the first the purpose-built halls for male students, 1959.

Following an appeal by the then Chancellor Frederick Woolton in 1955, funds were raised to build Woolton Hall on Whitworth Lane, Fallowfield. Opened in 1959, Woolton Hall joined Needham Hall in West Didsbury as the first the purpose-built halls for male students to be erected by the University: female students had occupied the nearby Ashburne Hall since 1910, making it one of the earliest women's Halls of Residence in the country. Designed by Hubert Worthington, Woolton Hall comprised four blocks, each with 45 bedrooms for male students, and a main building housing a warden's flat and commons rooms including a library and games room.

In 1960, the University signalled its intentions to establish a greater presence in Fallowfield by announcing plans to create 'compact, imaginative living and leisure quarters' for around 1,400 students on a 24-acre site off Wilmslow Road. The scheme, prepared by the architect George Grenfell-Baines of the Building Design Partnership, envisaged a series of courts lined by 'mews of student bedrooms', a social centre containing a library and dining hall and an 18-storey tower block containing around 400 student bedrooms.

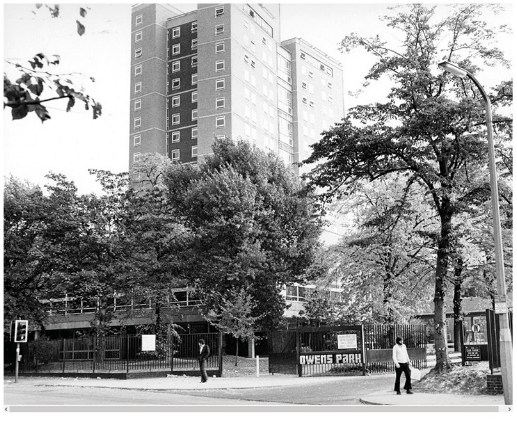
The pace of development was dependent on student numbers which, it was estimated, would rise from around 6,000 to 7,500 by the end of the decade. It was hoped, however, that the tower, social centre and at least one residential court would be ready by 1963. In reality, with construction works not commencing until

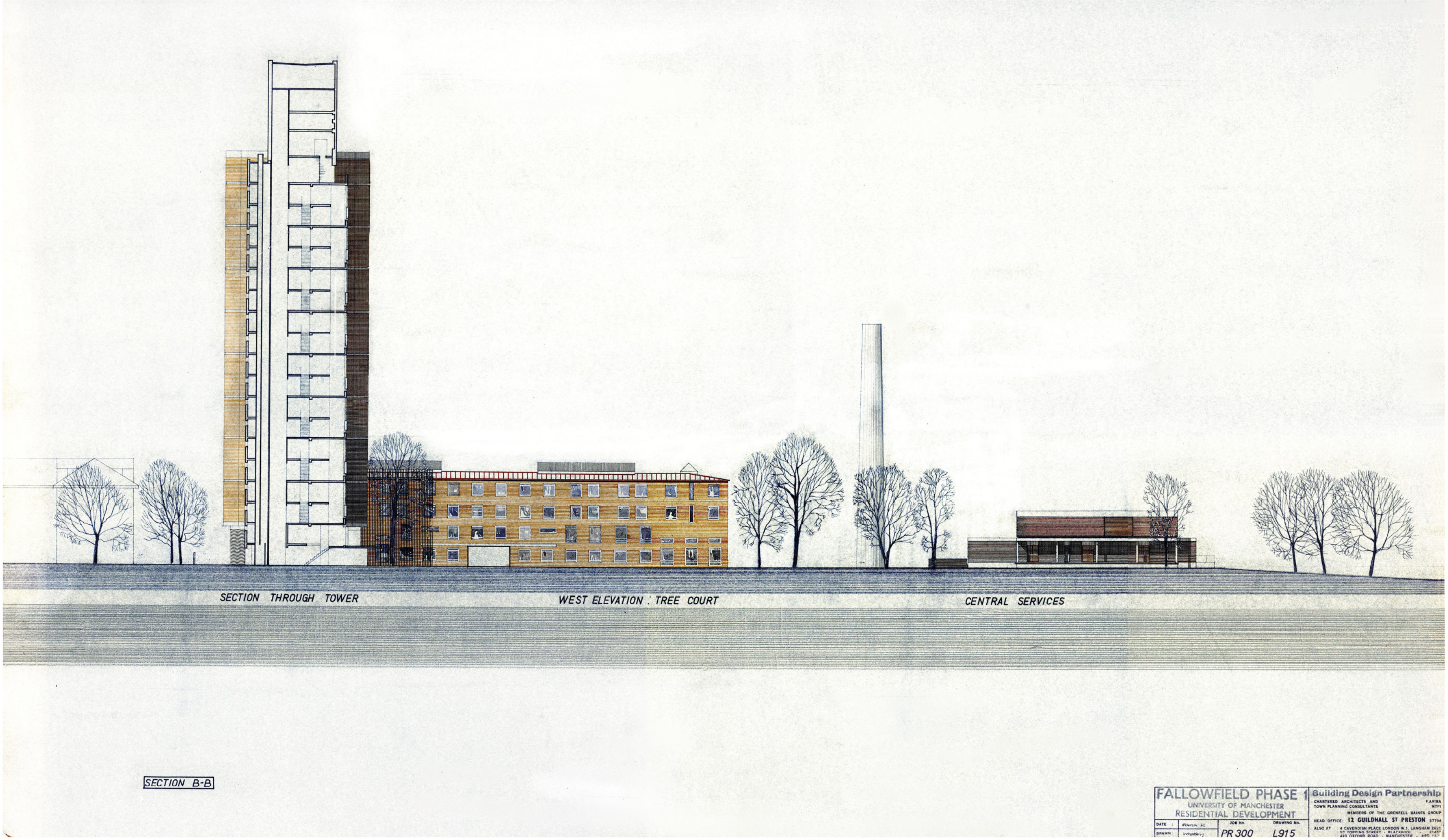


Artist's impression of the proposed Owens Park Tower created by Lawrence Wright, 1963.

1962, full completion was not expected until February 1965 with prior occupancy of the tower and a four storey quadrangle block possible by mid-1964. Named Owens Park after John Owens, the founder of Owens College (later the Victoria University of Manchester), the 'student village' was to be run like a hotel with a manager, catering officer, matron, and staff of around 200 to care for the students. Catering services were designed to offer the 'villagers' several dining rooms and menus to choose from, whilst recreational facilities included a library to accommodate 100 students and an assembly hall 'for dances, debates, films show and drama'.

Right: The completed Owens Park Tower, as viewed from Wilmslow Road, closely matching the artist's impression. Photograph by Sefton Samuels, 1970. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

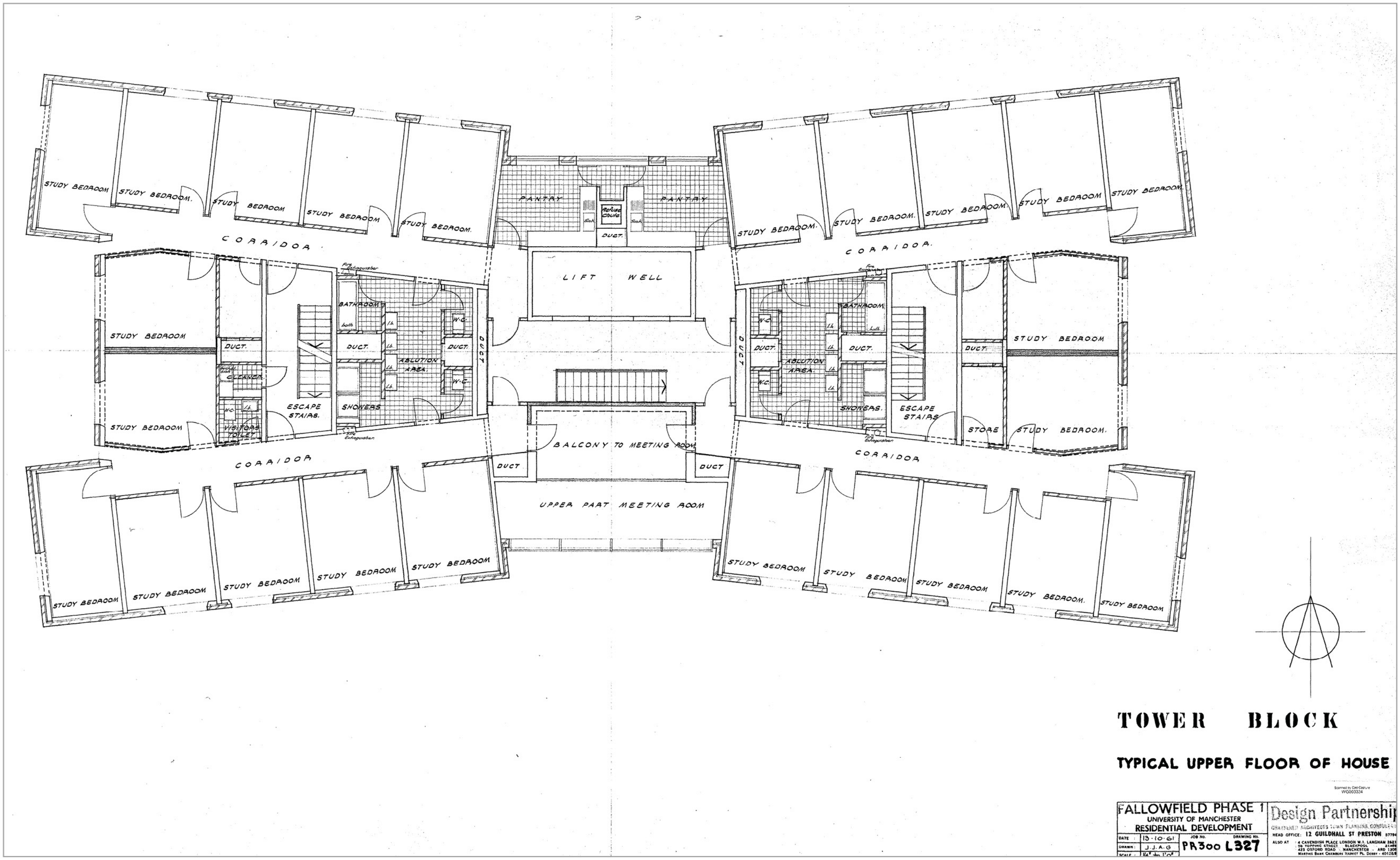



SECTION THROUGH TOWER
WEST ELEVATION : TREE COURT
CENTRAL SERVICES
SECTION B-B
FALLOWFIELD PHASE 1
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
DATE : March 62
DRAWN
JOB No. PR 300
DRAWING No. L915
Building Design Partnership
CHARTERED ARCHITECTS AND TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
F.ARIBA
MTPI
MEMBERS OF THE GRENFELL BAINES GROUP
HEAD OFFICE: 12 GUILDHALL ST PRESTON 57794
ALSO AT : 4 CAVENDISH PLACE LONDON W.1. LANGHAM 2621

Sectional elevation through the Owens Park Tower with Tree Court and Central Services to the right.

Owens Park finally welcomed its first occupants, including 664 students and 30 staff members, on 30th September 1964. Some 388 male student occupied the 61-metre high tower, whilst 276 female students were housed in the four storey quadrangle block. Further development, consisting of three storey buildings, was completed by the following year with Owens Park eventually comprised of five main elements: Owens Tower, Tree Court, Green Court, Little Court and the Mall – the latter being the social centre. Initially, Tree Court was for female students exclusively and the other blocks for male students. However, in future years, all blocks became mixed with segregation of the sexes by floor only. From the mid-1980s, the Mall was home to the popular, and notorious, ‘Owens Park Big Old Party’ or OP BOP - a weekly social event organised by Owens Park Students Association.

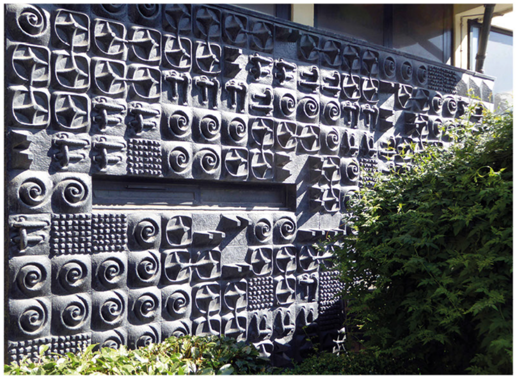
Cosmos I by Mitzi Cunliffe, a modular sculpture located in the courtyard at the base of the Tower. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)


STUDY BEDROOM
CORRIDOR
PANTRY
Refuse Chute
DUCT.
LIFT WELL
BATHROOM
DUCT.
CLEANER
W.C.
VISITORS TOILET
ESCAPE STAIRS
SHOWERS
ABLUTION AREA
W.C.
BALCONY TO MEETING ROOM
UPPER PART MEETING ROOM
STORE
TOWER BLOCK
TYPICAL UPPER FLOOR OF HOUSE
Scanned by Cad-Capture
WG003334
FALLOWFIELD PHASE 1
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
DATE : 13·10·61
DRAWN : J.J.A.G
SCALE : 1/4" to 1'0"
JOB No. PR300
DRAWING No. L327
Design Partnership
CHARTERED ARCHITECTS TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
HEAD OFFICE: 12 GUILDHALL ST PRESTON
ALSO AT : 4 CAVENDISH PLACE LONDON W.1. LANGHAM
56 TOPPING STREET BLACKPOOL
423 OXFORD ROAD MANCHESTER · ARD
MARTINS BANK CHAMBERS MARKET PL. DERBY

Typical floor plan of the Tower, part of the University's 1960s vision for 'compact, imaginative living and leisure quarters' in Fallowfield.

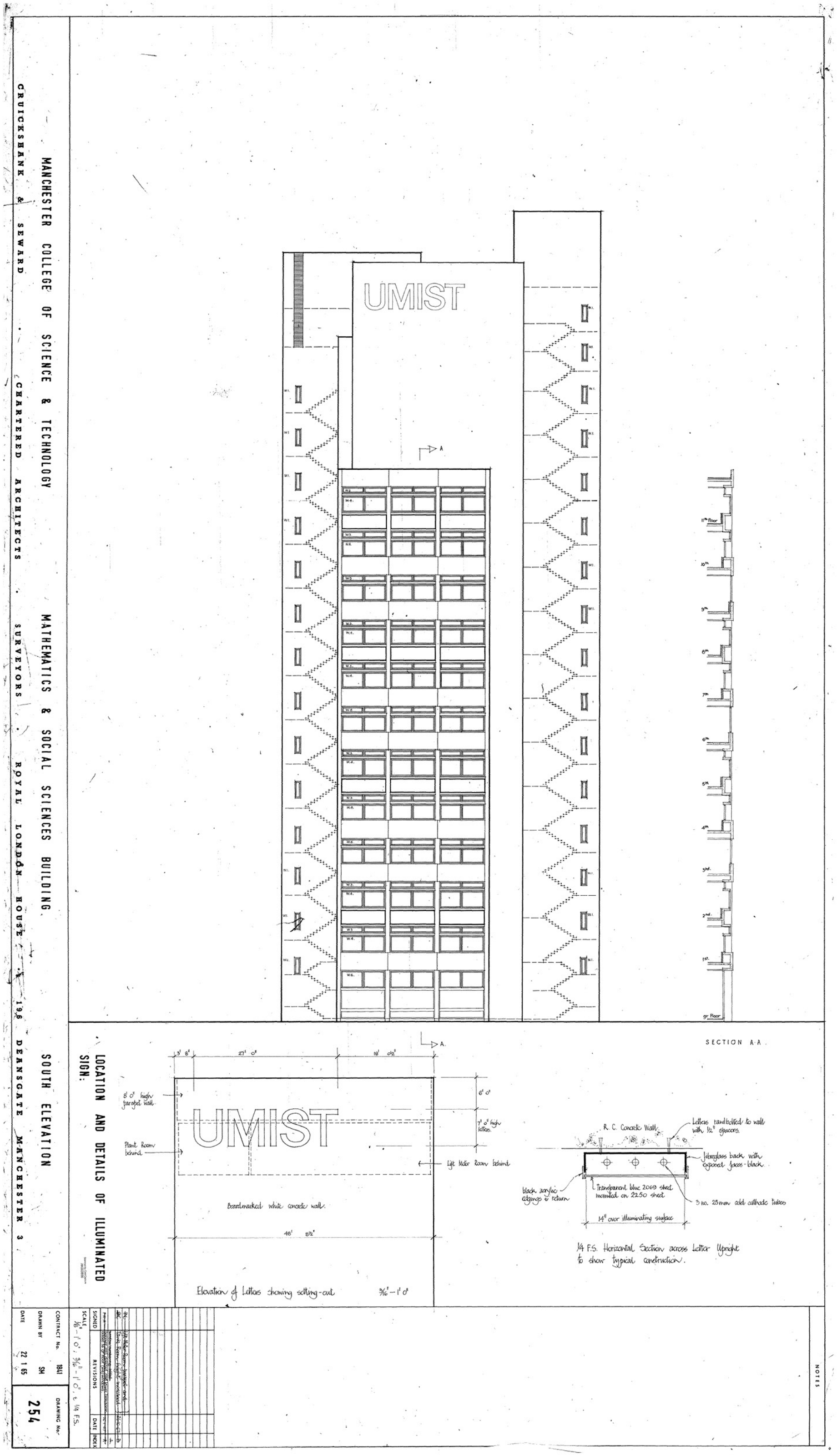
By 2021, with existing accommodation at Owens Park deemed unfit for purpose, the halls finally closed. A new scheme prepared by the architects Sheppard Robson proposed the demolition of the old buildings in order to create 3,300 new student bedspaces. Approved in January 2024, demolition work began the following June. It is hoped that Cosmos I (1966), a group of two decorative panels installed at the base the tower can be saved. Created by Mitzi Cunliffe, the American sculptor and Didsbury resident perhaps most well-known for designing the BAFTA Award trophy, the Owens Park piece is one of her 'modular sculptures' and consists of small panels of abstract designs arranged in different combinations.

Right: Detail of Cosmos I by Mitzi Cunliffe. (Courtesy of Steve Marland at Modern Mooch.)

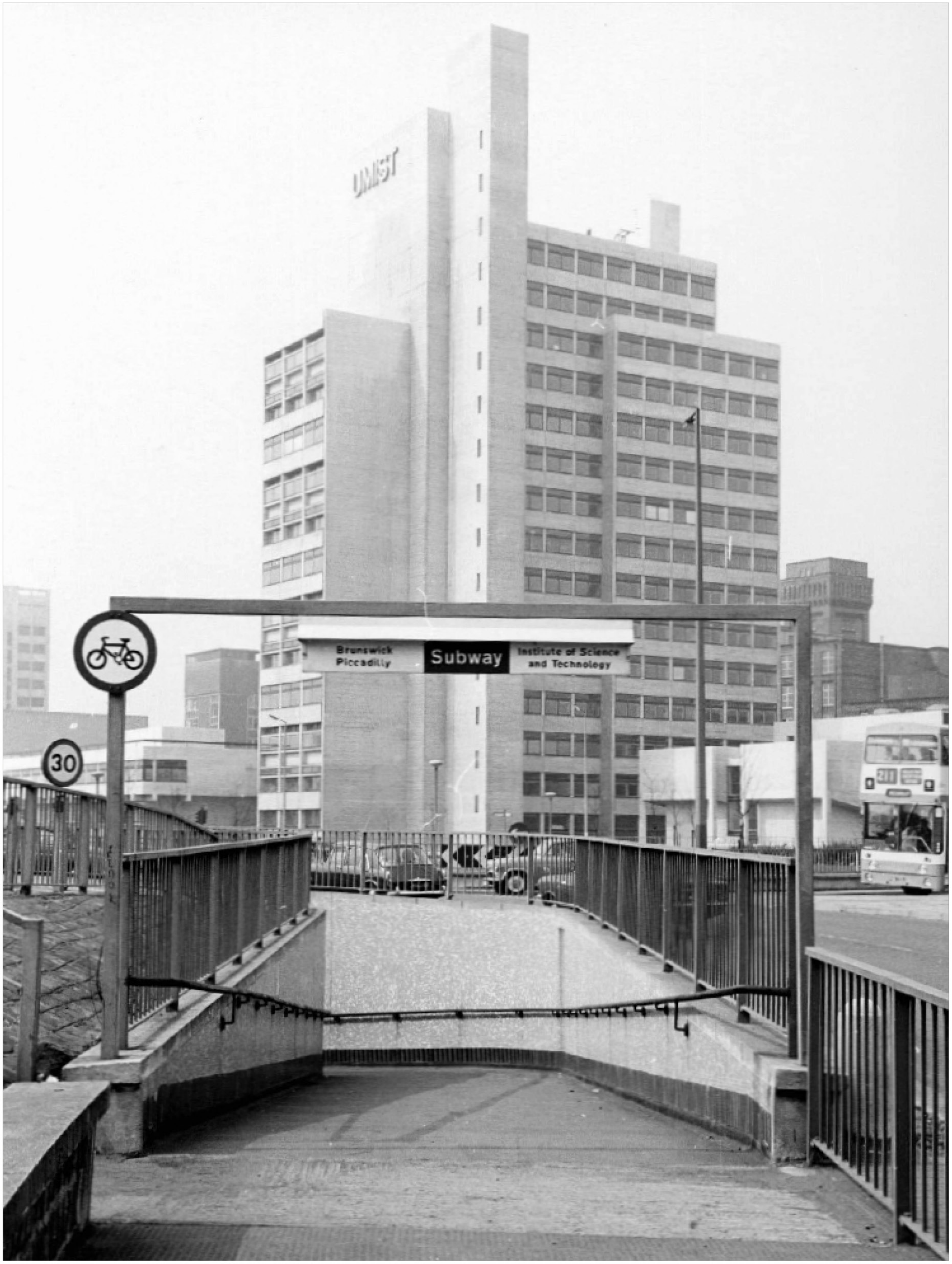


PUTTING UP THE BIG UMIST SIGN

1965


CRUICKSHANK & SEWARD . CHARTERED ARCHITECTS . SURVEYORS . ROYAL LONDON HOUSE . 196 DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3
MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
MATHEMATICS & SOCIAL SCIENCES BUILDING.
SOUTH ELEVATION
LOCATION AND DETAILS OF ILLUMINATED SIGN:
UMIST
SECTION A-A
gr floor
3' 8"
27' 0"
18' 0½"
6' 0"
7' 0" high letters.
8' 0" high parapet wall.
Plant Room behind
Lift Motor Room behind
Boardmarked white concrete wall.
48' 8½"
Elevation of Letters showing setting-out 3/16" – 1' 0"
R. C. Concrete Wall.
Letters rawlbolted to wall with ½" spacers.
Fibreglass back with exposed faces - black.
black acrylic edgings & return
Transparent blue 2069 sheet mounted on 2250 sheet
3 no. 25mm cold cathode tubes
14" over illuminating surface
¼ F.S. Horizontal Section across Letter Upright to show typical construction.
SCALE 1/8" – 1' 0"; 3/16" – 1' 0"; ¼ F.S.
SIGNED
REVISIONS
DATE
INDEX
CONTRACT No. 1841
DRAWN BY SM
DATE 22 1 65
DRAWING No. 254
NOTES

View across Downing Street to the Mathematics and Social Sciences Building with its prominent UMIST sign. Photograph by Anne Jackson, 1971. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

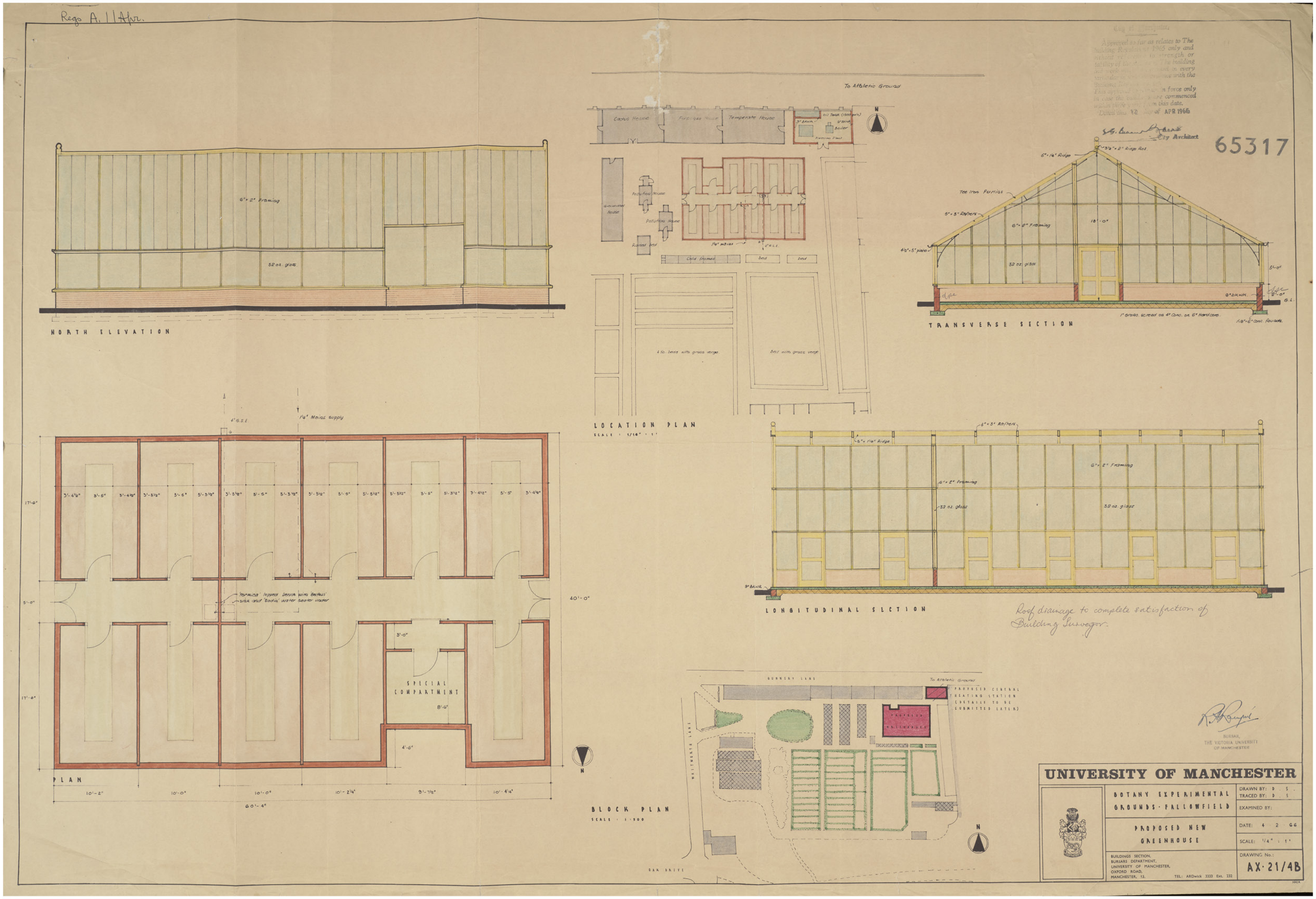

UMIST
Brunswick
Piccadilly
Subway
Institute of Science and Technology
30

BOTANY EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS, FALLOWFIELD

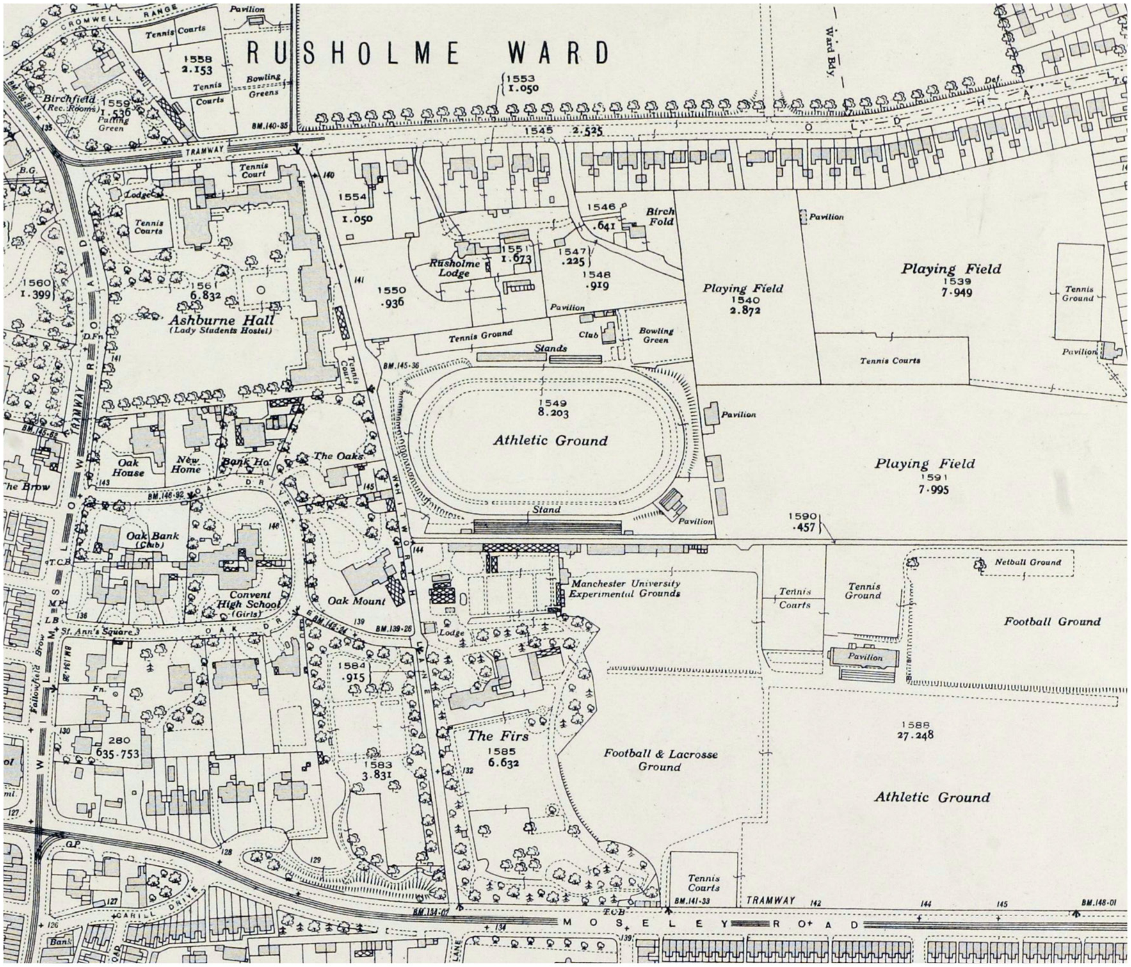
1966

The gardens at the Firs in Fallowfield are a small but special place.

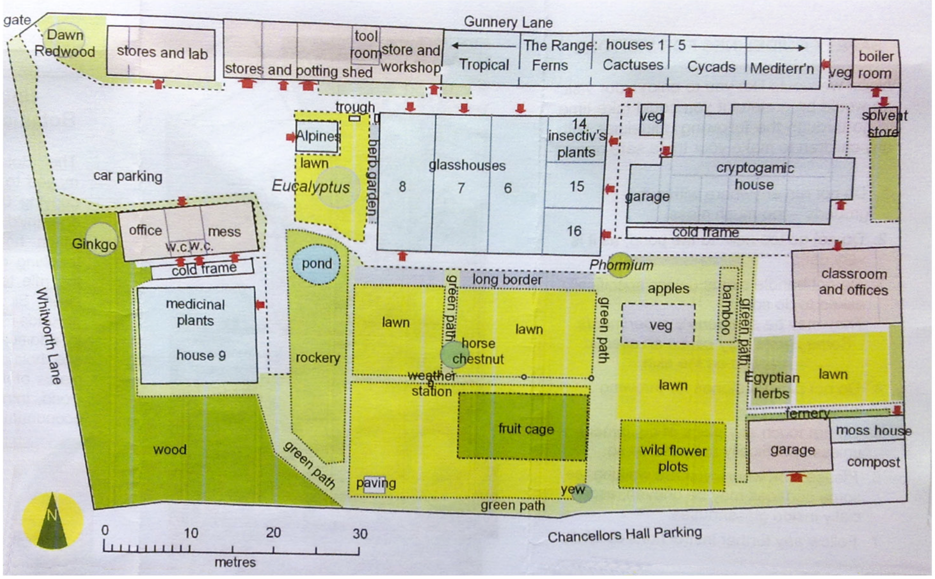
They contain the botanical experimental grounds, which have a noteworthy historical claim as the oldest site at the University in continuous use for scholarly research. They date from soon after the Firs estate of Sir Joseph Whitworth was bequeathed to the University in 1887.


Rego A. 11 Apr.
NORTH ELEVATION
LOCATION PLAN
TRANSVERSE SECTION
65317
Approved so far as relates to The Building Regulations 1965 only and without reference to strength or stability of the structure. The building and work must be executed in every particular in strict accordance with the Building Regulations 1965.
This approval to remain in force only in case the buildings are commenced within three years from this date.
Dated this 12 day of APR 1966
City Architect
PLAN
SPECIAL COMPARTMENT
LONGITUDINAL SECTION
Roof drainage to complete satisfaction of Building Surveyor.
BLOCK PLAN
BURSAR, THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
BOTANY EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS · FALLOWFIELD
PROPOSED NEW GREENHOUSE
DRAWN BY: D. S.
TRACED BY: D. S.
EXAMINED BY:
DATE: 4 2 66
SCALE: 1/4" : 1'
DRAWING No.: AX·21/4B
BUILDINGS SECTION, BURSARS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER, 13.
TEL: ARDwick 3333 Ext. 232

The Firs mansion and the 'experimental grounds' shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 plan, 1935.

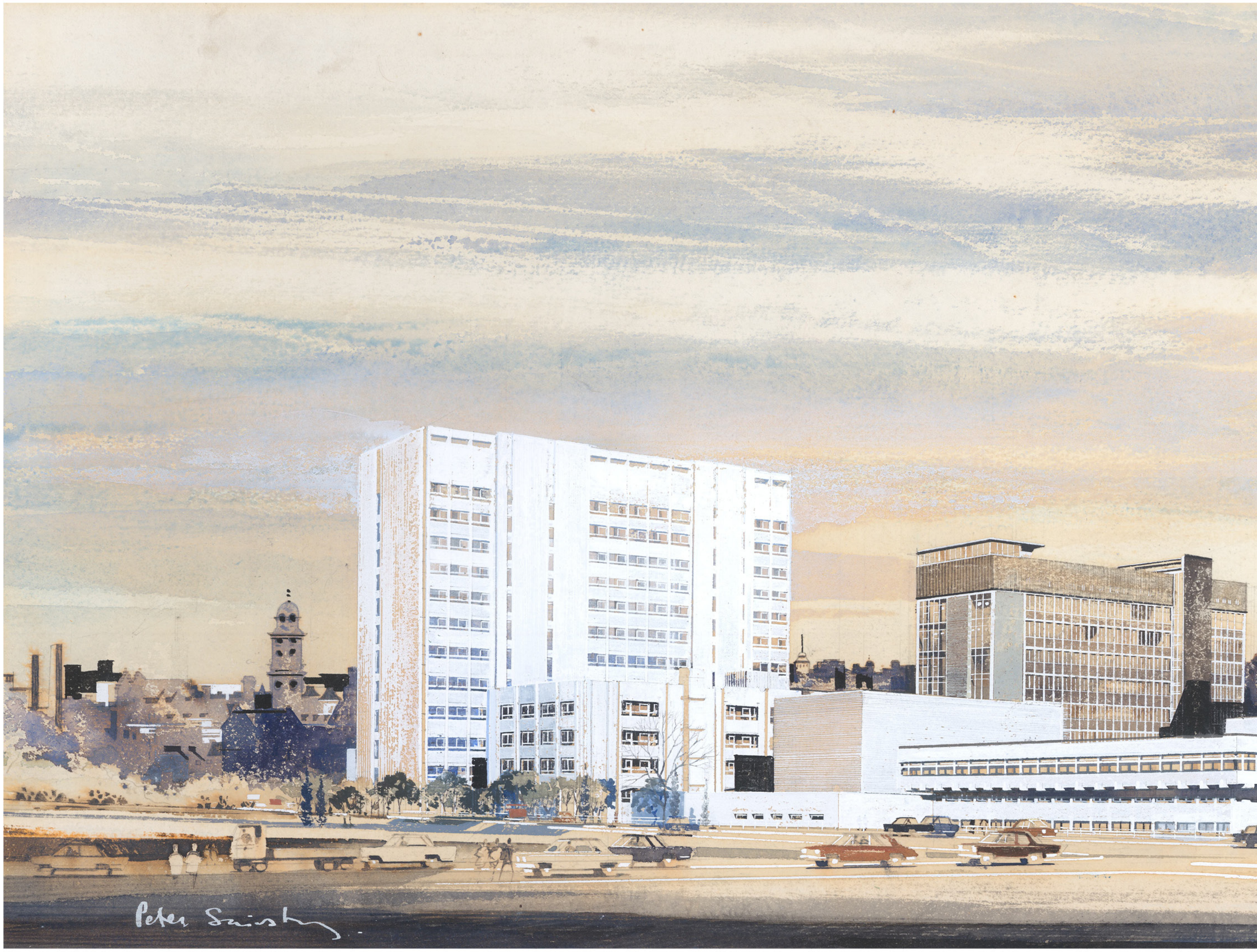

RUSHOLME WARD
Ashburne Hall
(Lady Students Hostel)
Birchfield (Rec. Rooms)
Tennis Courts
Bowling Greens
Pavilion
Tramway
Rusholme Lodge
Birch Fold
Playing Field
Tennis Ground
Athletic Ground
Stands
Stand
The Oaks
Oak House
New Home
Bank Ho.
Oak Bank (Club)
Convent High School (Girls)
Oak Mount
St. Ann's Square
Manchester University Experimental Grounds
Netball Ground
Football Ground
Lodge
The Firs
1585
6.632
Football & Lacrosse Ground
Athletic Ground
Tennis Courts
Mosley Road
Wilmslow Road
Oak Drive
Ward Bdy.

Plan of the site, c.2011.

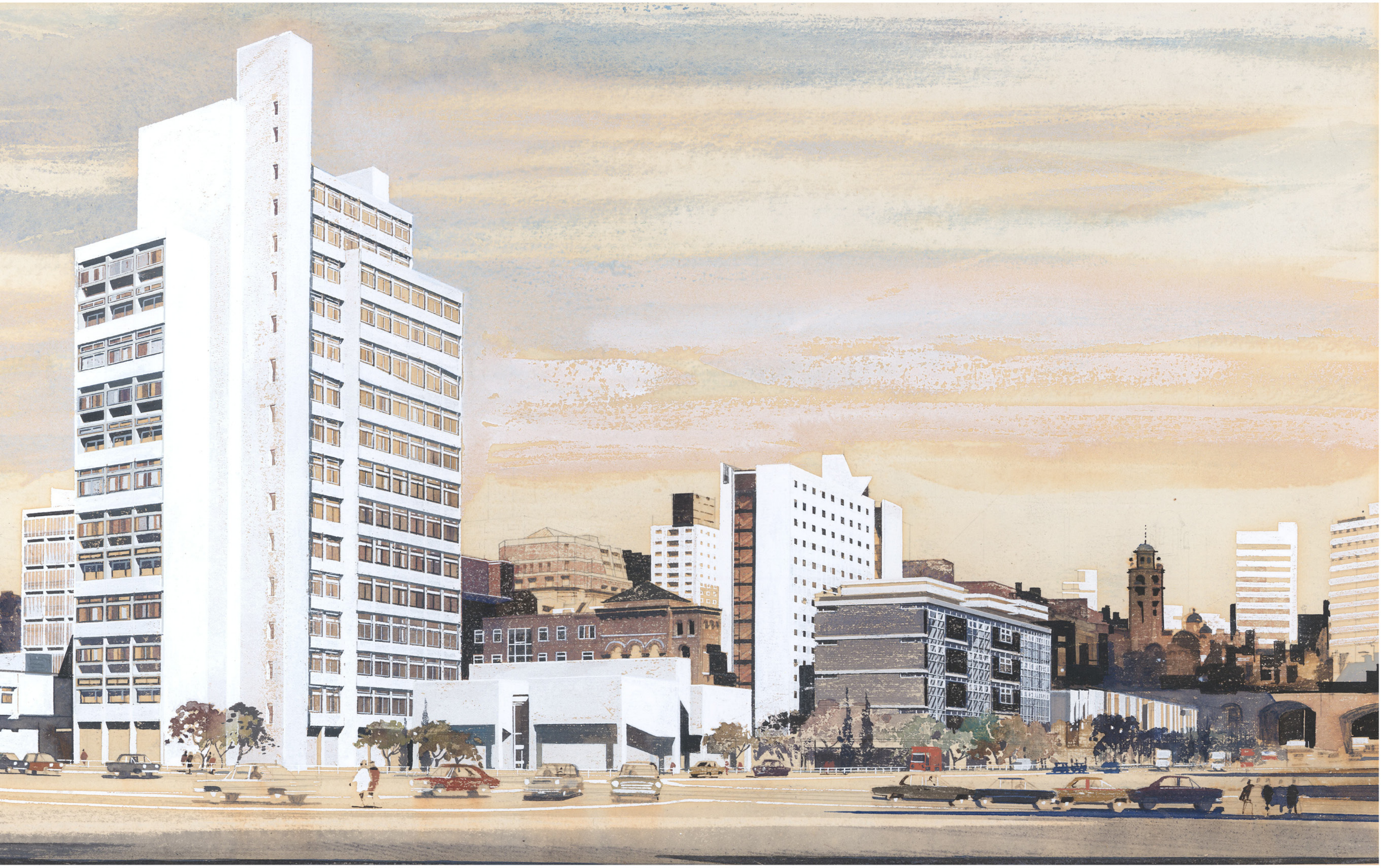

gate
Dawn Redwood
stores and lab
stores and potting shed
tool room
store and workshop
Gunnery Lane
The Range: houses 1 - 5
Tropical
Ferns
Cactuses
Cycads
Mediterr'n
veg
boiler room
trough
Alpines
lawn
herb garden
Eucalyptus
glasshouses
8
7
6
14 insectiv's plants
15
16
veg
garage
cryptogamic house
cold frame
solvent store
car parking
office
mess
Ginkgo
w.c.
w.c.
cold frame
pond
long border
Phormium
apples
classroom and offices
medicinal plants house 9
rockery
lawn
green path
lawn
horse chestnut
green path
veg
bamboo
green path
Whitworth Lane
weather station
lawn
Egyptian herbs
lawn
fernery
fruit cage
wild flower plots
garage
moss house
compost
wood
green path
paving
yew
green path
N
0
10
20
30
metres
Chancellors Hall Parking

UMIST PANORAMIC ARCHITECTURAL PAINTING

1966



Painted by skilled architectural perspectivist Peter Sainsbury for Cruickshank and Seward, the architects responsible during the 1960s for masterplanning the UMIST campus and for the design of several key buildings including the Renold Building, Barnes Wallis Building and Wright Robinson Halls, and the Mathematics and Social Sciences Building. The view represented is before the construction of the Mancunian Way.



CHANGING CAMPUS SKYLINE WITH THE SIXTIES SCIENCE BUILDINGS

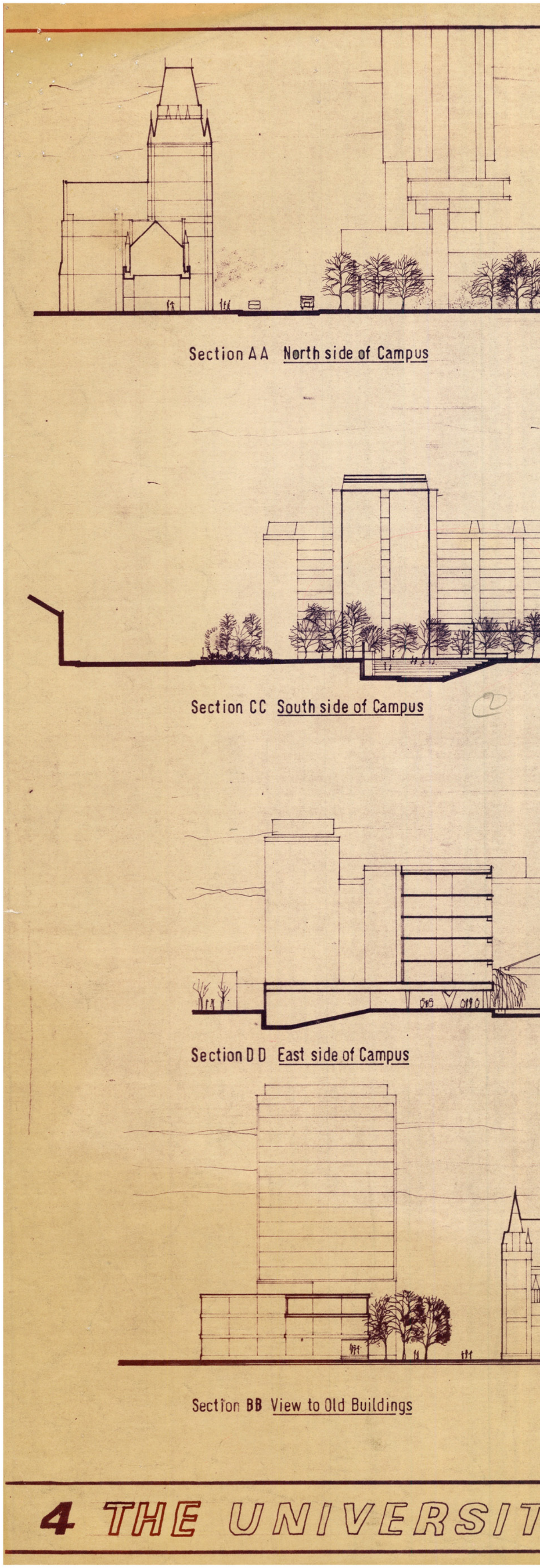
1967

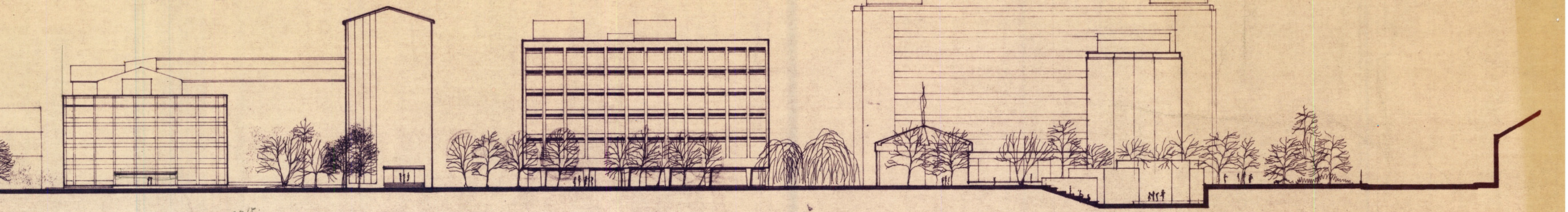
The top row of the drawing shows the profile from Oxford Road to Upper Brook Street looking north towards the city centre along Brunswick Street starting with the Waterhouse designed buildings of Owens College, the newly completed Mathematics Tower (designed by Scherrer and Hicks), the Williamson building (designed by Harry S. Fairhurst and Son), the Roscoe building (designed by Cruickshank and Seward) and just finished Schuster Laboratory for the Physics Department.

The second row of elevations along Brunswick Street looking south show the profile of the Chemistry Building, the smaller Electrical Engineering Building (designed by J.S. Beaumont, 1954). Next comes the bulk of the Simon Engineering Laboratories (designed by Fairhursts) with the profile of the Church of the Holy Name (designed by Joseph A. Hansom, 1871) behind. Indicated next is link bridge over Oxford Road, part of an unrealised extension to the Rectory.

The third row shows the elevations of the new Chemistry and Physics buildings (both designed Fairhursts) on Upper Brook Street, looking east. Trees and grass between the buildings anticipated the closure of Brunswick Street to traffic that did not, in reality, come to pass until 2018.

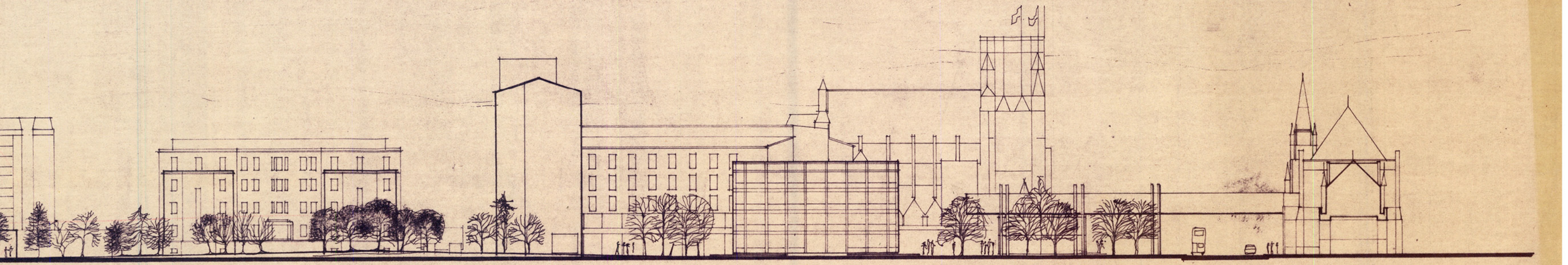
The last row shows the profiles of buildings along Oxford Road from the Refectory and Moberly Tower (J.S. Beaumont design, 1965). Whitworth Hall and Manchester Museum buildings and then the large podium and Mathematics Tower masking the end of the museum on the corner of Coupland Street.

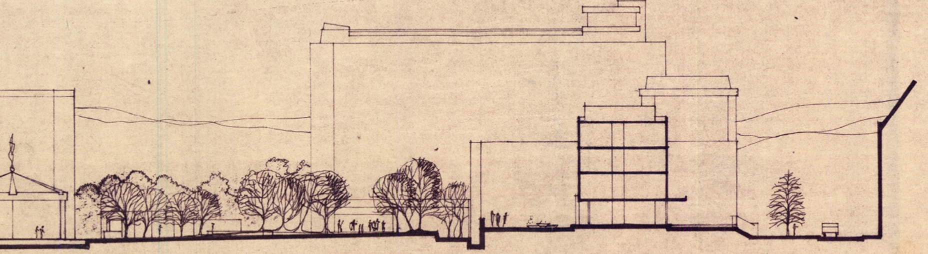

Section AA North side of Campus
Section CC South side of Campus
Section DD East side of Campus
Section BB View to Old Buildings
4 THE UNIVERSIT

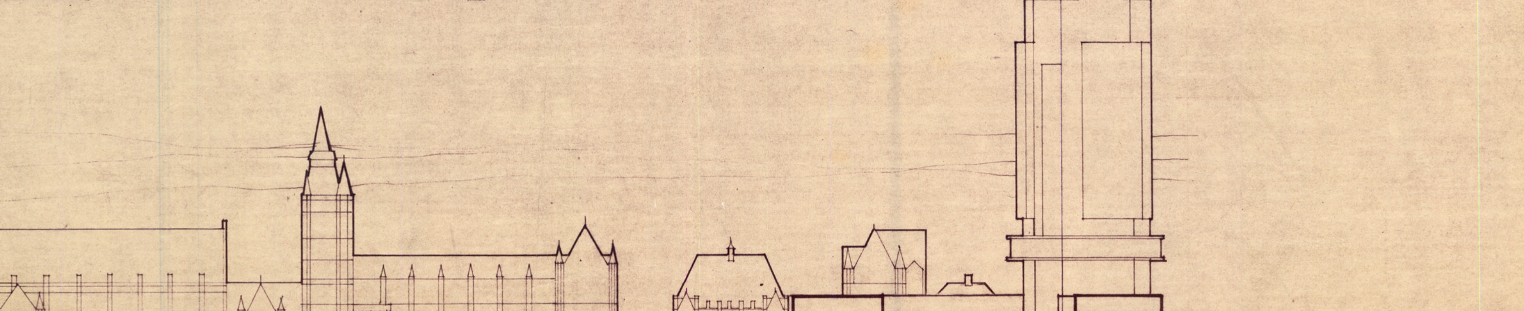


220 ft.

67m







TY SCIENCE CAMPUS

sections

HUGH WILSON & LEWIS WOMERSLEY
Architects and Town Planners
117·119 Portland Street
Manchester 1 Tel CENtral 0956·7·8

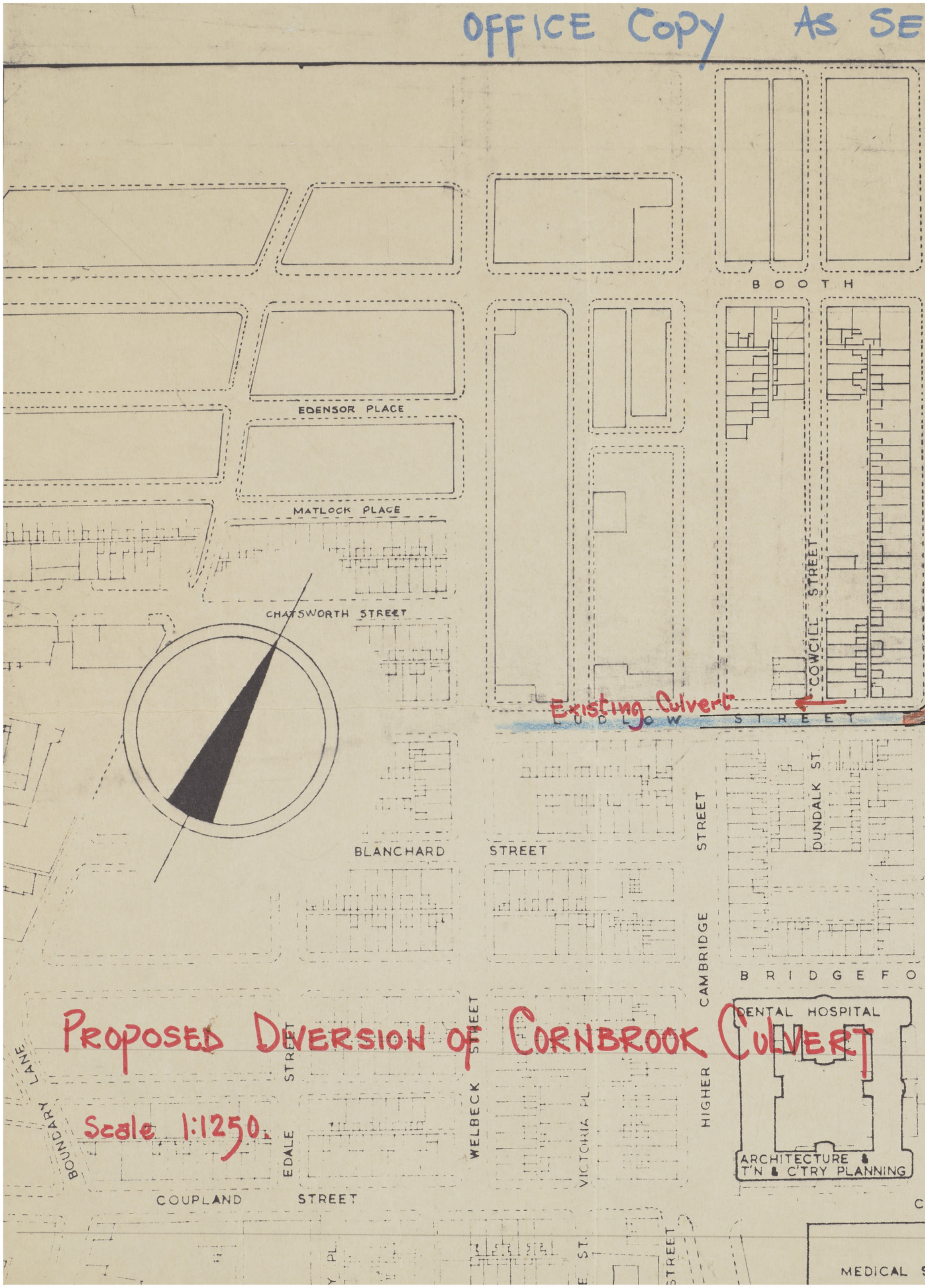
scale 1/500
drawn T. H.
date June '67

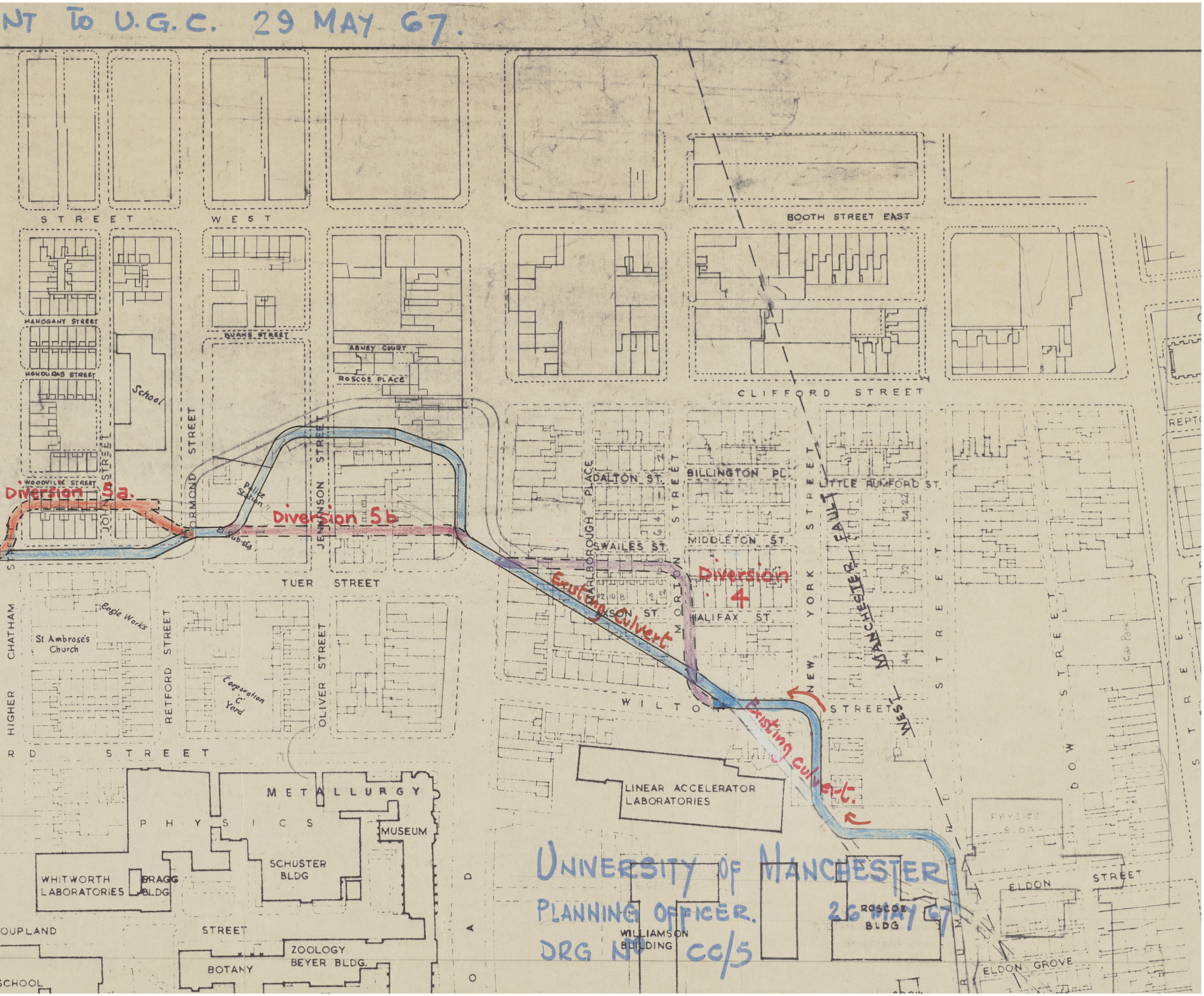
ROUTE OF RIVER CORNBROOK CULVERT

1967

The Cornbrook is one of the lost rivers of Manchester, almost completely invisible from its source in Openshaw to where it empties out into the Ship Canal at Pomona.

It flows across the middle of the campus in a rectangular concrete culvert a few feet underground. It has been rerouted several times to accommodate new University buildings, particularly in the 1960s.


OFFICE COPY
As SE
BOOTH
EDENSOR PLACE
MATLOCK PLACE
CHATSWORTH STREET
COWCILL STREET
Existing Culvert
LUDLOW STREET
DUNDALK ST
BLANCHARD STREET
STREET
CAMBRIDGE
BRIDGEFO
DENTAL HOSPITAL
Proposed Diversion of Cornbrook Culvert
Scale 1:1250.
BOUNDARY LANE
STREET
EDALE
WELBECK STREET
VICTORIA PL
HIGHER
ARCHITECTURE & T'N & C'TRY PLANNING
COUPLAND STREET
MEDICAL



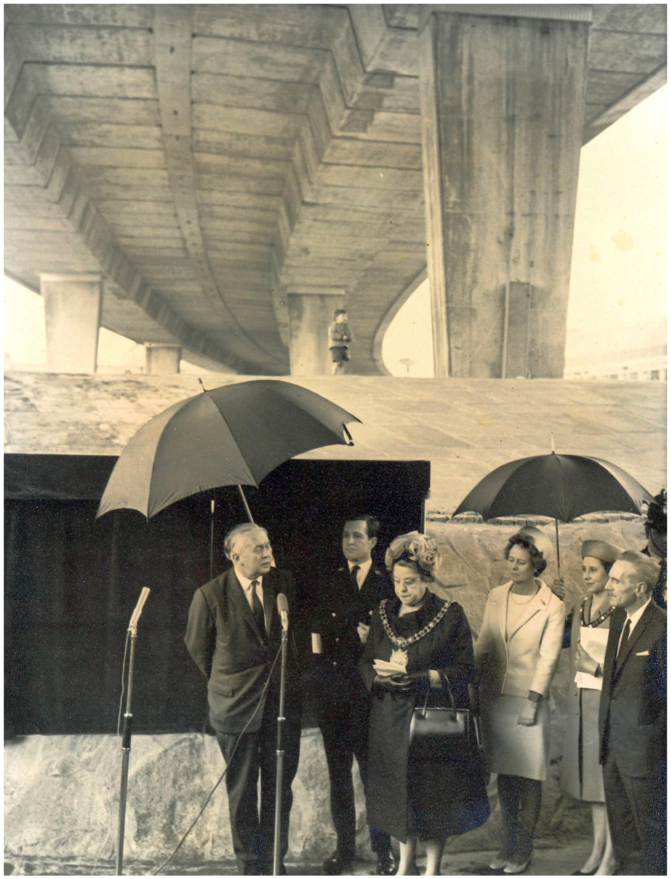
NT TO U.G.C. 29 MAY 67.

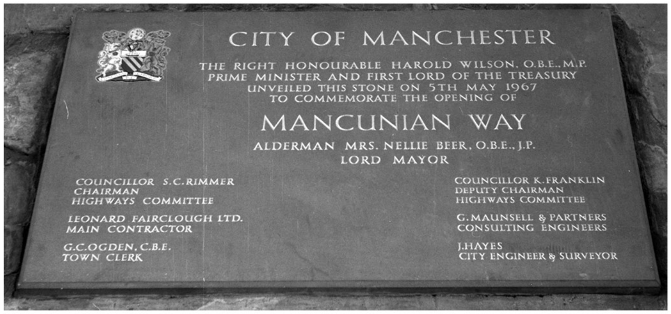
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
PLANNING OFFICER.
DRG No CC/5
26 MAY 67

STREET
WEST
BOOTH STREET EAST
MAHOGANY STREET
HONDURAS STREET
QUANS STREET
ABNEY COURT
ROSCOE PLACE
School
CLIFFORD STREET
WOODVILLE STREET
JOHN STREET
ORMOND STREET
JENKINSON STREET
Police Station
El. Substa
Diversion 5a.
Diversion 5b
MARLBOROUGH PLACE
DALTON ST.
BILLINGTON PL.
LITTLE RUMFORD ST.
SWAILES ST.
MIDDLETON ST.
MORTON STREET
Diversion 4
Existing culvert
DIXON ST.
HALIFAX ST.
NEW YORK STREET
MANCHESTER FAULT
WEST
STREET
TUER STREET
Eagle Works
St Ambrose's Church
CHATHAM
HIGHER
RETFORD STREET
OLIVER STREET
Corporation C. Yard
RD STREET
WILTON STREET
Existing culvert.
LINEAR ACCELERATOR LABORATORIES
METALLURGY
PHYSICS
MUSEUM
SCHUSTER BLDG
WHITWORTH LABORATORIES
BRAGG BLDG
COUPLAND STREET
ZOOLOGY BEYER BLDG.
BOTANY
SCHOOL
WILLIAMSON BUILDING
ROSCOE BLDG
PHYSICS BLDG
ELDON STREET
ELDON GROVE
DOW STREET
Car Park
REPTO
OXFORD ROAD
RUMFORD STREET

MANCUNIAN WAY

1967





CITY OF MANCHESTER

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HAROLD WILSON, O.B.E., M.P.
PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY
UNVEILED THIS STONE ON 5TH MAY 1967
TO COMMEMORATE THE OPENING OF

MANCUNIAN WAY

ALDERMAN MRS. NELLIE BEER, O.B.E., J.P.
LORD MAYOR

COUNCILLOR S.C.RIMMER
CHAIRMAN
HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE

LEONARD FAIRCLOUGH LTD.
MAIN CONTRACTOR

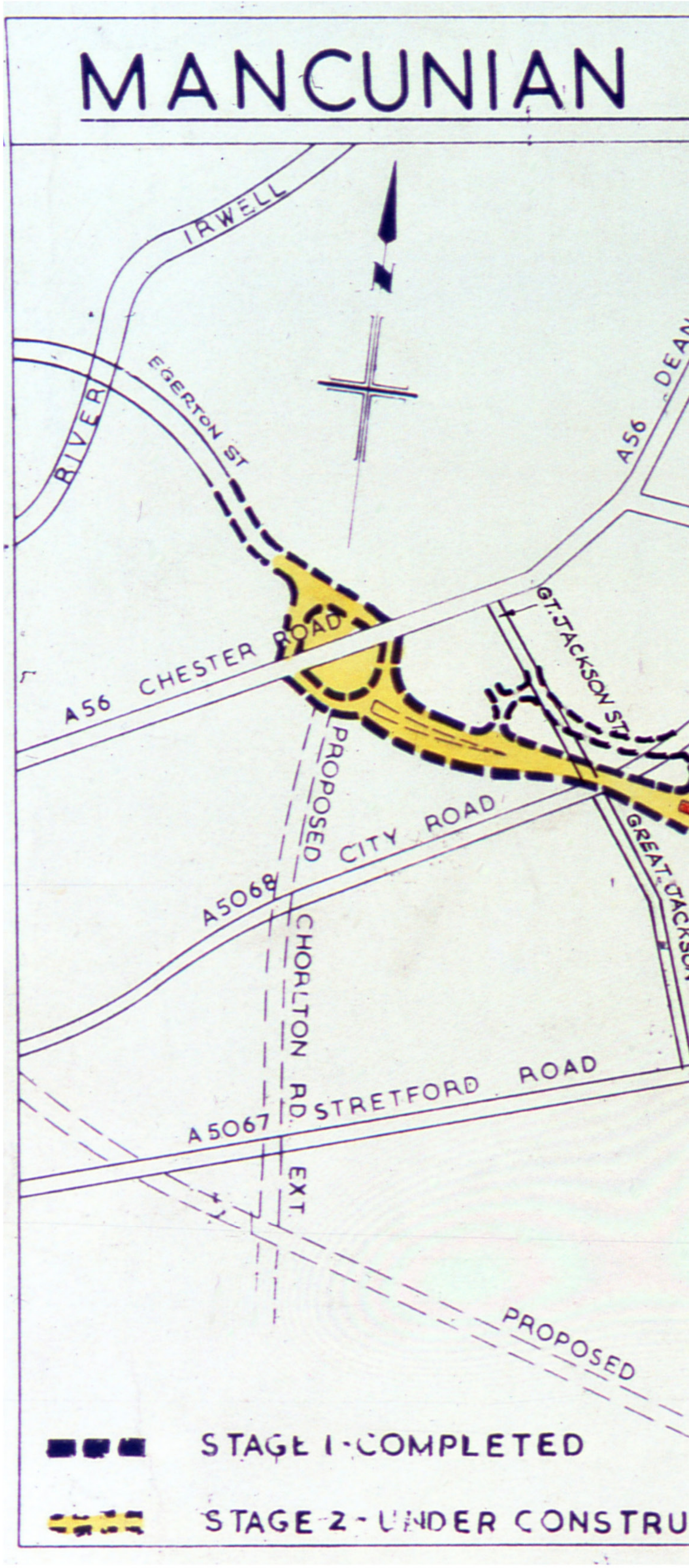
G.C.OGDEN, C.B.E.
TOWN CLERK

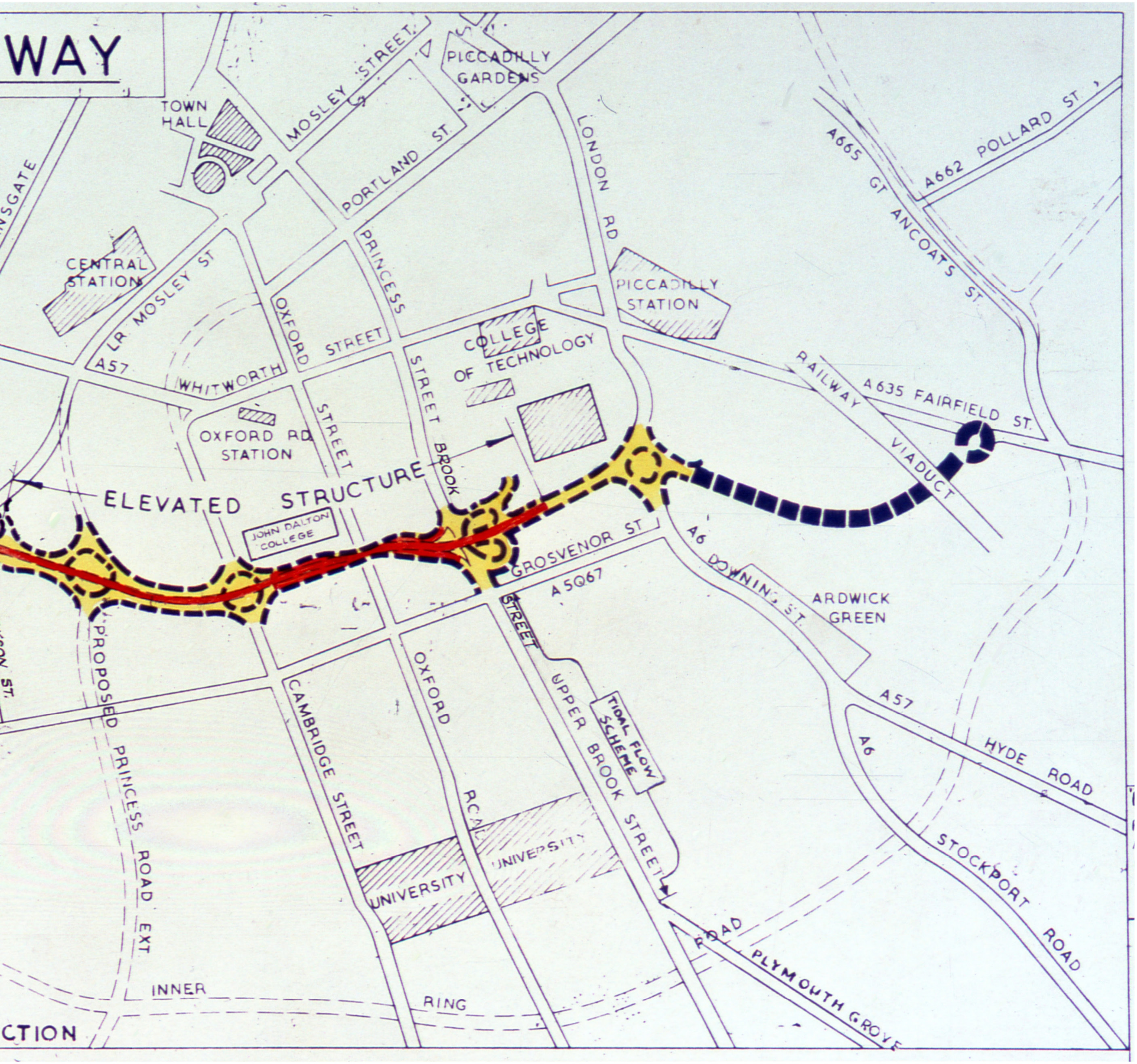
COUNCILLOR K.FRANKLIN
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE

G.MAUNSELL & PARTNERS
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

J.HAYES
CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

(Courtesy of the Town Hall Photographers' archive, Manchester Archives+)


MANCUNIAN
N
RIVER
IRWELL
EGERTON ST
A56
DEAN
CHESTER ROAD
A56
GT.JACKSON ST
PROPOSED
CITY ROAD
A5068
GREAT JACKSON
CHORLTON RD EXT
A5067
STRETFORD ROAD
PROPOSED
STAGE 1-COMPLETED
STAGE 2-UNDER CONSTRU


WAY
TOWN HALL
MOSLEY STREET
PICCADILLY GARDENS
PORTLAND ST.
LONDON RD
A665 GT ANCOATS ST.
A662 POLLARD ST.
NSGATE
CENTRAL STATION
LR MOSLEY ST
OXFORD STREET
PRINCESS STREET
PICCADILLY STATION
COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
A57
WHITWORTH STREET
RAILWAY VIADUCT
A635 FAIRFIELD ST.
OXFORD RD STATION
STREET
BROOK
ELEVATED STRUCTURE
JOHN DALTON COLLEGE
GROSVENOR ST
A5067
A6 DOWNING ST.
ARDWICK GREEN
STREET
SON ST.
PROPOSED PRINCESS ROAD EXT
CAMBRIDGE STREET
OXFORD ROAD
UPPER BROOK STREET
TIDAL FLOW SCHEME
A57
HYDE ROAD
A6
STOCKPORT ROAD
UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY
INNER RING ROAD
PLYMOUTH GROVE
CTION

"STREETS IN THE SKY" – THE MANCHESTER EDUCATION PRECINCT

1967

A key aspect of the later 1960s masterplanning of the University development by consultants Hugh Wilson and Lewis Womersley (seen above) was: 'To adopt the principle of maximum separation of pedestrian from vehicular traffic throughout the site and to achieve this by raising pedestrian movement to a level above the traffic in those areas where new buildings are to be erected in the region of traffic roads.' (MEP 1964, p.31-32).

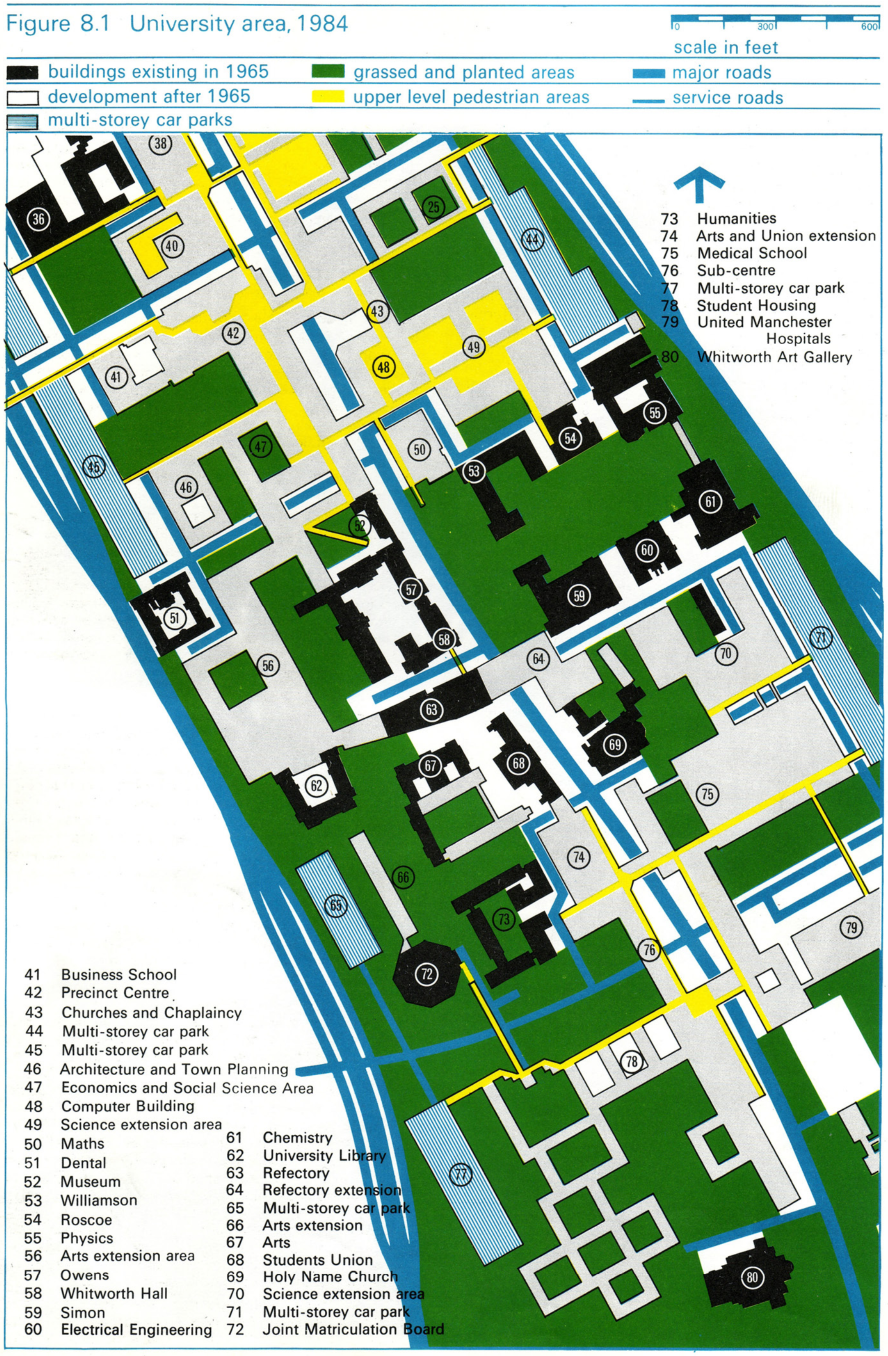


Figure 8.1 University area, 1984
0 300 600
scale in feet
buildings existing in 1965
development after 1965
multi-storey car parks
grassed and planted areas
upper level pedestrian areas
major roads
service roads
73 Humanities
74 Arts and Union extension
75 Medical School
76 Sub-centre
77 Multi-storey car park
78 Student Housing
79 United Manchester Hospitals
80 Whitworth Art Gallery
41 Business School
42 Precinct Centre
43 Churches and Chaplaincy
44 Multi-storey car park
45 Multi-storey car park
46 Architecture and Town Planning
47 Economics and Social Science Area
48 Computer Building
49 Science extension area
50 Maths
51 Dental
52 Museum
53 Williamson
54 Roscoe
55 Physics
56 Arts extension area
57 Owens
58 Whitworth Hall
59 Simon
60 Electrical Engineering
61 Chemistry
62 University Library
63 Refectory
64 Refectory extension
65 Multi-storey car park
66 Arts extension
67 Arts
68 Students Union
69 Holy Name Church
70 Science extension area
71 Multi-storey car park
72 Joint Matriculation Board
36
38
40
25

Proposed upper-level walkway shown in yellow for future campus, circa 1984.

Figure 6.8 Plan at circa 1984

0 400 800 1,200 1,600
scale in feet

■ buttons existing in 1965

▨ development after 1965

▭ multi-storey car parks

🟩 grassed and planted areas

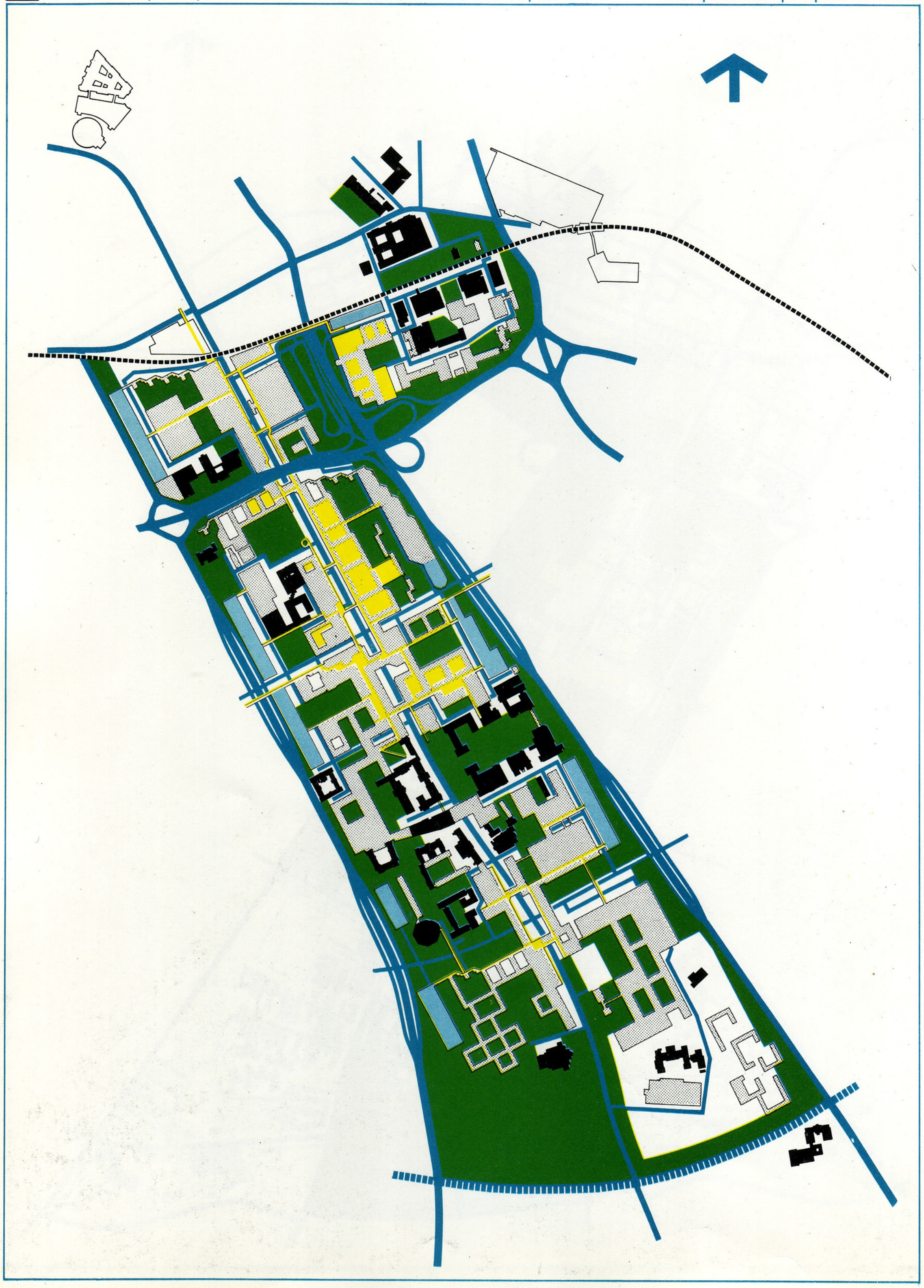
🟨 upper level pedestrian areas

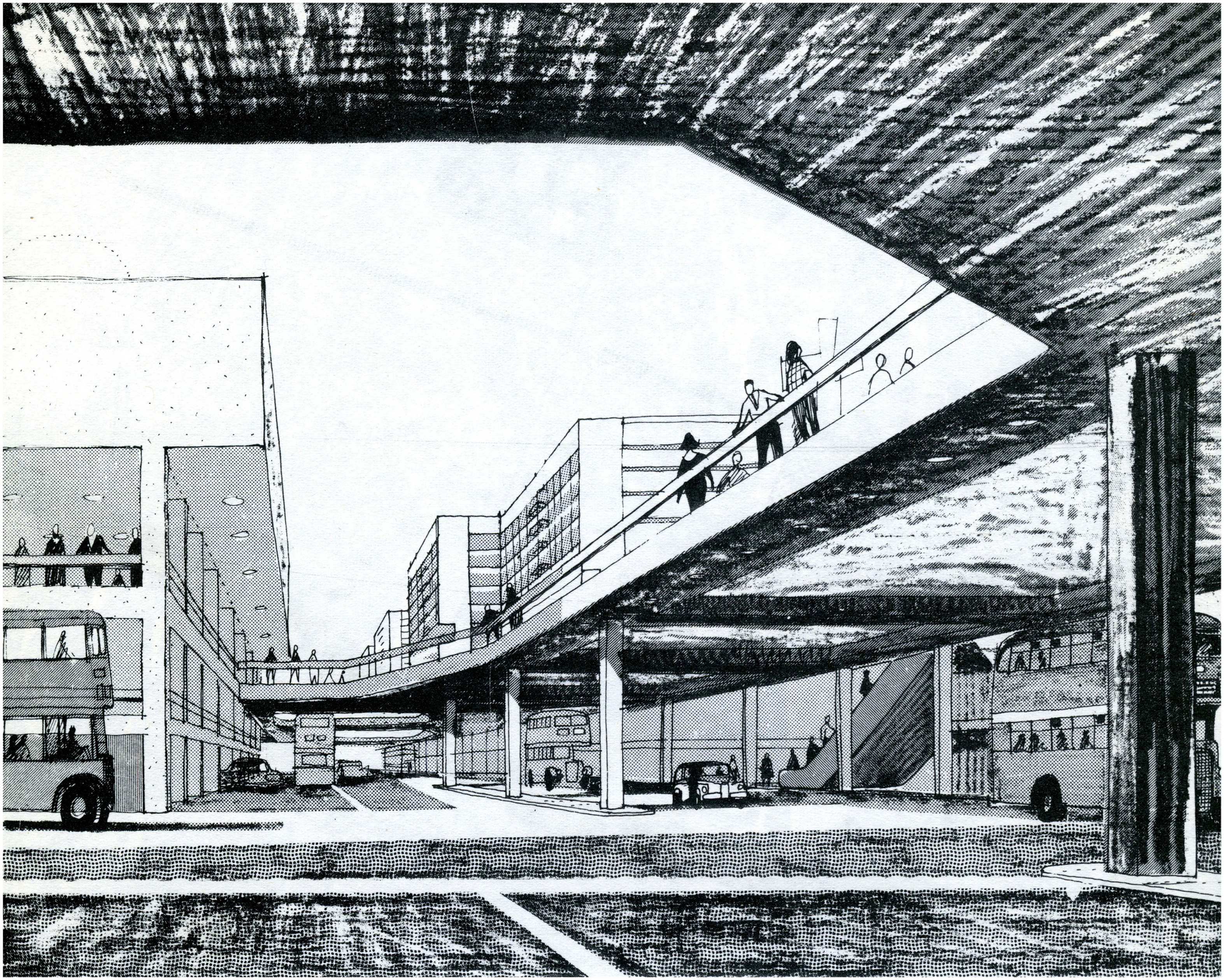
▪▪▪▪ Altrincham railway line

▬ major roads

— service roads

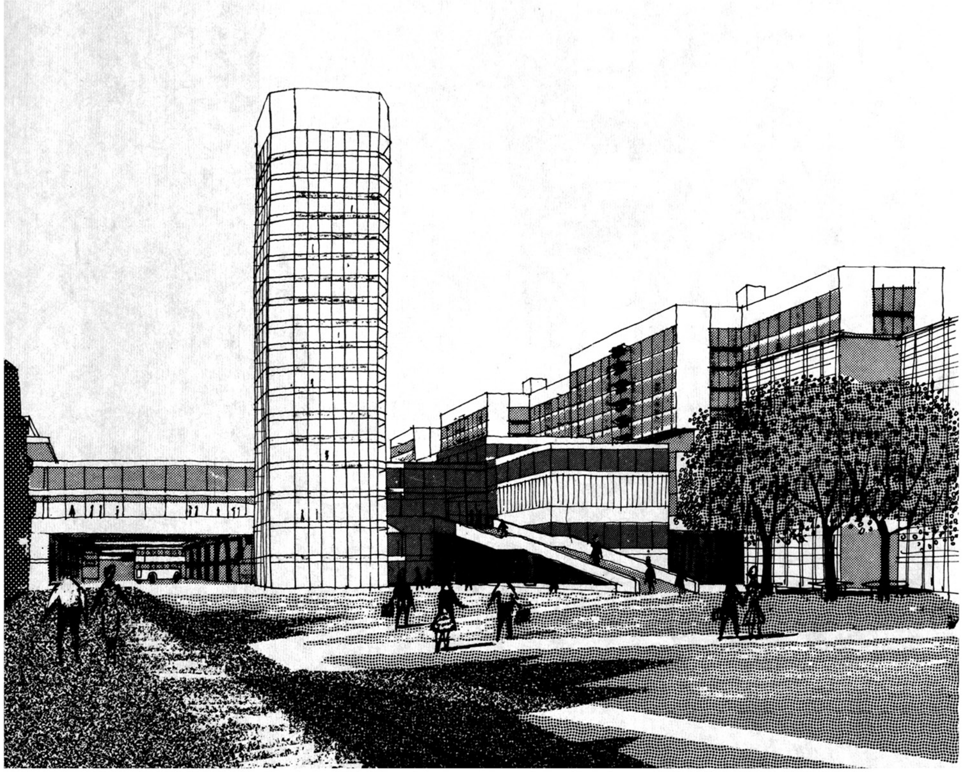
▮▮▮▮ possible peripheral route



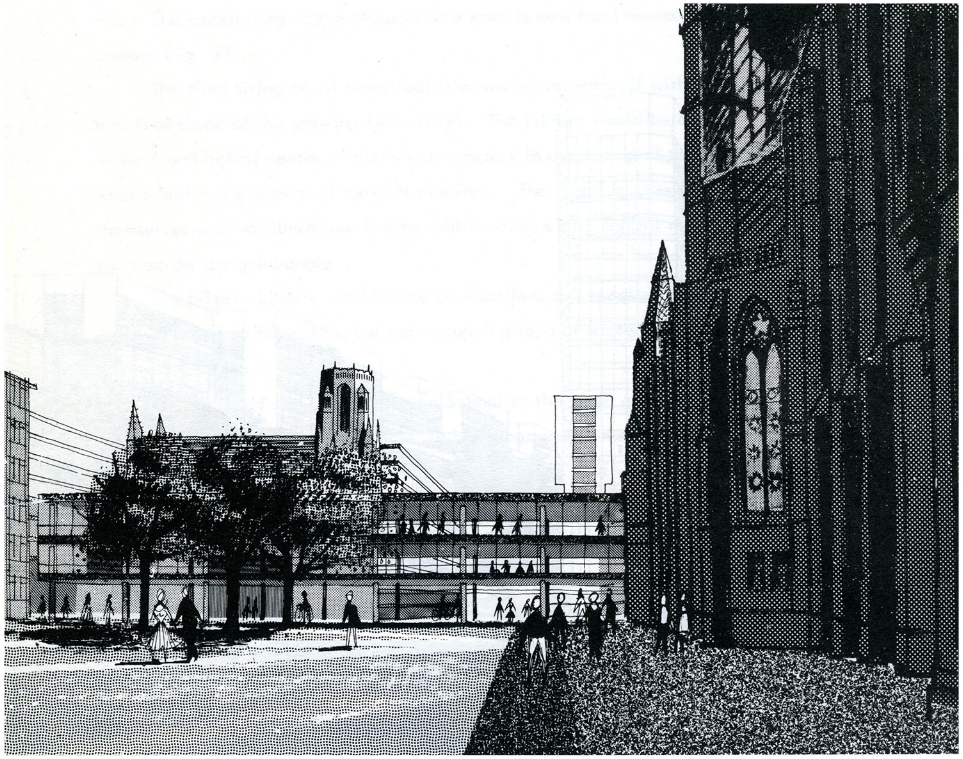


Pedestrian walkways linking College of Music with student housing.

Artist's impression of the future campus with upper-level pedestrian walkways and buildings spanning streets. It was initially suggested that Oxford Road be diverted so the area in front of the old Owens College buildings could become parkland. Sketches drawn by Peter Wright and presented in the *Manchester Education Precinct: interim report of the planning consultants* (1964) by Hugh Wilson and Lewis Womersley, Chartered Architects and Town Planners.



Mathematics Tower and the lawn in front of Owens.



Extension of the Refectory across Oxford Road.

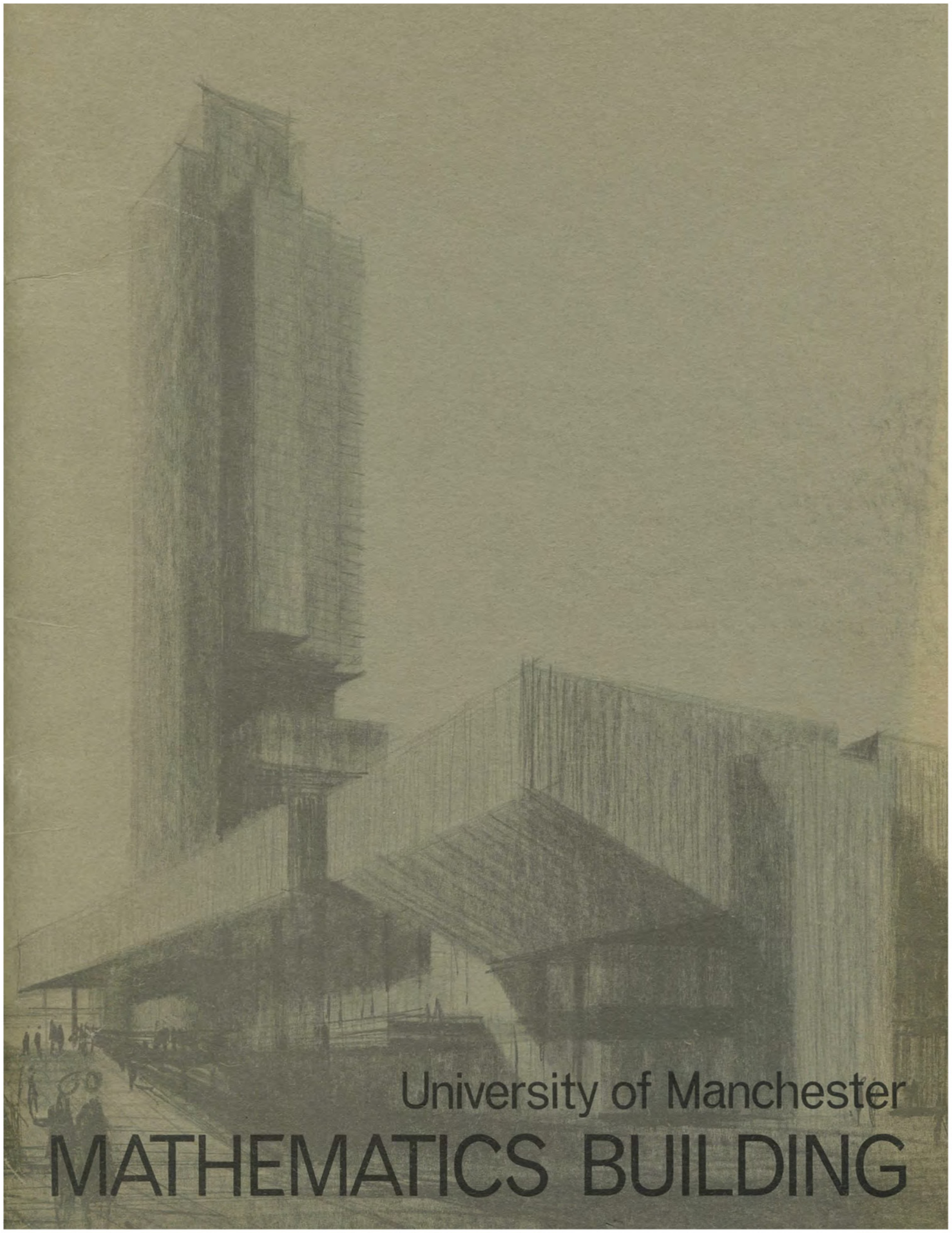
MATHEMATICS BUILDING

1968

Designed by the architects Scherrer and Hicks, and constructed between 1966 and 1968, the nineteen storey tower of the Mathematics Building provided a visible marker of the University's presence in the city whilst signposting future campus development intentions.

In keeping with Hugh Wilson and Lewis Womersley's desire to separate pedestrians and vehicles in their 1960s vision for the Manchester Education Precinct, an allowance was made for an upper level connection with the as-yet unbuilt Computer Building.

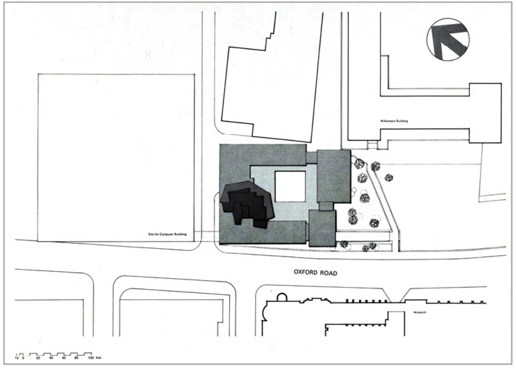
Overseeing the design, under partner-in-charge Emil Scherrer, was Edmund Percey. The proposals responded to a brief which emphasised the need to mitigate of traffic noise and provide quiet working spaces. Accordingly, teaching and study facilities within the mosaic-clad podium were positioned away from Oxford Road, whilst a windowless large lecture theatre on the south west side acted as an acoustic buffer. Two further lecture theatres included on the west side were accessed from a second floor foyer adjacent to a double-height entrance hall. Beneath these theatres was the library,



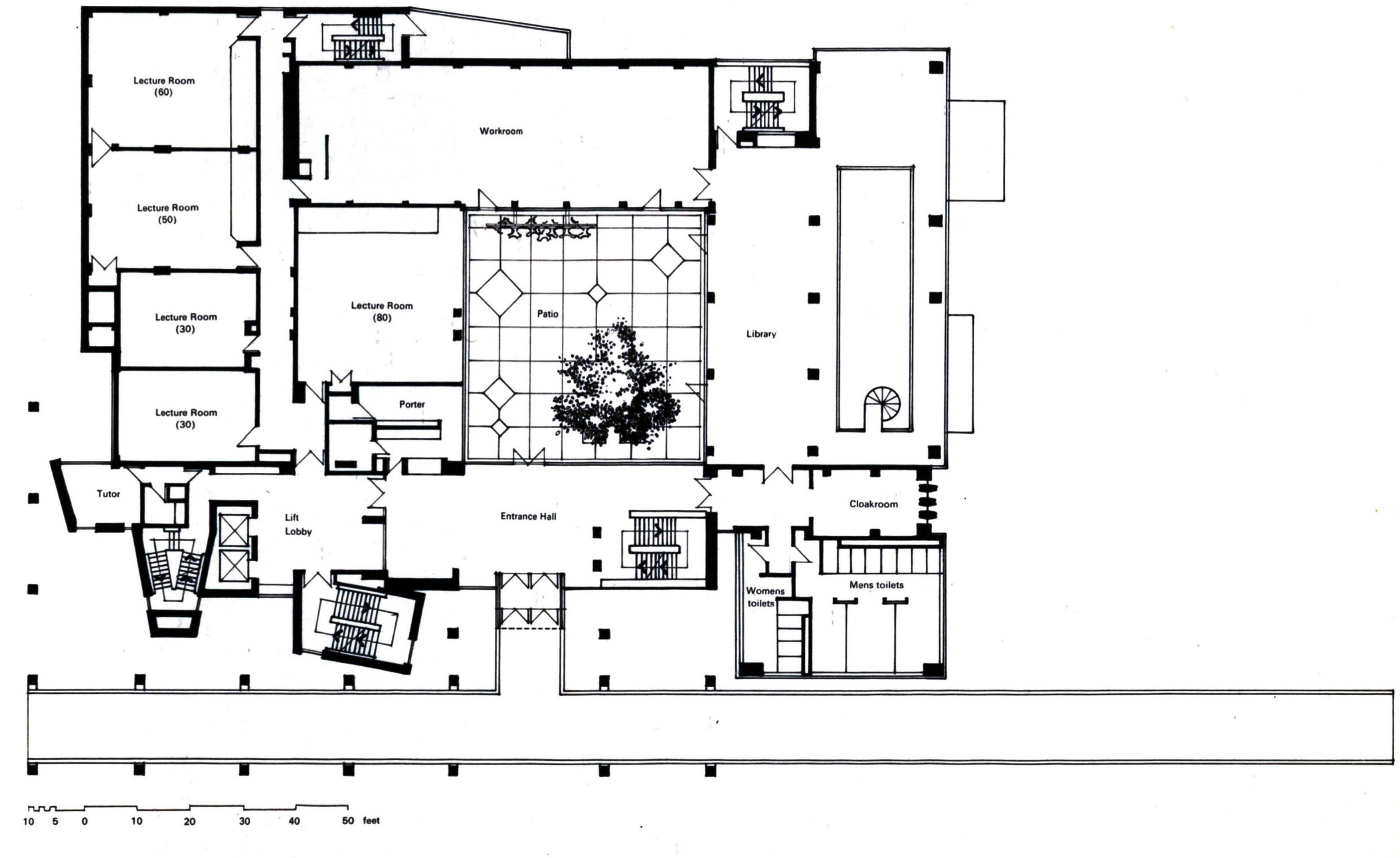
Front cover of booklet, published 1969, showing an artist's impression of the proposed building. (Courtesy of Richard Brook.)

located here to maximise views of the gardens established between the Williamson Building and Oxford Road. Other rooms within the podium were provided with windows which overlooked an internal patio where a pre-cast concrete wall-mounted sculpture, designed by Michael Yeomans and manufactured by Truscrete of Oldham, was installed.

Generally, internal accommodation was arranged hierarchically. Undergraduate and principal teaching rooms occupied the lower floors with administrative offices, post-graduate student rooms and academic staff offices housed on upper levels. A conference room on the sixth floor acted as a place for all users of the building, except undergraduates, to meet.


Williamson Building
Site for Computer Building
OXFORD ROAD
Museum
10 0 20 40 60 80 100 feet

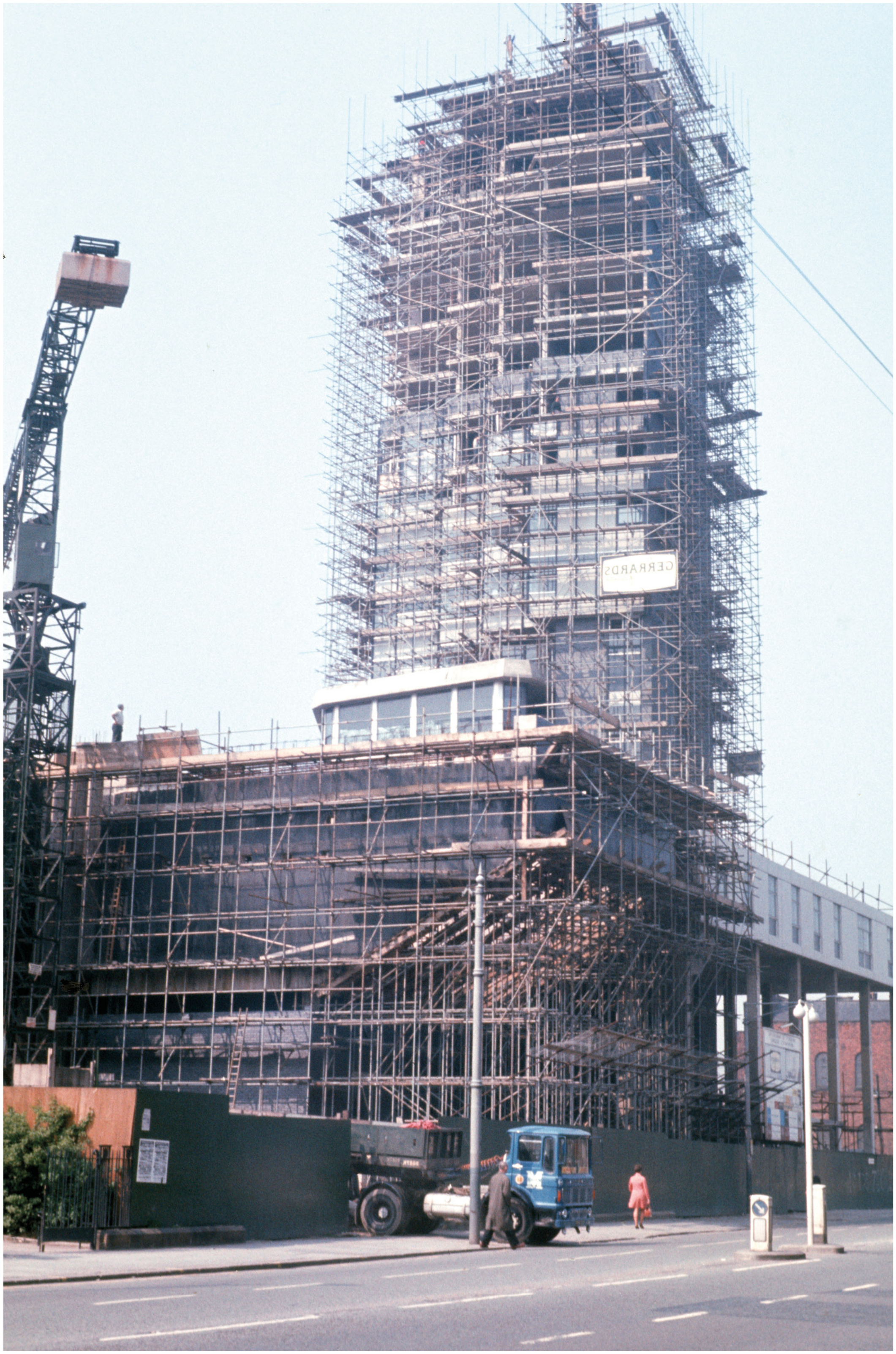
Location plan of the proposed Mathematics Building.


Lecture Room (60)
Lecture Room (50)
Lecture Room (30)
Lecture Room (30)
Workroom
Lecture Room (80)
Patio
Library
Porter
Tutor
Lift Lobby
Entrance Hall
Cloakroom
Womens toilets
Mens toilets
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

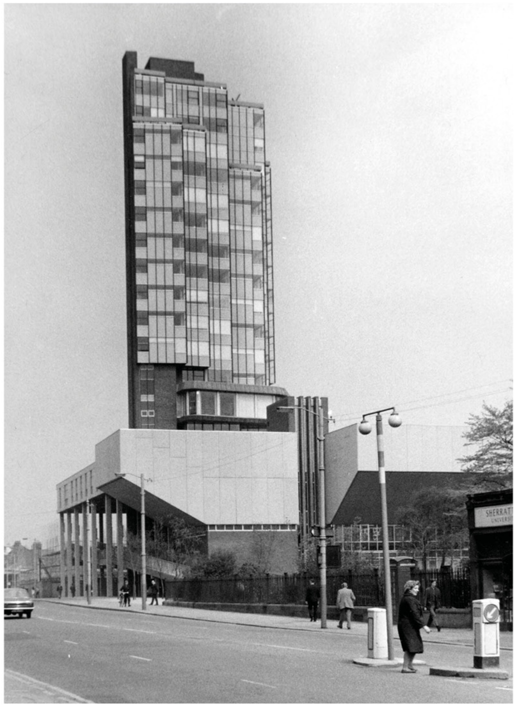
First floor plan of the proposed Mathematics Building with ramped access and stair cores facing Oxford Road.

The form and material treatment of the tower block was a direct response to the requirements of the brief also. Stair cores were positioned on the south elevation overlooking Oxford Road and again, faced with dark brick and minimal glazing, acted as acoustic barriers. The other sides of the tower, however, were more substantially glazed. Once complete, its architecture stood in sharp contrast to the mostly Gothic-styled Owens College-era buildings lining the other side of Oxford Road.

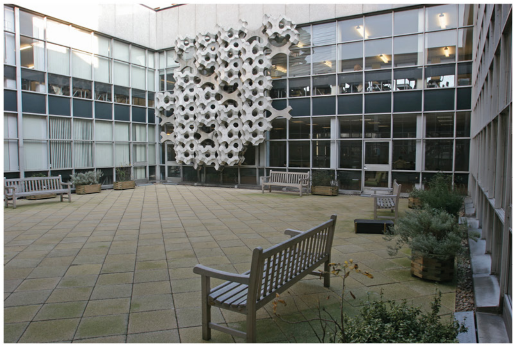
In 2004, following the merger of the Victoria University of Manchester with UMIST, a School of Mathematics combining two previously independent Mathematics departments was formed, and the Mathematics Building was deemed unfit for purpose. Plans were subsequently made to relocate the School and, in 2007, it moved permanently to the newly-built Alan Turing Building. Meanwhile, in 2005, the Mathematics Building was demolished and replaced by the John MacAslan and Partners designed University Place.



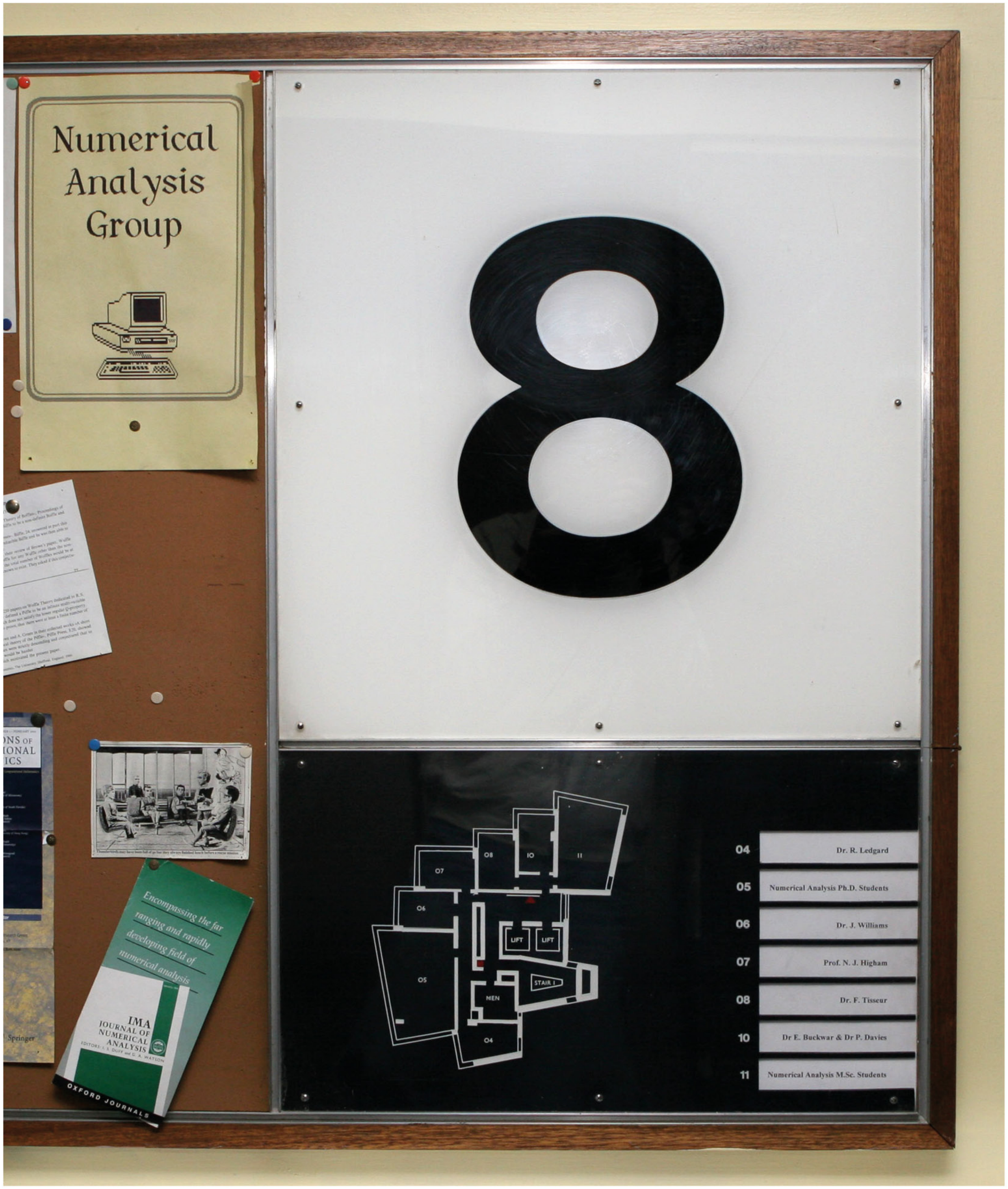
Mathematics Building under construction, 1968.



The completed Mathematics Building as viewed facing north along Oxford Road, 1970. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



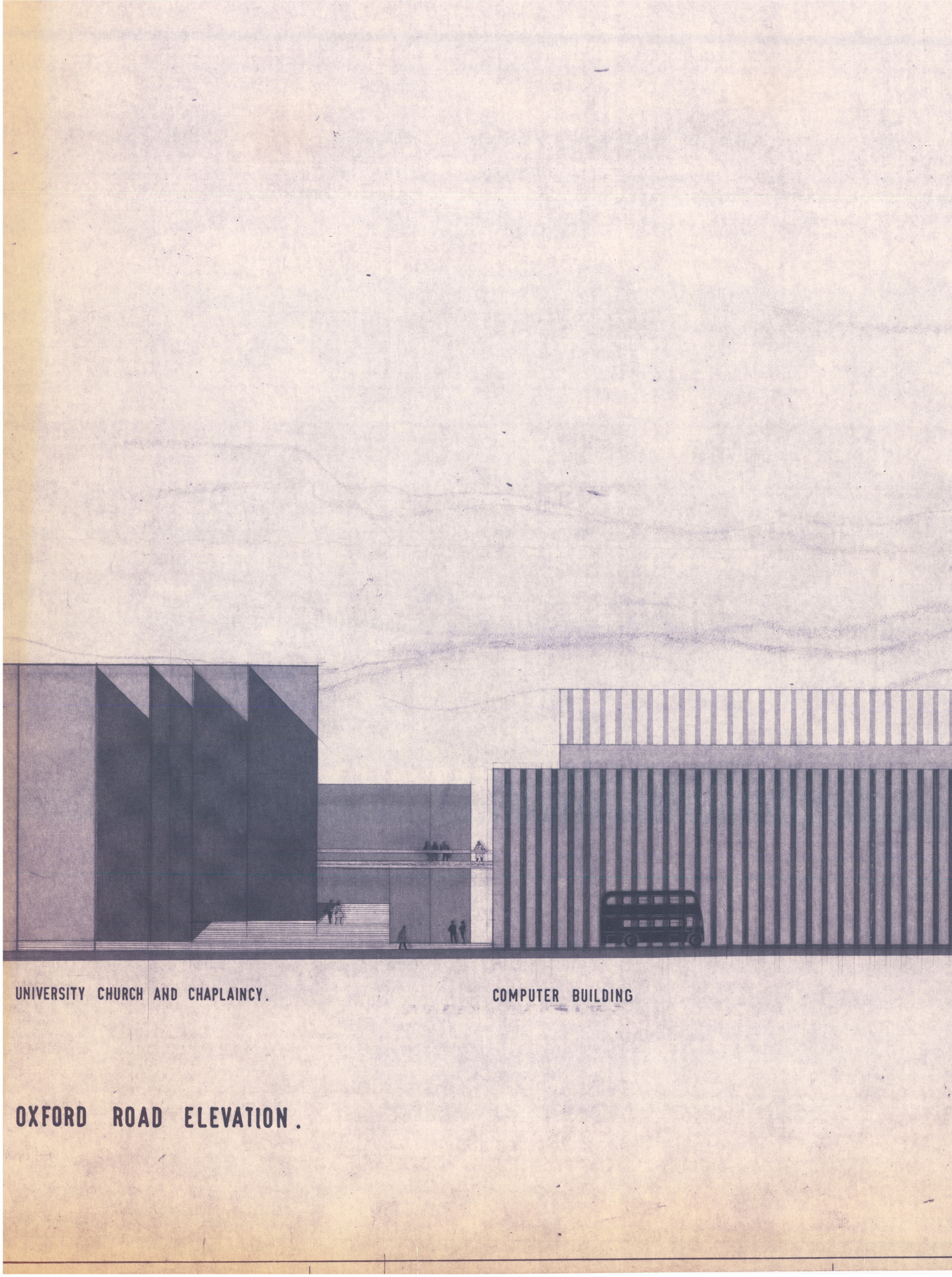
Michael Yeoman's pre-cast concrete wall-mounted sculpture. Yeoman also designed the chandeliers installed in the Barnes Wallis Building. (Courtesy of Nick Higham.)

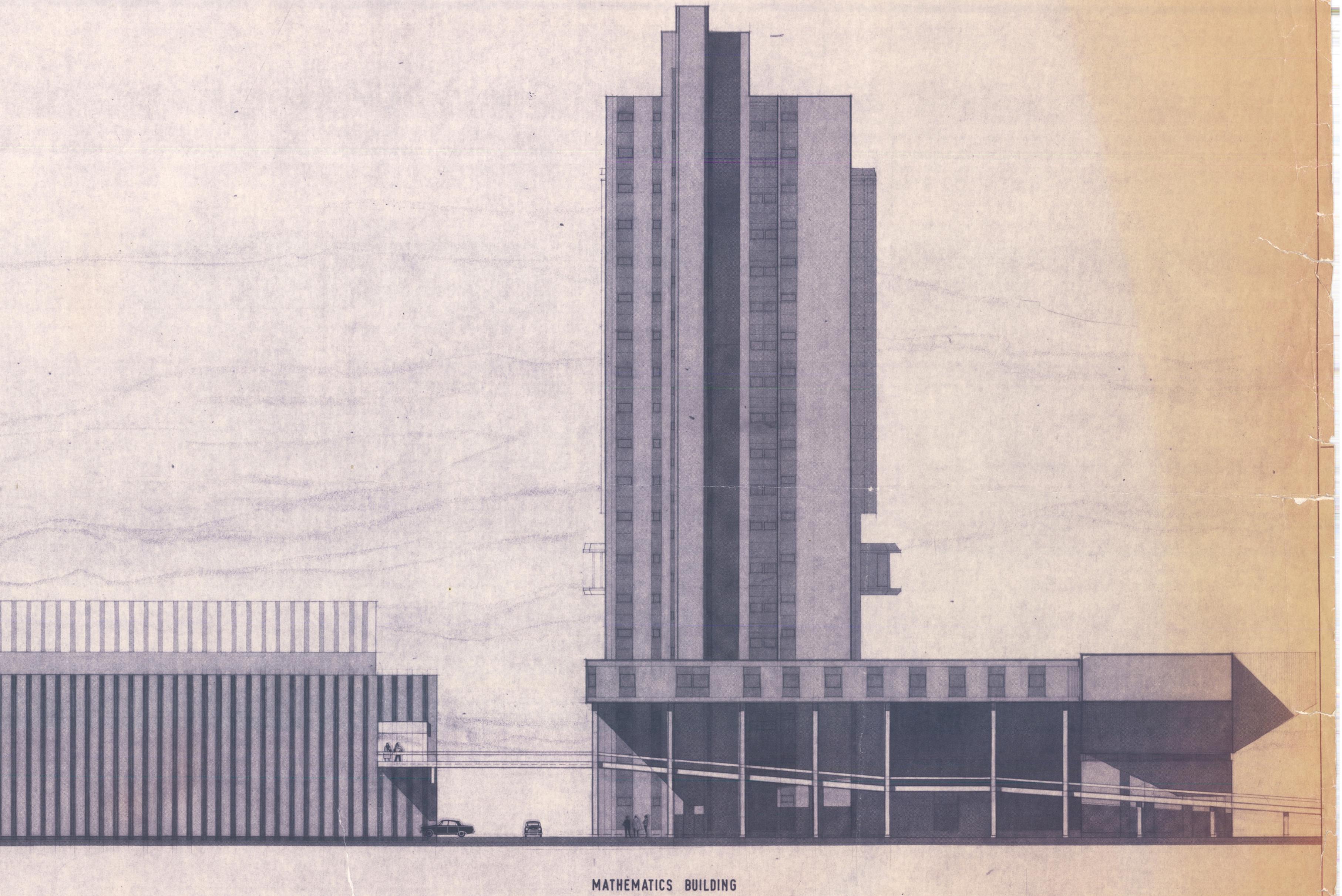

Numerical Analysis Group
8
04 Dr. R. Ledgard
05 Numerical Analysis Ph.D. Students
06 Dr. J. Williams
07 Prof. N. J. Higham
08 Dr. F. Tisseur
10 Dr E. Buckwar & Dr P. Davies
11 Numerical Analysis M.Sc. Students
LIFT
LIFT
MEN
STAIR 1
Encompassing the far ranging and rapidly developing field of numerical analysis
IMA JOURNAL OF NUMERICAL ANALYSIS
OXFORD JOURNALS

Lobby signage including staff office designations. (Courtesy of Nick Higham.)

EAST SIDE OF OXFORD ROAD – LONG ELEVATION

1968


UNIVERSITY CHURCH AND CHAPLAINCY.
COMPUTER BUILDING
OXFORD ROAD ELEVATION.


MATHEMATICS BUILDING

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
COMPUTER BUILDING

RA/AD. 1/136

15 JAN 1968

ELEVATION TO OXFORD ROAD.

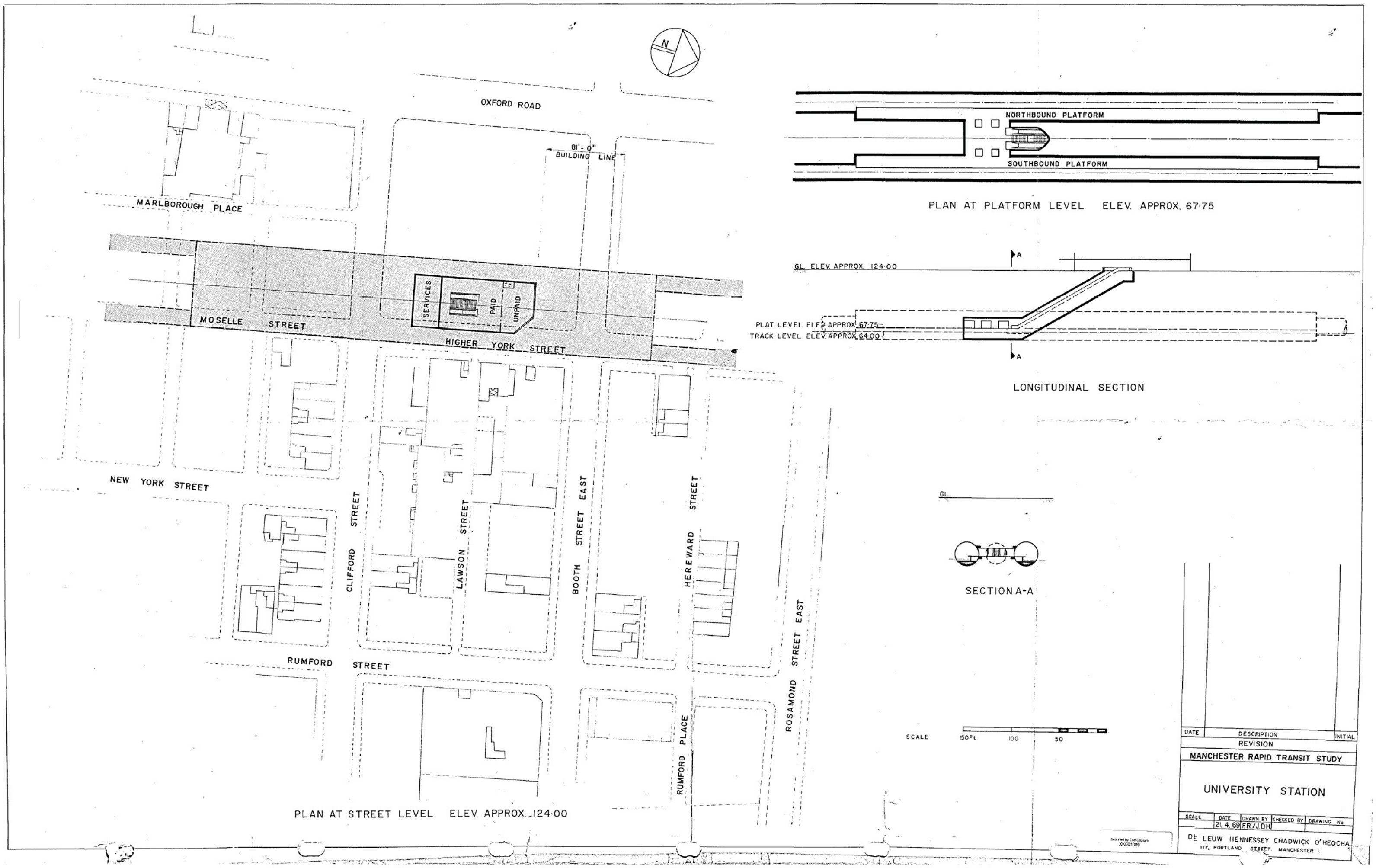
M. 6169. L. 136

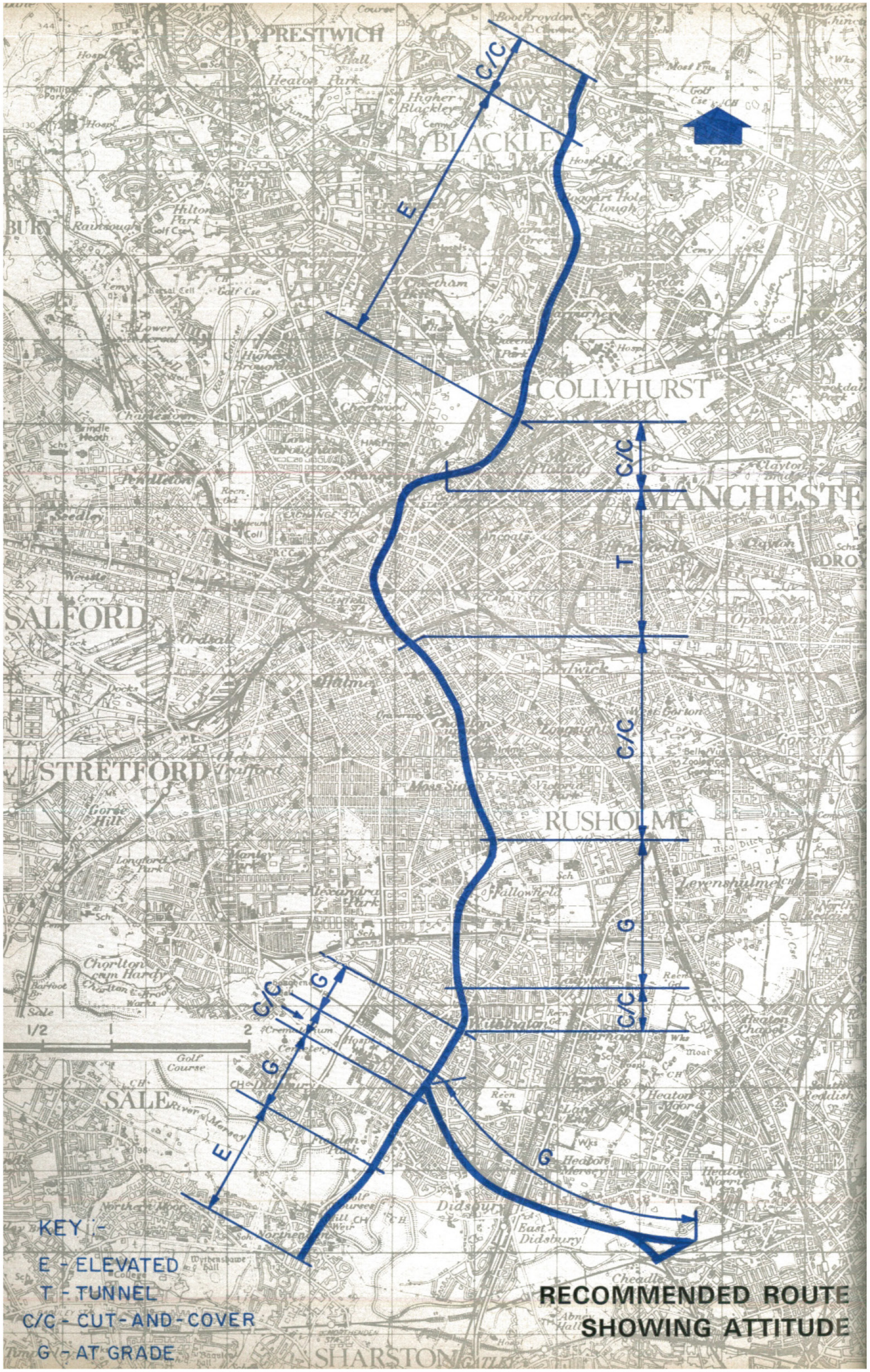
Date JAN 1968. Scale 1/16" to 1'0" Drawn M. TONGE.

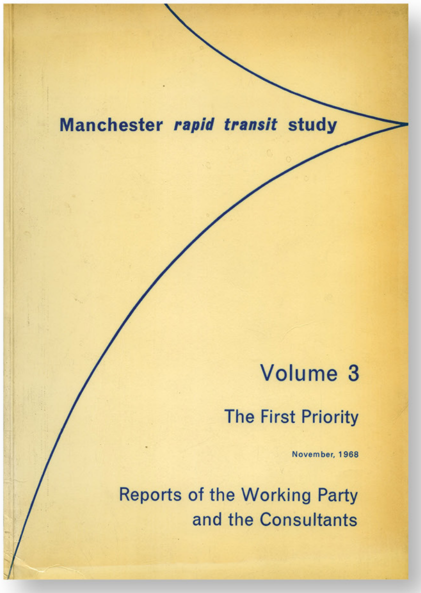
Building Design Partnership

THE UNIVERSITY'S UNDERGROUND STATION (UNBUILT!) – PART OF THE MANCHESTER RAPID TRANSIT STUDY

1968


OXFORD ROAD
81'-0" BUILDING LINE
MARLBOROUGH PLACE
MOSELLE STREET
SERVICES
PAID
UNPAID
HIGHER YORK STREET
NEW YORK STREET
CLIFFORD STREET
LAWSON STREET
BOOTH STREET EAST
HEREWARD STREET
ROSAMOND STREET EAST
RUMFORD STREET
RUMFORD PLACE
PLAN AT STREET LEVEL ELEV. APPROX. 124·00
NORTHBOUND PLATFORM
SOUTHBOUND PLATFORM
PLAN AT PLATFORM LEVEL ELEV. APPROX. 67·75
GL. ELEV. APPROX. 124·00
PLAT LEVEL ELEV. APPROX. 67·75
TRACK LEVEL ELEV. APPROX. 64·00
A
A
LONGITUDINAL SECTION
GL.
SECTION A-A
SCALE 150Ft. 100 50
DATE
DESCRIPTION
INITIAL
REVISION
MANCHESTER RAPID TRANSIT STUDY
UNIVERSITY STATION
SCALE
DATE 21. 4. 69
DRAWN BY F.R./J.D.H.
CHECKED BY
DRAWING No.
DE LEUW HENNESSEY CHADWICK O'HEOCHA
117, PORTLAND STREET. MANCHESTER 1.


PRESTWICH
BLACKLEY
COLLYHURST
MANCHESTER
SALFORD
STRETFORD
RUSHOLME
SALE
SHARSTON
C/C
E
T
G
KEY -
E - ELEVATED
T - TUNNEL
C/C - CUT-AND-COVER
G - AT GRADE
RECOMMENDED ROUTE
SHOWING ATTITUDE



Manchester *rapid transit* study

Volume 3

The First Priority

November, 1968

Reports of the Working Party
and the Consultants

A transport scoping study in the late 1960s proposed a new railway route from the airport in the south through the city centre to Blackley in the north. The line would have run right past the University, parallel to Oxford Road. It would have been in a shallow tunnel at this point with provision for an underground station serving the University.

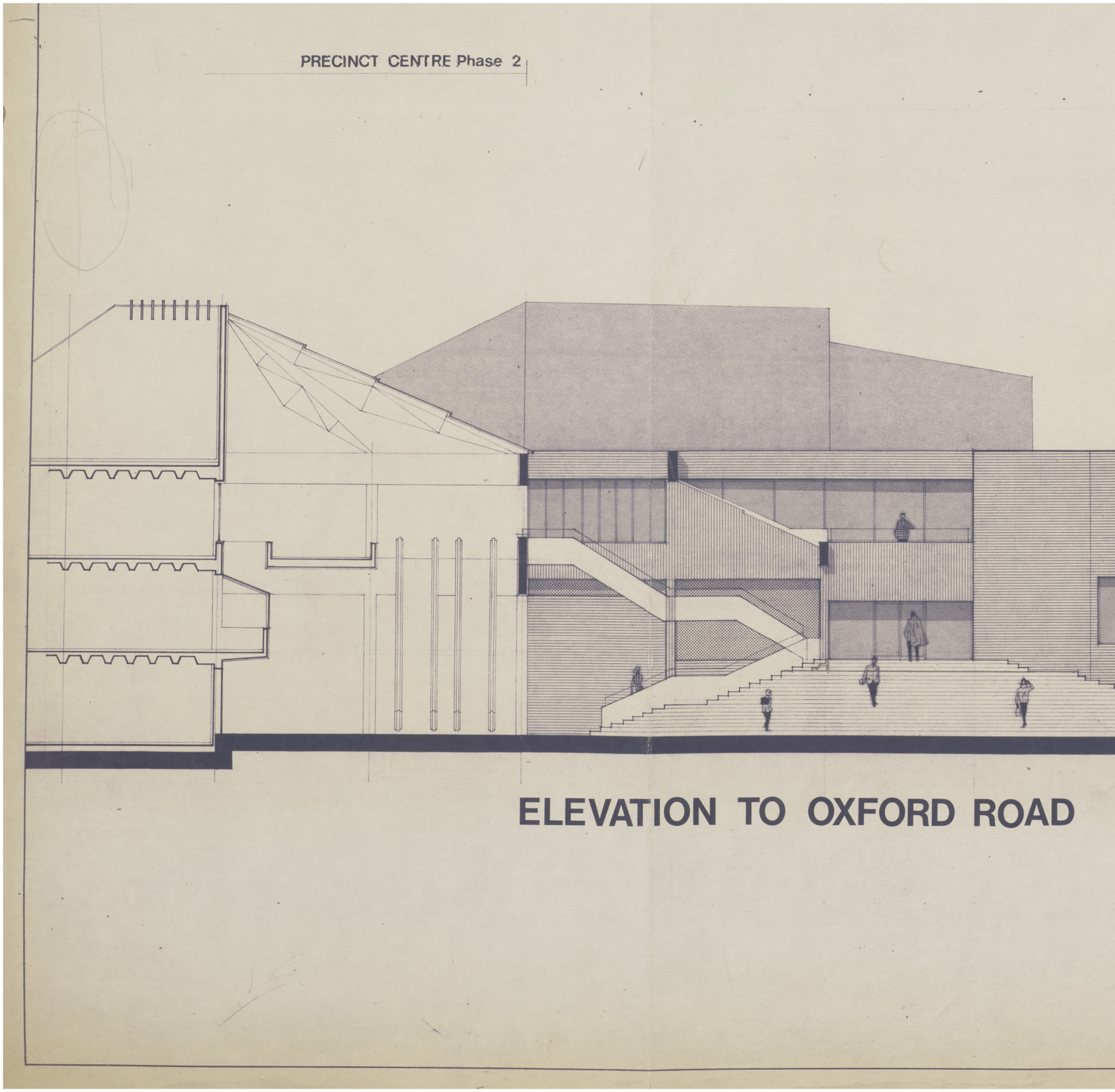
The railway line was never constructed. The location for the University's proposed station is now occupied by Crawford House and St Peter's House and Chaplaincy.

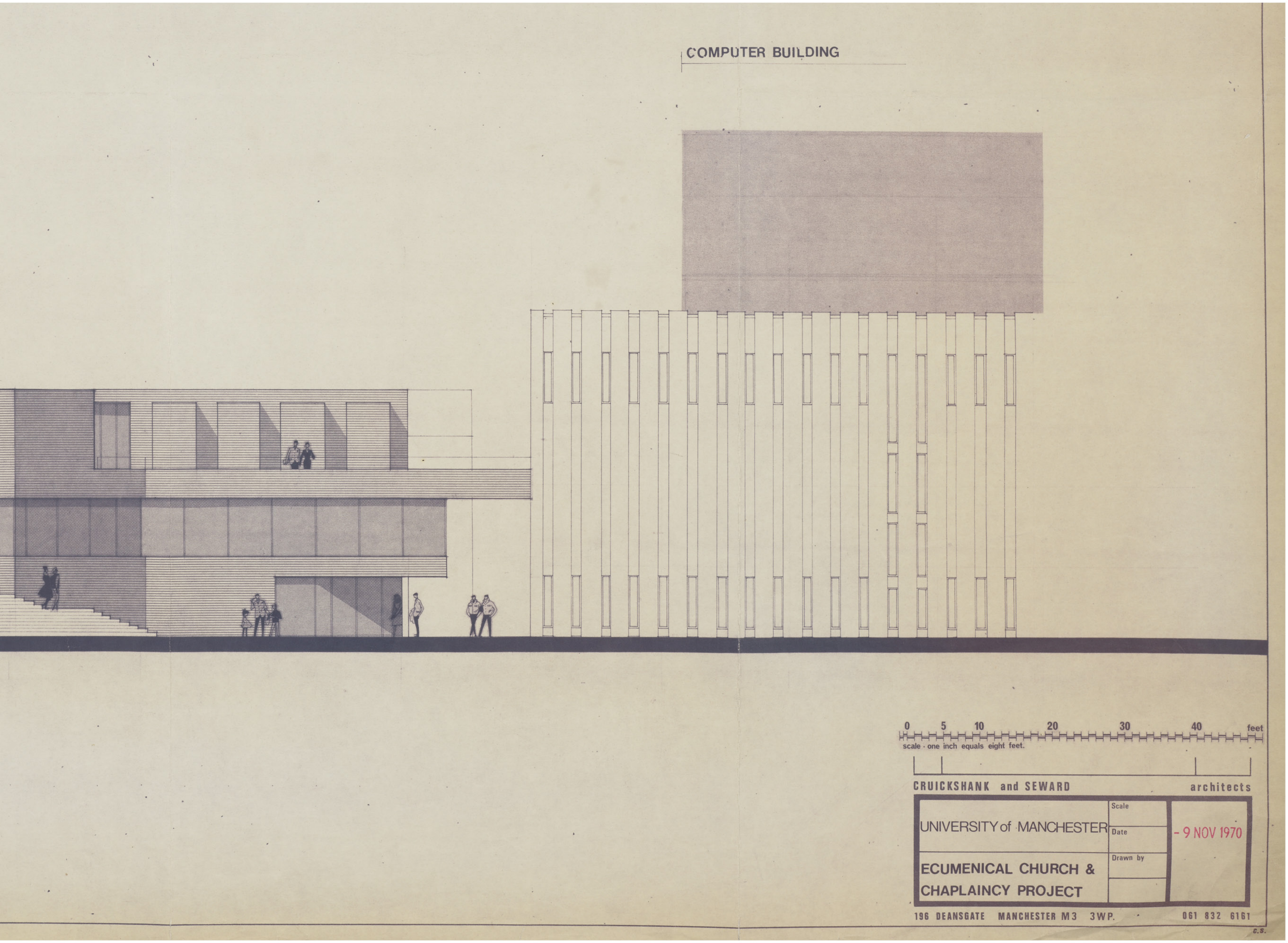
1970 – 1999

ENLARGEMENT AND CONSOLIDATION

EAST SIDE OF OXFORD ROAD LONG ELEVATION

1970


PRECINCT CENTRE Phase 2
ELEVATION TO OXFORD ROAD


COMPUTER BUILDING
0 5 10 20 30 40 feet
scale - one inch equals eight feet.
CRUICKSHANK and SEWARD architects
UNIVERSITY of MANCHESTER
Scale
Date
- 9 NOV 1970
Drawn by
ECUMENICAL CHURCH &
CHAPLAINCY PROJECT
196 DEANSGATE MANCHESTER M3 3WP.
061 832 6161
C.S.

THE PRECINCT CENTRE

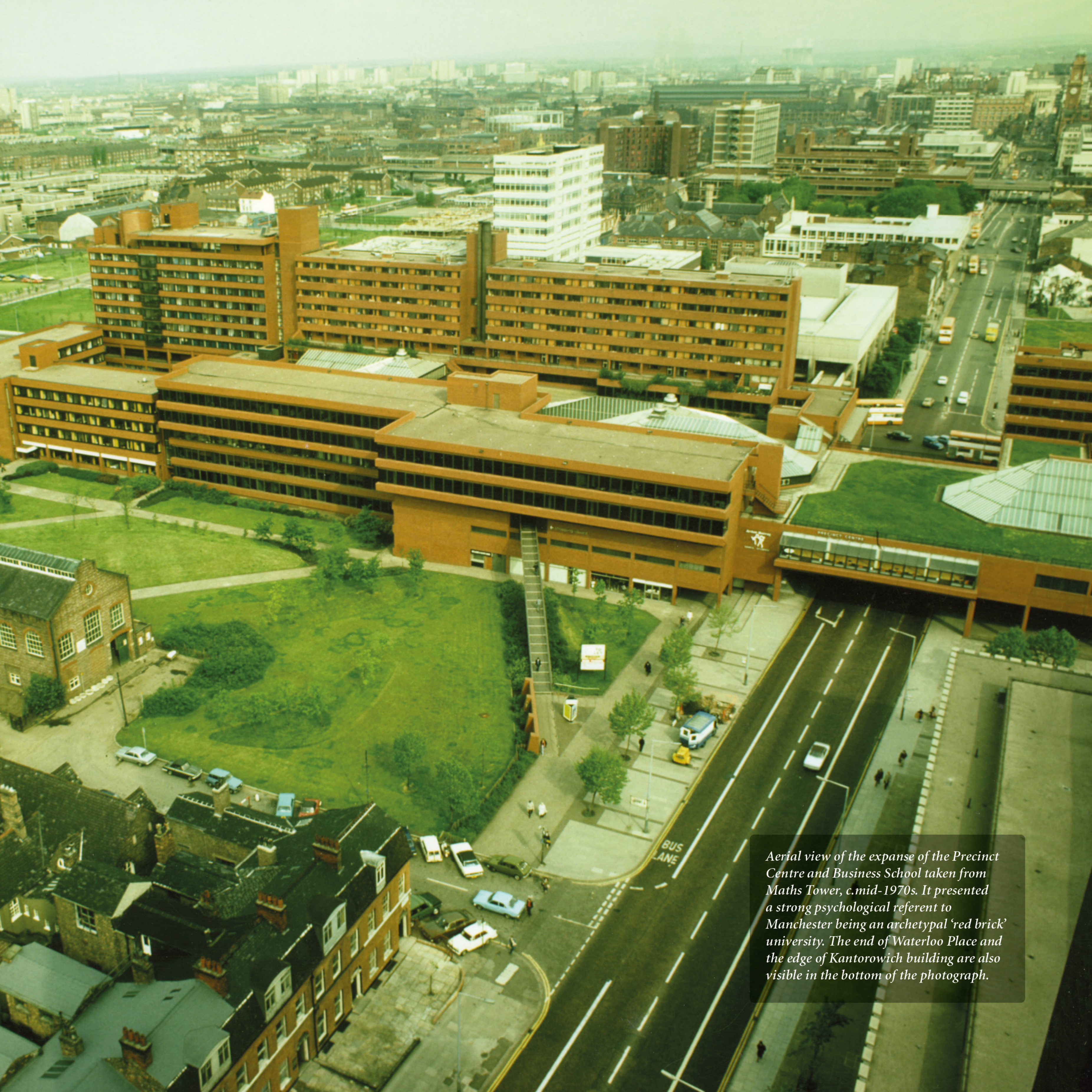
1970-72

Once complete in 1972, the Precinct Centre was one of largest buildings on the University's campus and also one of the most ambitious in what it sought to provide.

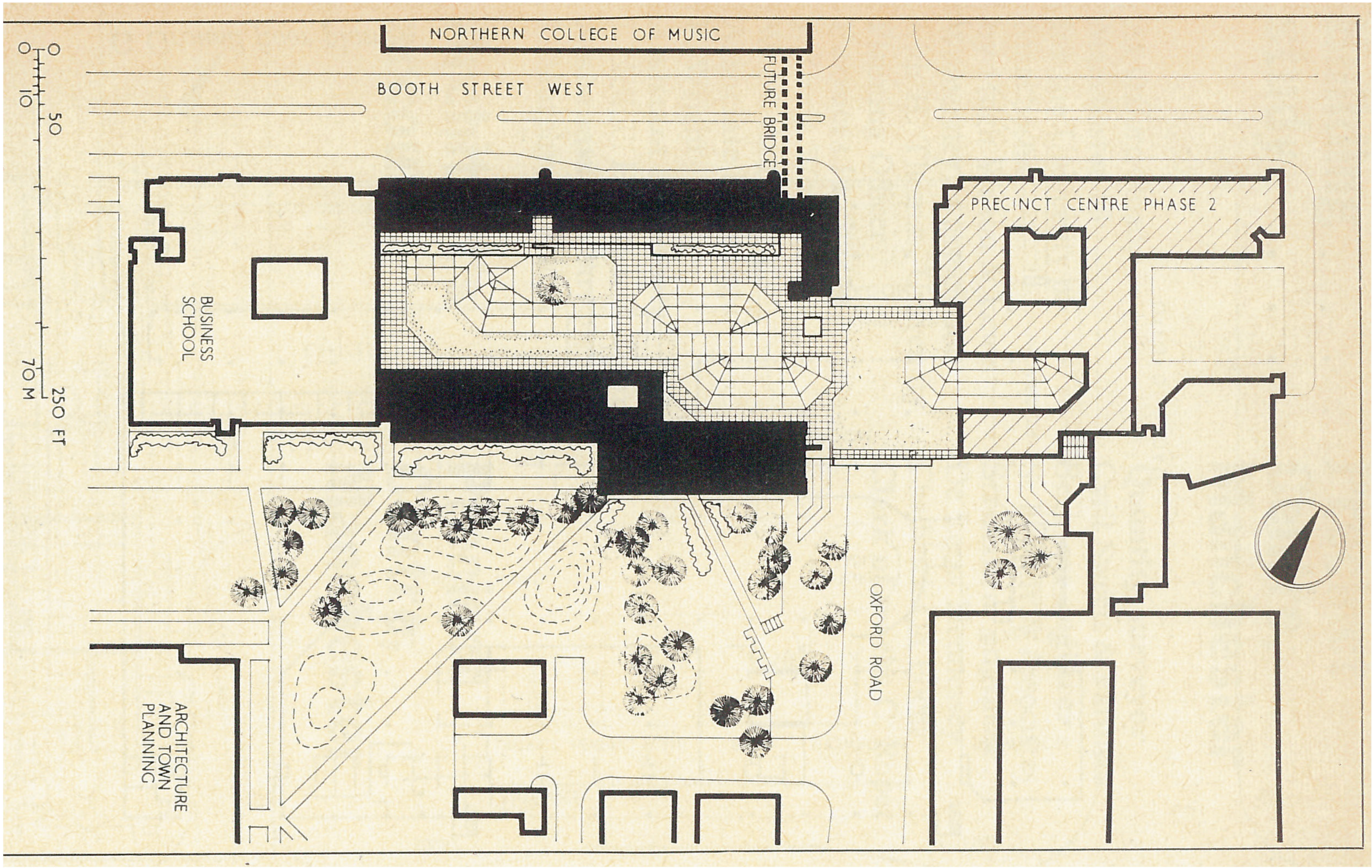
Including shop units, commercial office space, integrated accommodation for students and visitors and facilities for use by the wider local community, the Precinct Centre was intended to be a lively place; the heart and soul of a 1960s vision for Oxford Road. It would be fair to say, however, that the vision did not match up to reality and the ambition to bring 'town and gown' together mostly failed.

The Precinct Centre scheme was conceived by the architects Hugh Wilson and Lewis Womersley after their appointment, in 1963, to coordinate plans for the wider Manchester Education Precinct. Their desire was to create a system of raised pedestrian walkways across the campus, and including the Precinct Centre, to separate people from road traffic. With the new building to be located at the intersection of Oxford Road and Booth Street, serious design work on the Precinct Centre began in 1967. In anticipation of Brunswick Street and Burlington Street being closed to vehicles, the Booth Street façade was designed as a mostly blank-wall to shield it from the expected increase in traffic noise. Running the whole length of Booth Street from Higher Cambridge Street to Upper Brook Street, the Precinct Centre's location on the northern edge of the University campus made it a key interface – though some may say barrier – to related educational institutions further along Oxford Road and the city centre beyond.

Construction started in the summer of 1968, with the Precinct Centre opening in stages from the beginning of 1970. Financed by the University, rather than central government grants, it was hoped that rental charges for office and retail space would cover all costs. Built in Accrington red brick, the Precinct Centre appeared as a monolith structure externally but was, in fact, a series of discrete cojoined buildings that offered intrigue and confusion, in equal measure, as visitors navigated the different entrances and levels and the lack of obvious through routes.



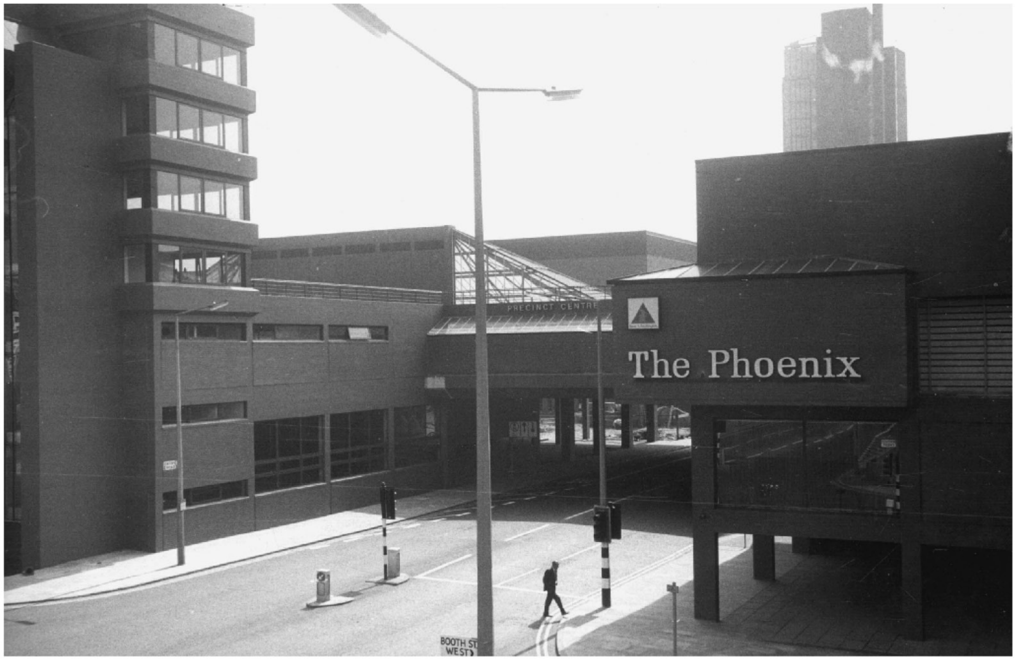
Aerial view of the expanse of the Precinct Centre and Business School taken from Maths Tower, c.mid-1970s. It presented a strong psychological referent to Manchester being an archetypal 'red brick' university. The end of Waterloo Place and the edge of Kantorowich building are also visible in the bottom of the photograph.


NORTHERN COLLEGE OF MUSIC
BOOTH STREET WEST
FUTURE BRIDGE
PRECINCT CENTRE PHASE 2
BUSINESS SCHOOL
OXFORD ROAD
ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING
0
10
70 M
0
50
250 FT

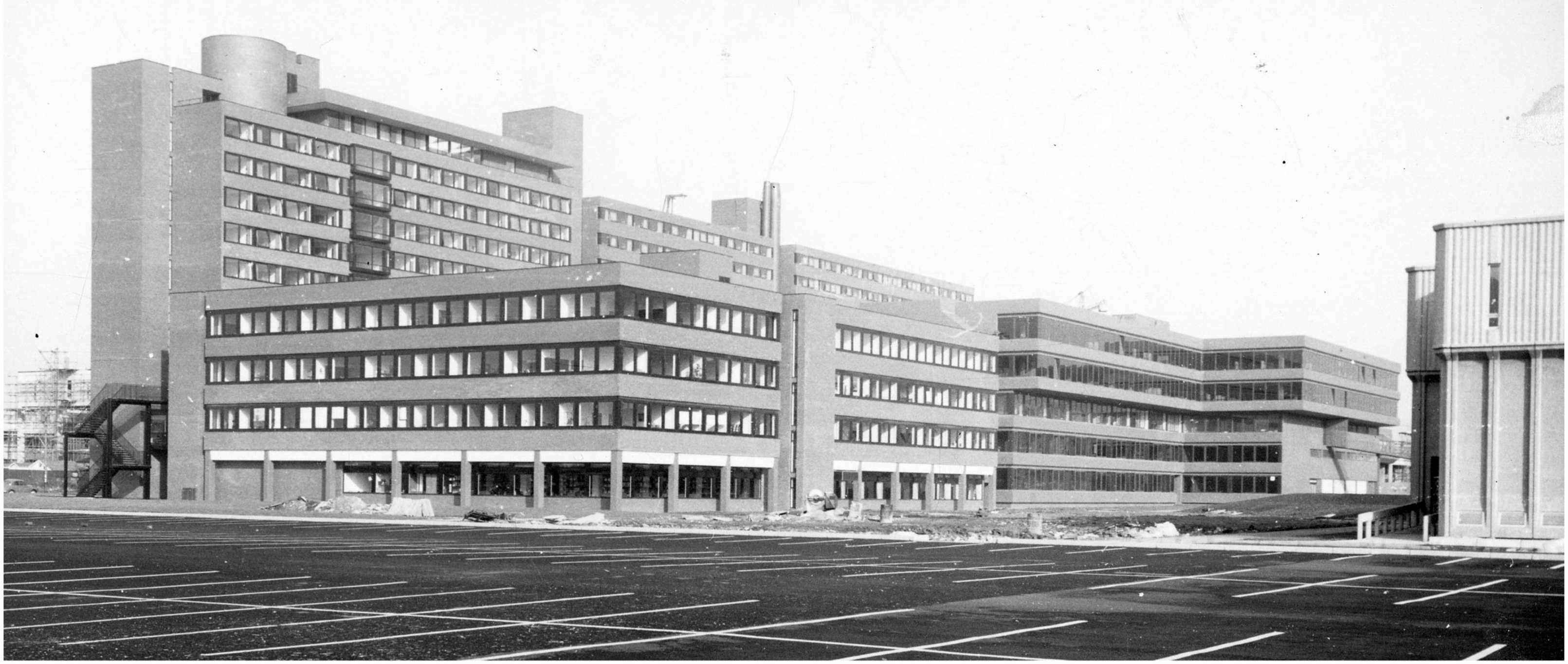
With shopping seen as vital to its success, there was provision for 38 retail units – mainly at first floor and arranged around two large, covered squares - along with several large showrooms at ground level. Early occupants included a bookshop, newsagent, greengrocer and travel agent. Later, a post office, various banks and the Phoenix public house opened though it took well over five years until all units were let. More popular, however, was the office space. The University's Accommodation Office and Careers Service took up space in the building, along with the architects Wilson and Womersley who located their Manchester office at the Centre. Rental accommodation, initially planned to be available to the general public, was modified prior to completion, however, becoming shared student flats. Named Cornbrook House after a 'lost' river that runs nearby in a shallow culvert, the six-storey block housed 240 students.

Site plan from 1972 showing the extent of two phases of the Precinct Centre and the link bridge across Oxford Road, with adjoining Business School and Chaplaincy.

The pedestrian link bridge across Oxford Road was undoubtedly the boldest element in the Wilson and Womersley master plan. It provided a second new crossing of Oxford Road after the recently completed Mancunian Way urban motorway, and it was envisioned that a motorway-service station style restaurant might occupy the bridge with large picture windows affording diners views of campus life. At the western end of the scheme, the Manchester Business School completed the Precinct Centre, designed by the Manchester-based firm of architects Cruickshank and Seward, used much the same palette of materials.

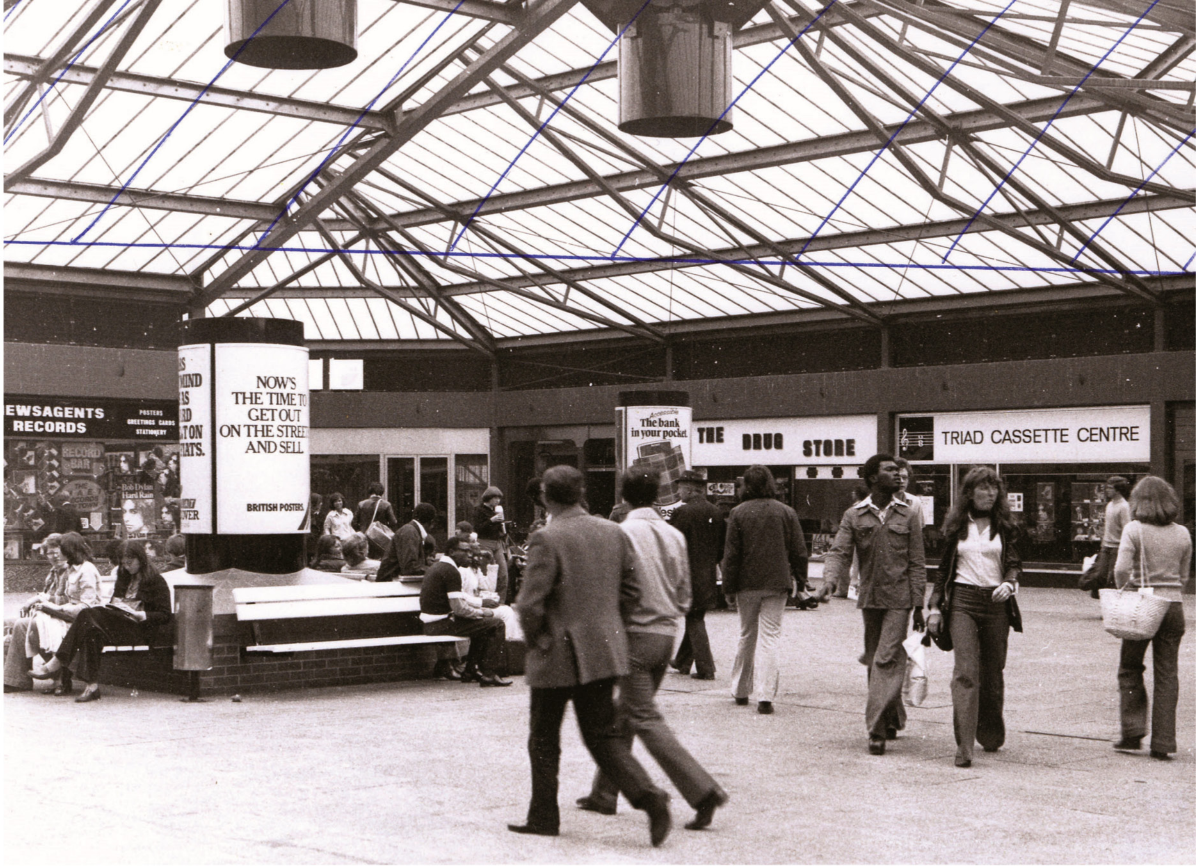


The Phoenix pub enjoyed a prominent corner position in the Precinct Centre, here photographed by H. Milligan, 1973. In some respects, the pub was meant as a replacement for the College Hotel on the corner of Brunswick Street that was demolished in 1974. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



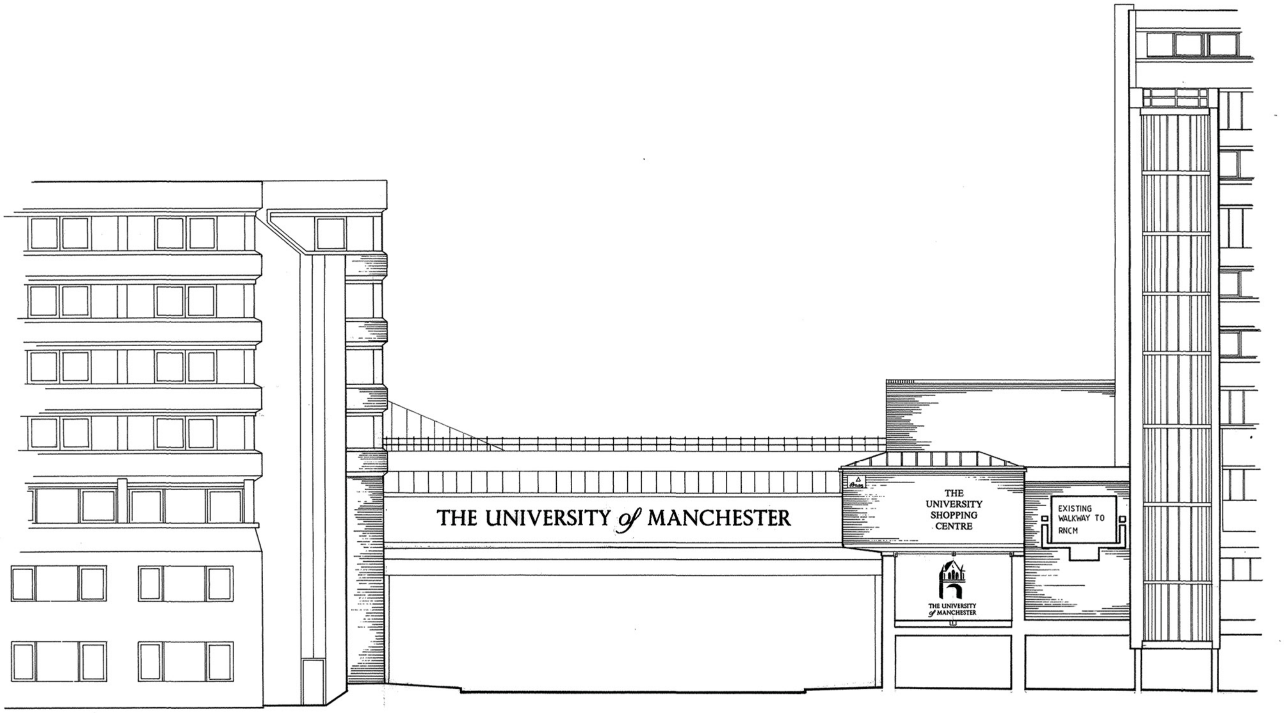
The Business School adjoining the western end of the Precinct Centre, viewed across the newly laid out carpark on Cambridge Street. The Business School, by architects Cruickshank and Seward, matched well with rest of the development although the fenestration differed somewhat. Photograph by H. Milligan, 1971. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

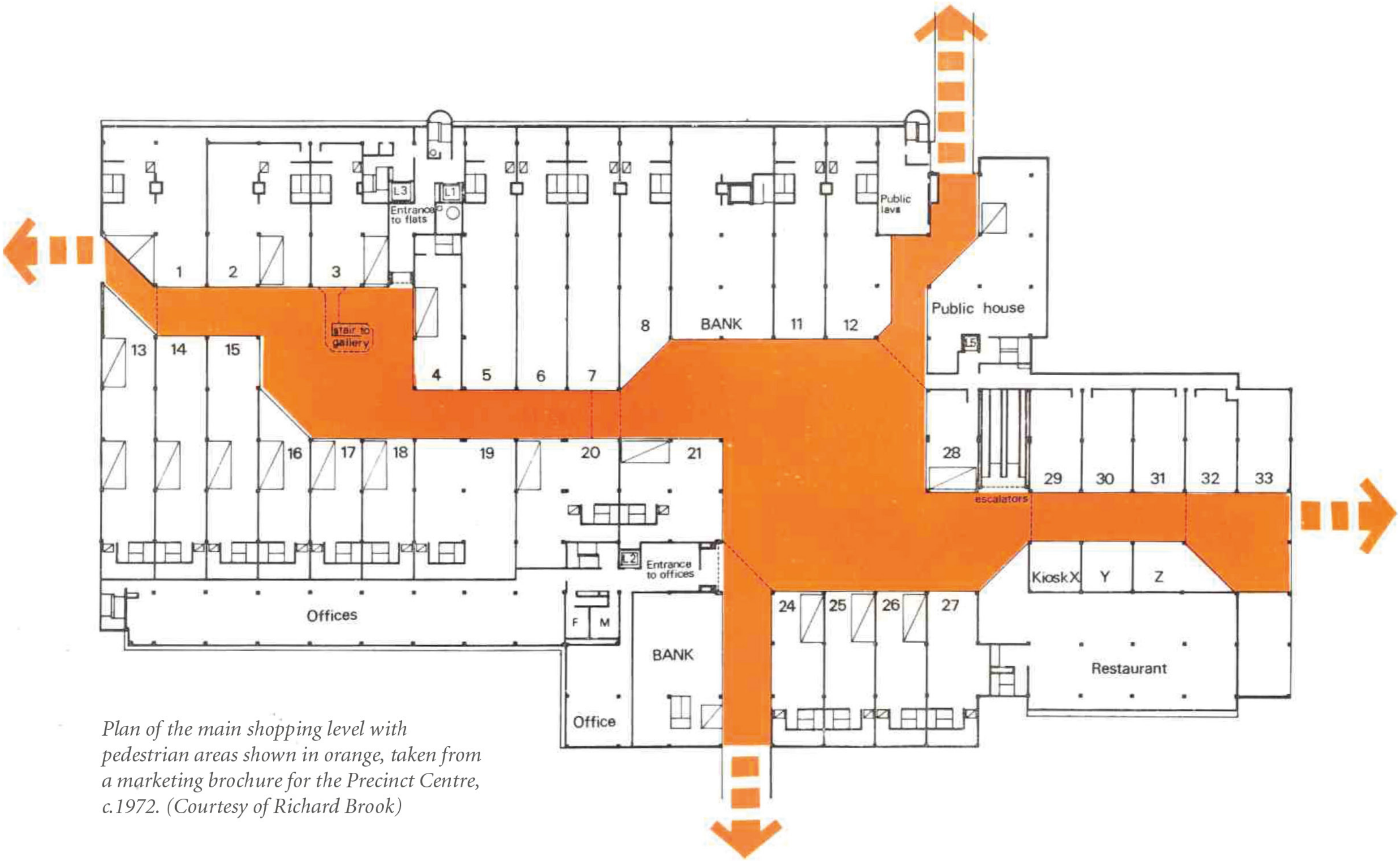
Through the years, the Precinct Centre struggled to attract retail businesses and retain cafes and restaurants. Furthermore, with the shops positioned at first floor and without the realisation of a proposed upper-level walkway system, the building was never really able to succeed as the social hub intended – despite the provision of landscaped roof gardens and open terraces to allow people to meet and socialise. Accordingly, during major reconfiguration works overseen by the architects Building Design Partnership and carried out between 2016 and 2019, all retail facilities were relocated to the ground floor of the revamped Alliance Manchester Business School.


NEWSAGENTS RECORDS
POSTERS GREETINGS CARDS STATIONERY
RECORD BAR
NOW'S THE TIME TO GET OUT ON THE STREET AND SELL
BRITISH POSTERS
The bank in your pocket
THE DRUG STORE
TRIAD CASSETTE CENTRE

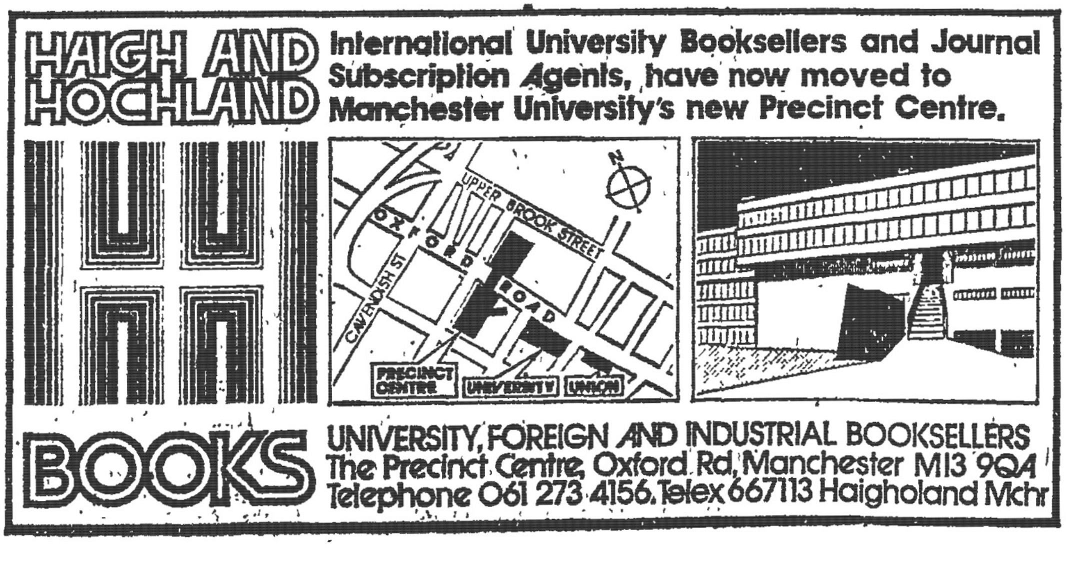
View of the main shopping square in the Precinct Centre, c.1973.

The link bridge over Oxford Road was integral to the design of the Precinct Centre for pedestrian circulation on first floor level. Over time it became a distinctive feature in itself, providing a marker point to the start of the University campus when travelling south from the city centre. This was capitalised upon for branding purposes as shown in this plan from 1993.


THE UNIVERSITY of MANCHESTER
THE UNIVERSITY SHOPPING CENTRE
EXISTING WALKWAY TO RNCM
THE UNIVERSITY of MANCHESTER


L3
L1
Entrance to flats
Public lavs
1
2
3
stair to gallery
13
14
15
4
5
6
7
8
BANK
11
12
Public house
15
28
escalators
16
17
18
19
20
21
29
30
31
32
33
L2
Entrance to offices
Kiosk X
Y
Z
Offices
F
M
BANK
24
25
26
27
Restaurant
Office

Plan of the main shopping level with pedestrian areas shown in orange, taken from a marketing brochure for the Precinct Centre, c.1972. (Courtesy of Richard Brook)


HAIGH AND HOCHLAND

International University Booksellers and Journal Subscription Agents, have now moved to Manchester University's new Precinct Centre.

N
UPPER BROOK STREET
OXFORD ROAD
CAVENDISH ST
PRECINCT CENTRE
UNIVERSITY
UNION

BOOKS

UNIVERSITY, FOREIGN AND INDUSTRIAL BOOKSELLERS
The Precinct Centre, Oxford Rd, Manchester M13 9QA
Telephone 061 273 4156. Telex 667113 Haigholand Mchr

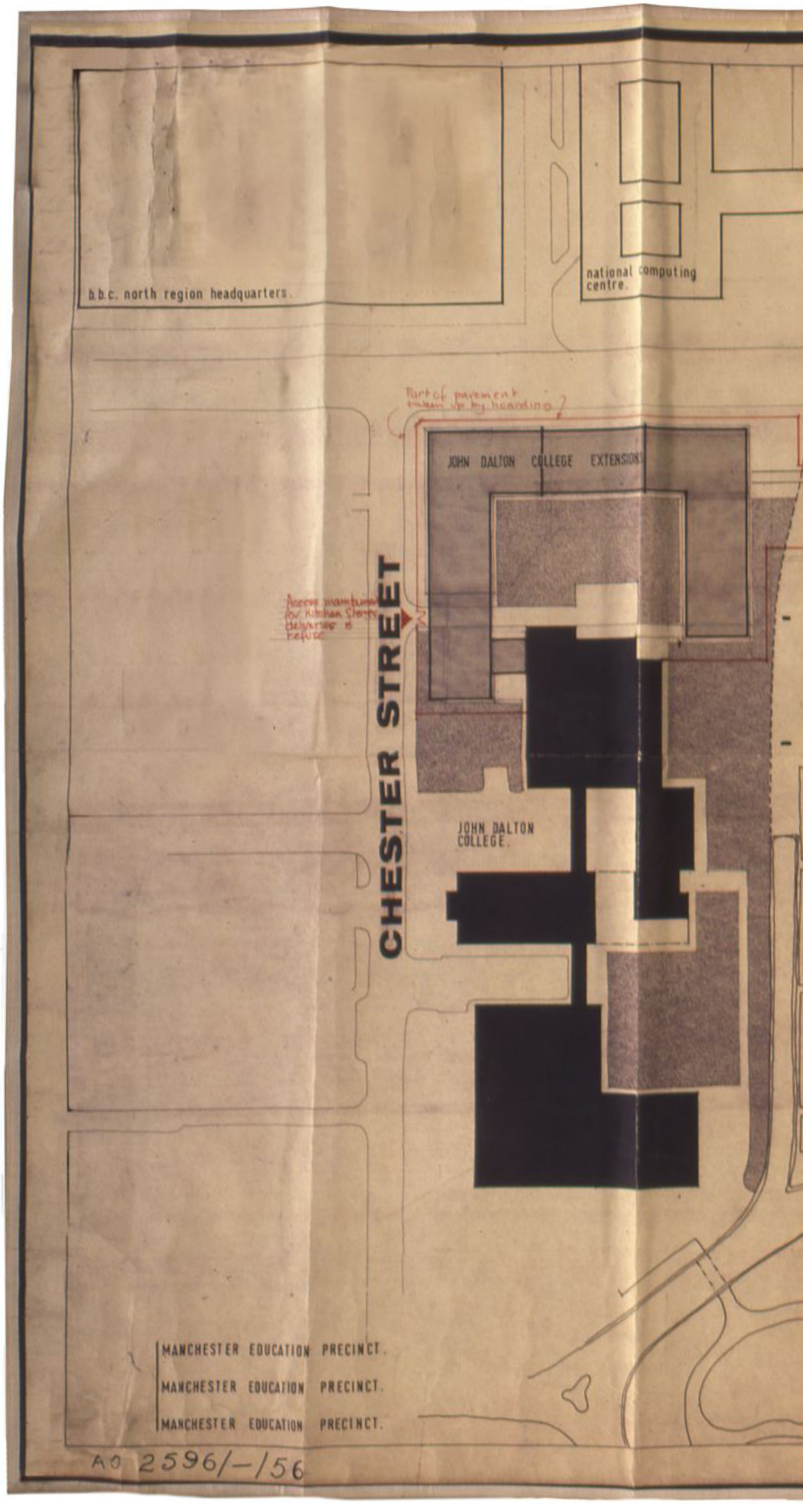
Advertisement from 1972.

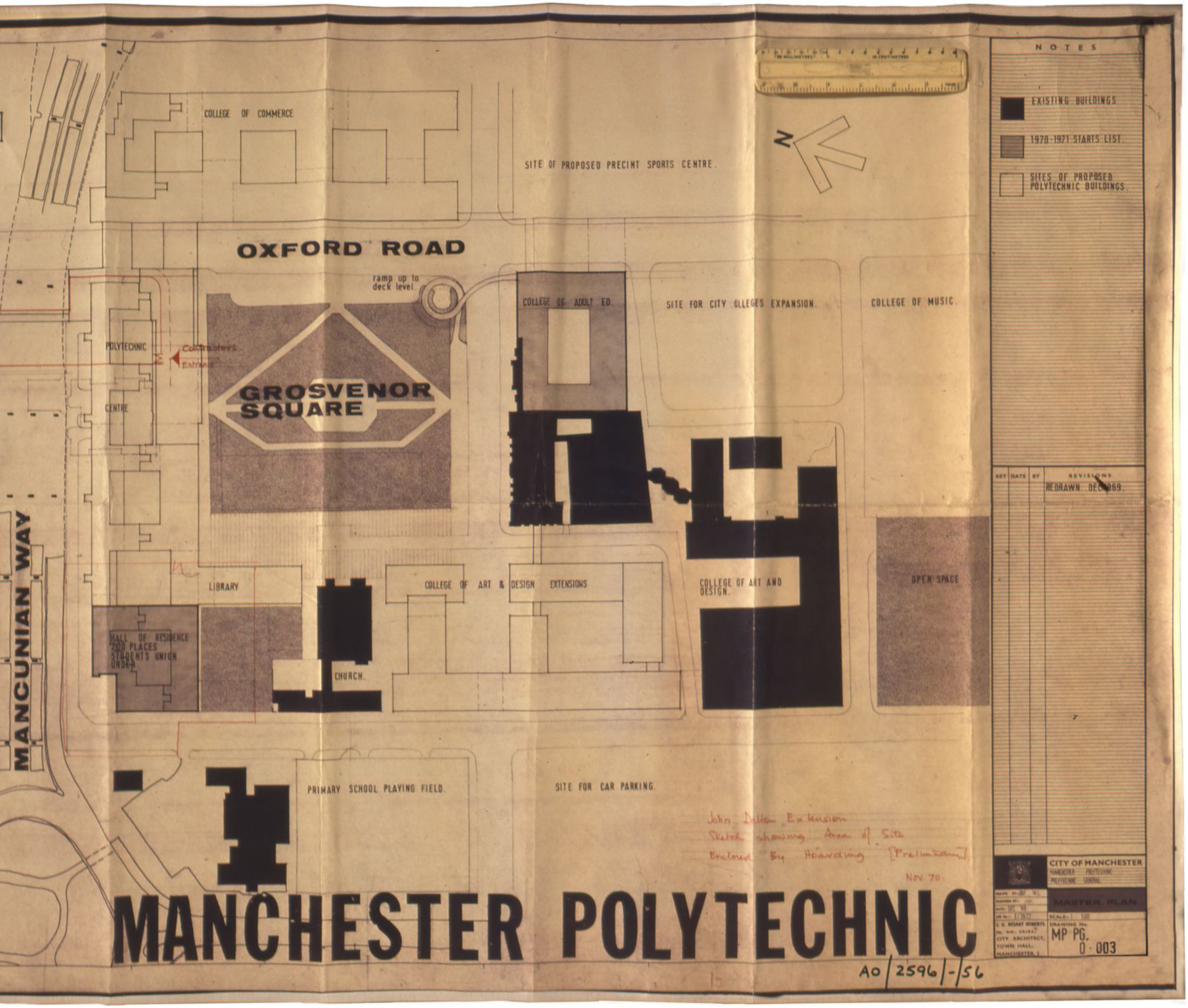
THE 'POLY' COMES INTO BEING

1970

Polytechnics were developed from existing local authority colleges and, in Manchester, the Manchester College of Art and Design, College of Commerce and John Dalton College of Technology merged to create the Manchester Polytechnic in 1970.

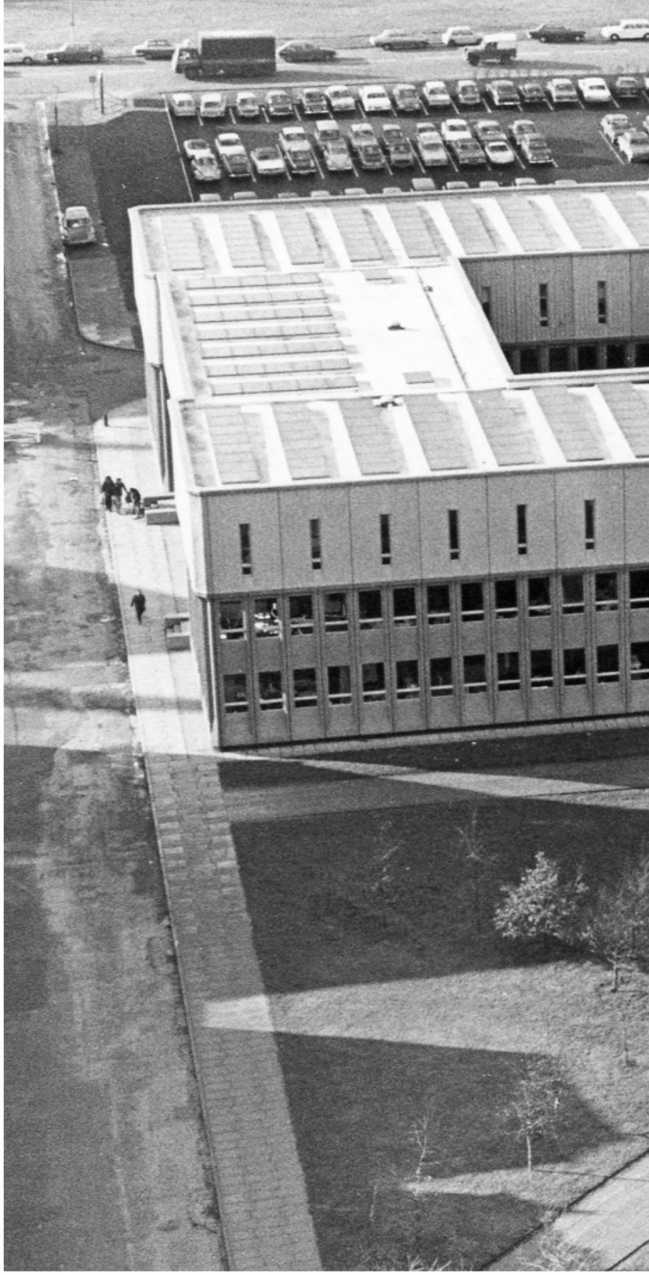
The heart of the Polytechnic was around Grosvenor Square, adjacent to Oxford Road. The recently completed Mancunian Way bisected the campus.


b.b.c. north region headquarters.
national computing centre.
Part of pavement taken up by hoarding ?
JOHN DALTON COLLEGE EXTENSIONS
Access [illegible] for Kitchen Stores delivery & refuse
CHESTER STREET
JOHN DALTON COLLEGE.
MANCHESTER EDUCATION PRECINCT.
MANCHESTER EDUCATION PRECINCT.
MANCHESTER EDUCATION PRECINCT.
AO 2596/–/56


COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
SITE OF PROPOSED PRECINT SPORTS CENTRE.
N
NOTES
EXISTING BUILDINGS
1970-1971 STARTS LIST.
SITES OF PROPOSED POLYTECHNIC BUILDINGS.
OXFORD ROAD
ramp up to deck level.
COLLEGE OF ADULT ED.
SITE FOR CITY COLLEGES EXPANSION.
COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
POLYTECHNIC
CENTRE
Contractors Entrance
GROSVENOR SQUARE
KEY DATE BY REVISIONS
REDRAWN DEC 1969.
MANCUNIAN WAY
LIBRARY
COLLEGE OF ART & DESIGN EXTENSIONS
COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN.
OPEN SPACE
HALL OF RESIDENCE 200 PLACES STUDENTS UNION UNDER
CHURCH.
PRIMARY SCHOOL PLAYING FIELD.
SITE FOR CAR PARKING.
John Dalton Extension
Sketch showing Area of Site
Enclosed By Hoarding [Preliminary]
Nov 70.
CITY OF MANCHESTER
MANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC
POLYTECHNIC GENERAL
MASTER PLAN
SCALE:- 1 500
DRAWING No.
MP PG. 0·003
L. G. BESANT ROBERTS
CITY ARCHITECT,
TOWN HALL,
MANCHESTER, 2
MANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC
A0/2596/-/56

THE ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING BUILDING – LATER RENAMED HUMANITIES BRIDGEFORD STREET

1970



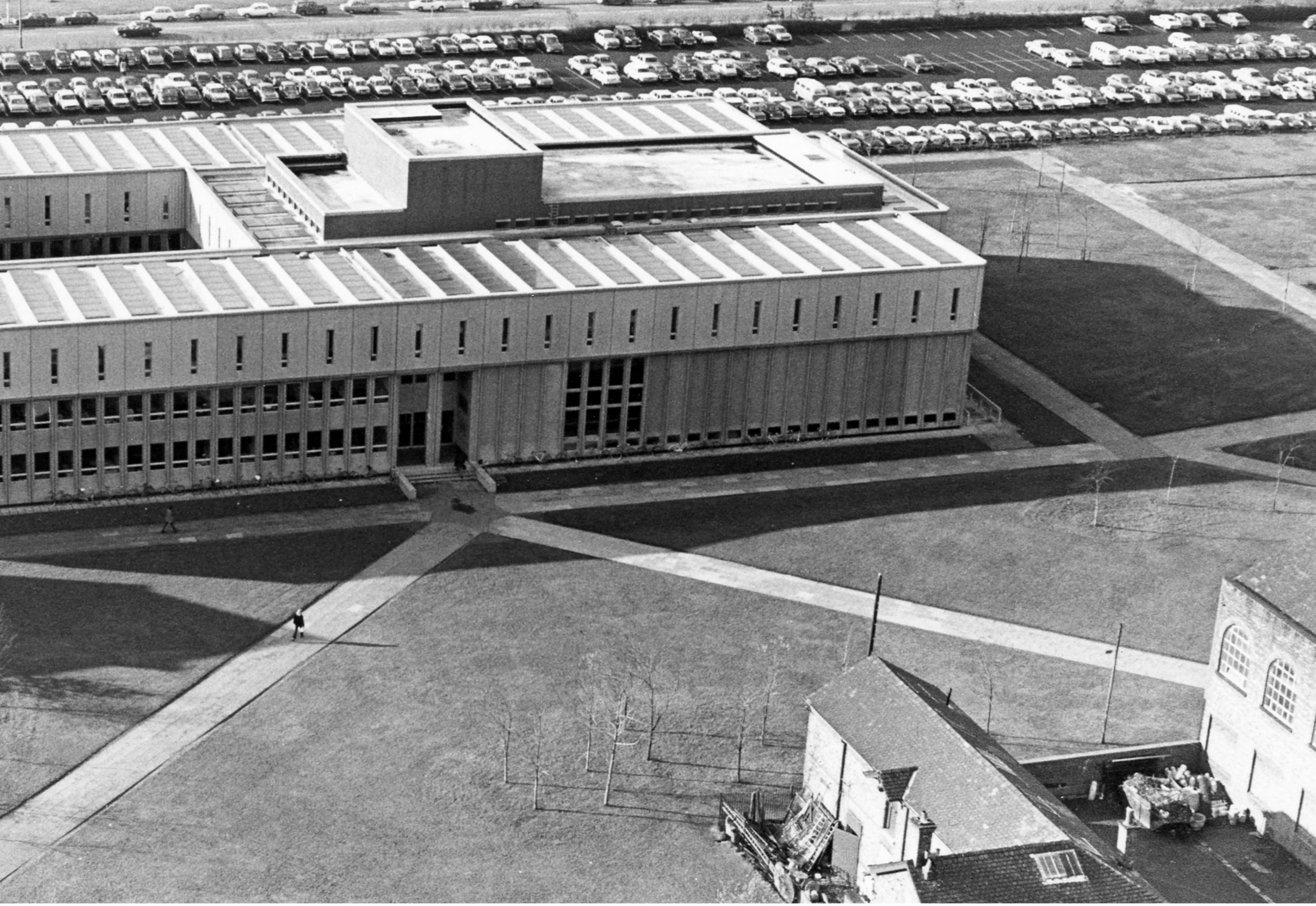
Perhaps the most ‘marmite’ building on campus, the uncompromising concrete exterior of Humanities Bridgeford Street (HBS) certainly divides opinion. For some it is a bold architectural statement, though for others it is an ugly grey bunker.

The building was designed by two professors from the department who would occupy the building; namely Architecture and Planning. Roy Kantorowich, having qualified as an architect, had practiced in his native South Africa - as well as planning the new town of Ashkelon, Israel in the late 1940s – before moving to Manchester in 1961 to take up the role of Chair of the School of Town Planning at the University. In 1963, he was joined by compatriot Norman Hanson following his appointment as Professor of Architecture. Hanson was an early pioneer of the modern movement in architecture, and belonged to a group of young South African architects labelled the *Groupe Transvaal* by the noted Swiss architect Le Corbusier.

Planning for the new building began in 1963 when the department was required to vacate its current premises on Coupland Street, adjacent to the Dental Hospital, in order to accommodate the expanding needs of the dentistry school. Temporary accommodation was found in the then-new Ellen Wilkinson Building while construction of the new building was ongoing. Begun in 1968 on newly cleared land north of Bridgeford Street toward Booth Street West, the design of building was largely the work of Hanson.

There are evident similarities between this building and his earlier Geology and Mining Building (1963) at the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa.

In terms of construction, the outer envelope of the building consists of large prefabricated concrete panels of rough exposed aggregate. Tall narrow windows on the upper storey are reminiscent of medieval arrow slit windows, adding to



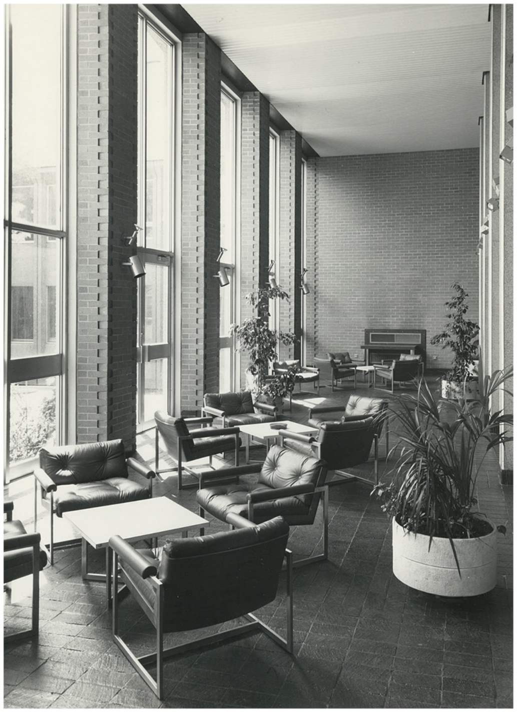
the overall fortress-like aesthetic. In anticipation of Wilson and Womersley's MEP masterplan and its 'streets-in-the-sky' being realised, the original structural design of the Architecture and Planning Building allowed for the addition of a multi-storey tower block from the third level upwards. Moreover, provision was made to connect the building with any future pedestrian walkway on the upper storey of its north facing elevation.

Beyond the claustrophobic main entrance lobby, the architects' sense of spatial progression is evidenced through the generous double height foyer beyond. From here, floor-to-ceiling height glazing offers views the interior courtyard where, for several decades, an original Barbara Hepworth bronze sculpture of the Sun-god Ra resided. Within the building, a large 'art room' was named the Hanson Room whilst a library was named in honour of Kantorovich; the latter presently used as a student hub. The major lecture theatre was dedicated to Reginald Cordingley who had been the Chair of the School of Architecture from 1933 until his sudden death in 1962.

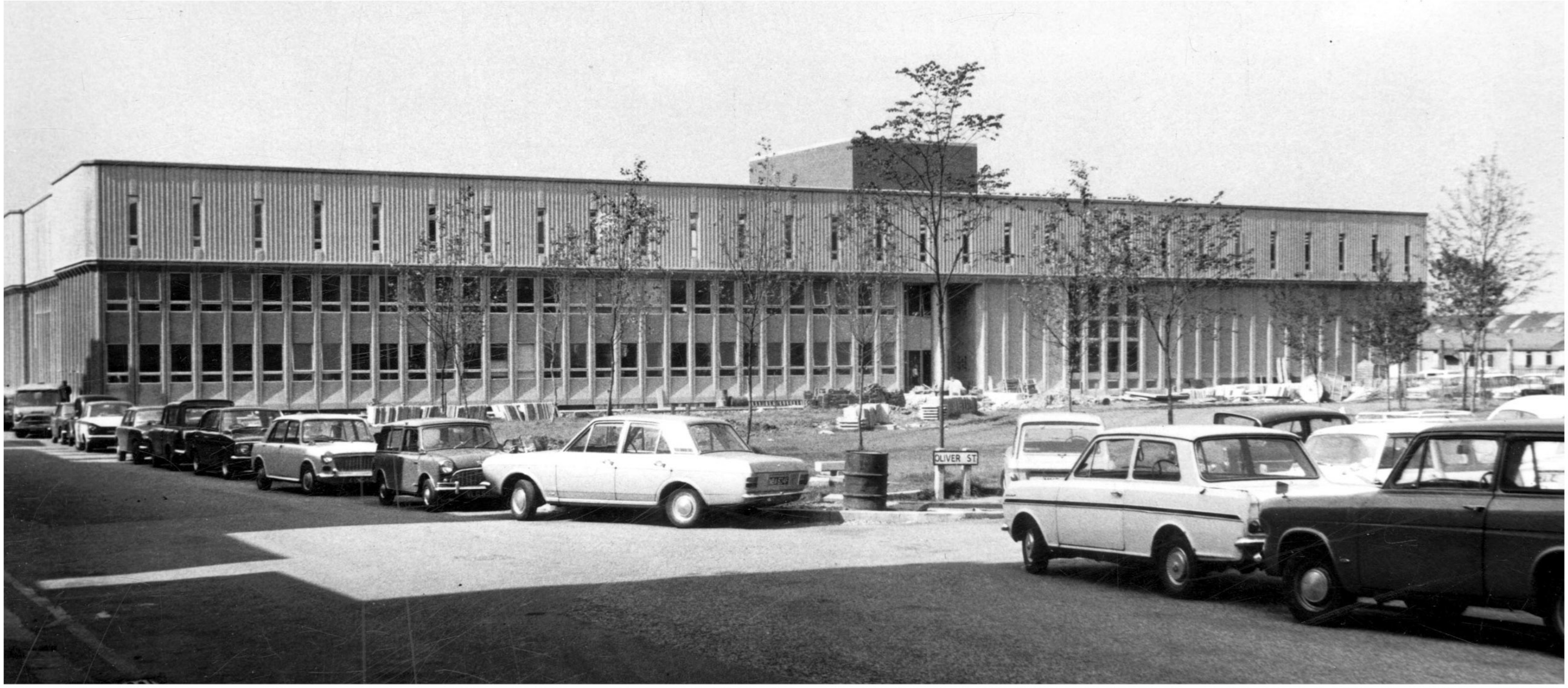
Above: View of the completed Architecture and Town Planning Building, c.1970s. (Courtesy of Jim Backhouse and Richard Brook.)

Completed in 1970, the squat two-storey building (with basement) initially stood rather apart from the rest of the university campus, with much open land around it and wide lawns to the front. This was deliberate with allowance being made for future developments envisaged in the 1960s Manchester Education Precinct (MEP) masterplan. In reality, the new social science building included in the MEP masterplan only came to fruition in the early 2000s with the opening of the Arthur Lewis Building (2007). During this period, the large surface carpark to the rear of the Architecture and Planning Building was replaced with a multi-storey carpark.

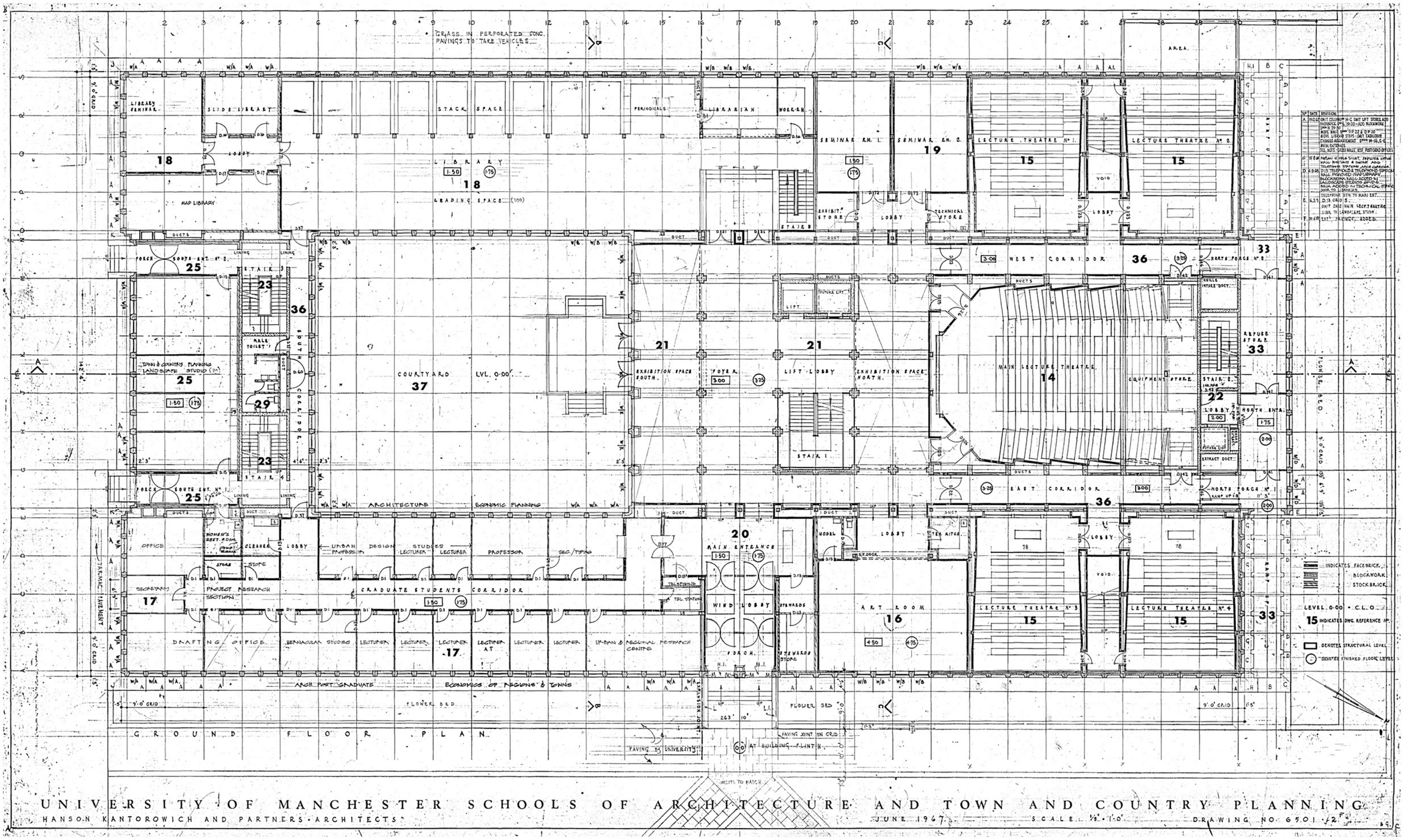
Since its opening, the 'bunker' (as it is affectionately known) has been a robust part of the University's campus: its concrete exterior has generally weathered well, although the original rooflights were replaced owing to discoloration. Internally, many of the original spaces and finishes remain intact although significant refurbishment works are planned for 2024. The Department of Planning, Property and Environmental Management presently occupies much of the building.

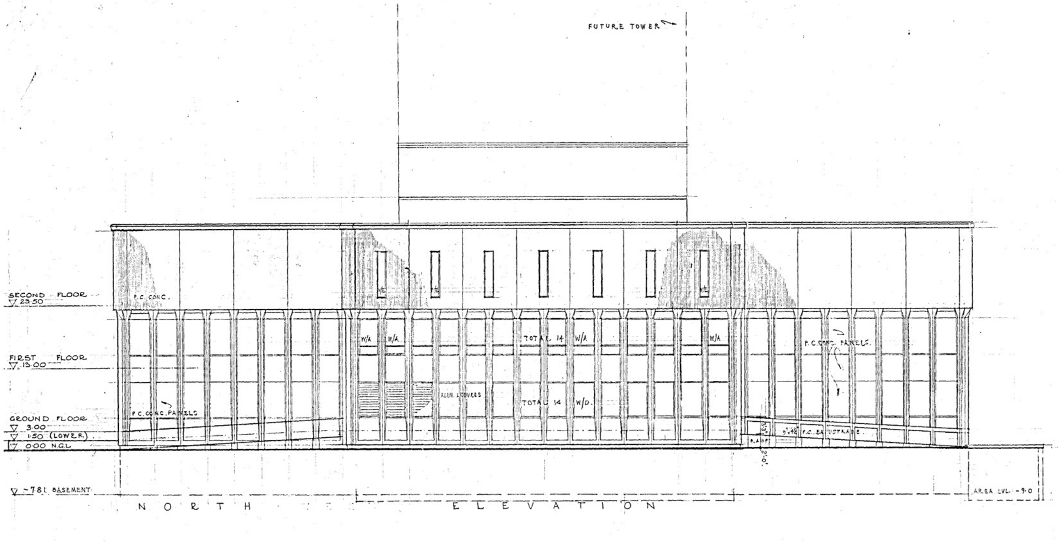


View of double height foyer, c.1976 with light streaming in through large windows from the inner courtyard.



Photograph by A. Dawson of the Architecture and Town Planning Building and final landscaping in process, 1970. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)


LIBRARY
STACK SPACE
LECTURE THEATRE No 1
LECTURE THEATRE No 2
SEMINAR RM. 1
SEMINAR RM. 2
COURTYARD LVL. 0.00
37
MAIN LECTURE THEATRE
14
EXHIBITION SPACE SOUTH
EXHIBITION SPACE NORTH
LIFT LOBBY
WEST CORRIDOR
EAST CORRIDOR
MAIN ENTRANCE
WIND LOBBY
ART ROOM
GRADUATE STUDENTS CORRIDOR
DRAFTING OFFICE
LECTURE THEATRE No 3
LECTURE THEATRE No 4
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING
HANSON KANTOROWICH AND PARTNERS ARCHITECTS
JUNE 1967
SCALE 1/8" 1'0"
DRAWING NO 6501 /2

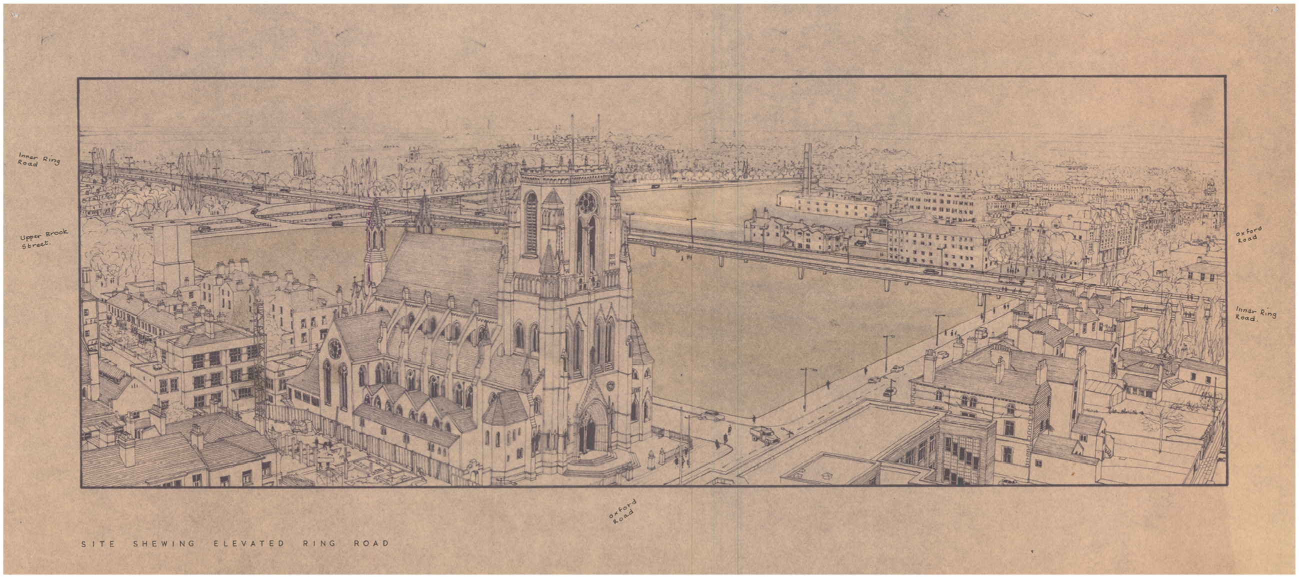

FUTURE TOWER
SECOND FLOOR 22.50
FIRST FLOOR 15.00
GROUND FLOOR 3.00 1.50 (LOWER) 0.00 N.G.L.
-7.81 BASEMENT
P.C. CONC.
P.C. CONC. PANELS
TOTAL 14 W/A
TOTAL 14 W/D.
ALUM LOUVRES
AREA LVL. -4.0
NORTH ELEVATION

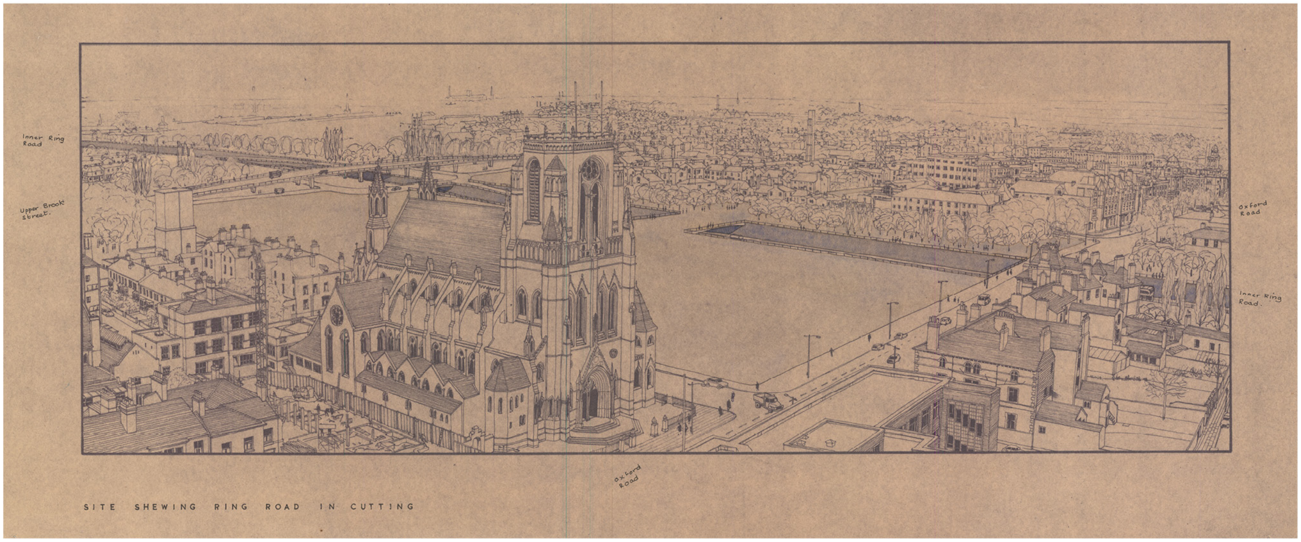
Above: Ground floor plan from Hanson Kantorowich and Partners Architects, 1967 for the Architecture and Planning Building showing the allocation of formal teaching rooms, studio spaces and the large library.

Left: Elevation drawing from Hanson Kantorowich and Partners Architects, 1967 for the Architecture and Planning Building detailing the arrangement of concrete panels and distinctive fenestration. A 'future tower' is indicated, though it was never realised.

THE (UNBUILT) BIG RING ROAD

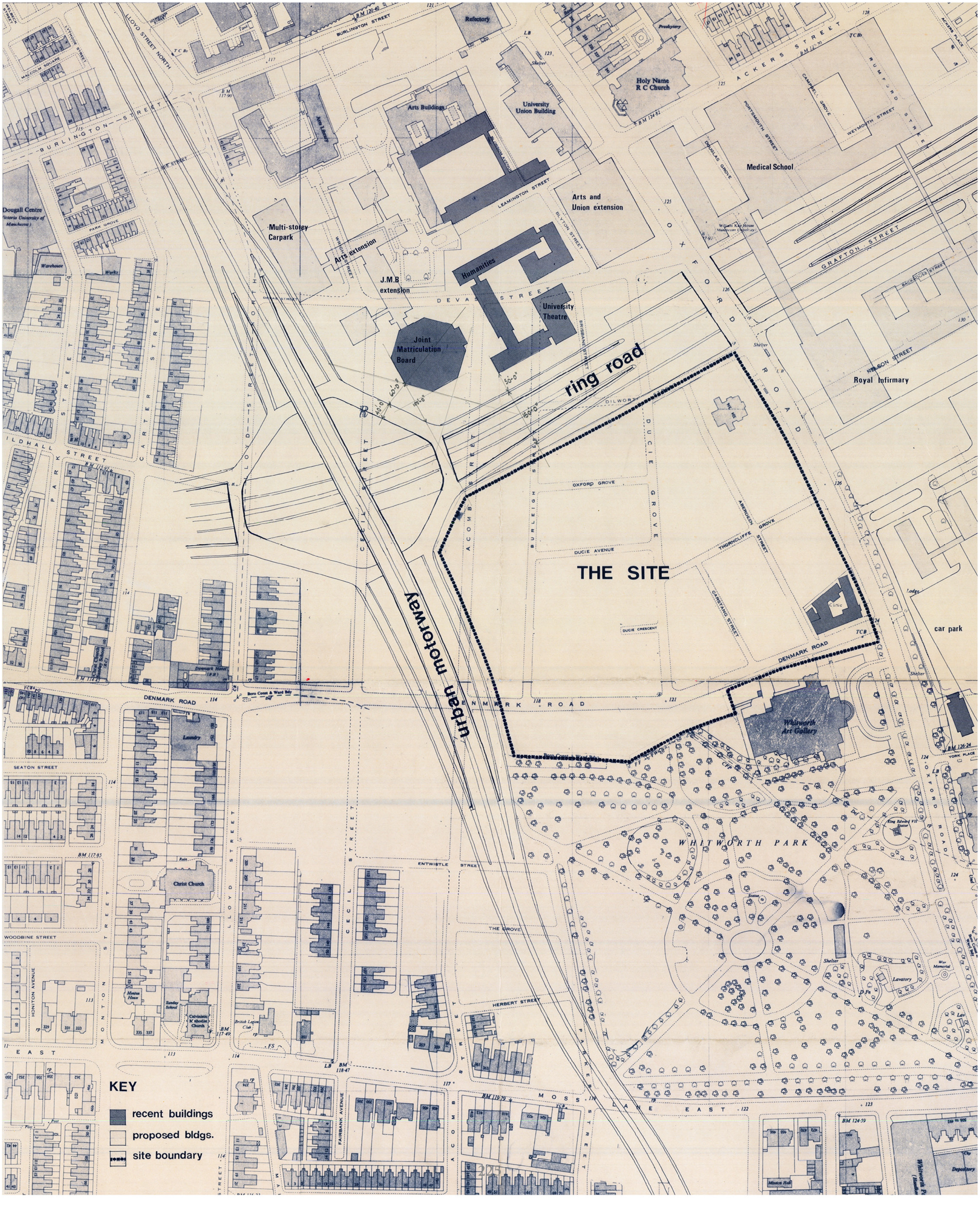
1970


Inner Ring Road
Upper Brook Street
Oxford Road
Inner Ring Road
Oxford Road
SITE SHEWING ELEVATED RING ROAD


Inner Ring Road
Upper Brook Street
Oxford Road
Inner Ring Road
Oxford Road
SITE SHEWING RING ROAD IN CUTTING

Left: Perspective drawings from 1963 showing the site of the proposed new medical school beside the Holy Name Church. Grafton Street would become a ring road and transformed, depending on the chosen option, into either an elevated highway or sunken into a cutting.

Right: This 1970 plan, related to development of the Whitworth Park student halls of residences, demarcates the ring road and upgrade to Lloyd Street, which had been on highway planners drawing boards since the 1945 City of Manchester Plan. The safeguarding of the route of the ring road influenced University developments for decades. It was never built.

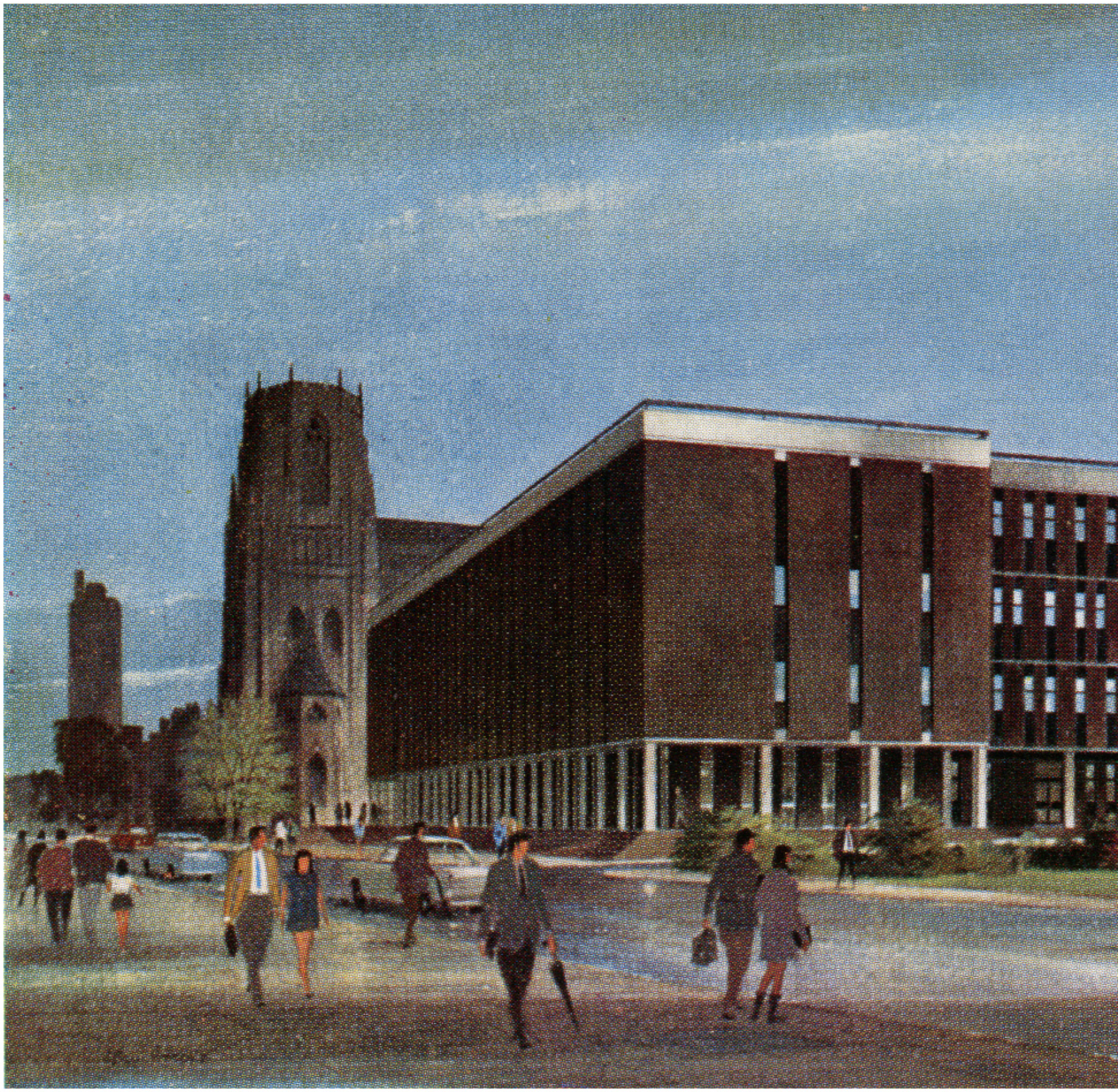

THE SITE
ring road
urban motorway
Refectory
Holy Name R C Church
University Union Building
Arts Buildings
Arts Library
Medical School
Arts and Union extension
Multi-storey Carpark
Arts extension
J.M.B extension
Humanities
University Theatre
Joint Matriculation Board
Royal Infirmary
car park
Whitworth Art Gallery
WHITWORTH PARK
Christ Church
Laundry
Dougall Centre
Burlington Street
Burlington Street
Lloyd Street North
Ackers Street
Oxford Road
Grafton Street
Nelson Street
Leamington Street
Devas Street
Dilworth Street
Oxford Grove
Ducie Avenue
Ducie Grove
Ducie Crescent
Thorncliffe Grove
Aberdeen Street
Carstang Street
Acomb Street
Burleigh Street
Denmark Road
Cecil Street
Lloyd Street
Carter Street
Park Street
Park Grove
Seaton Street
Woodbine Street
Monton Street
Honiton Avenue
Entwistle Street
The Grove
Herbert Street
Moss Lane East
Fairbank Avenue
Parker Street
York Place
KEY
recent buildings
proposed bldgs.
site boundary

STOPFORD MEDICAL SCHOOL

1972

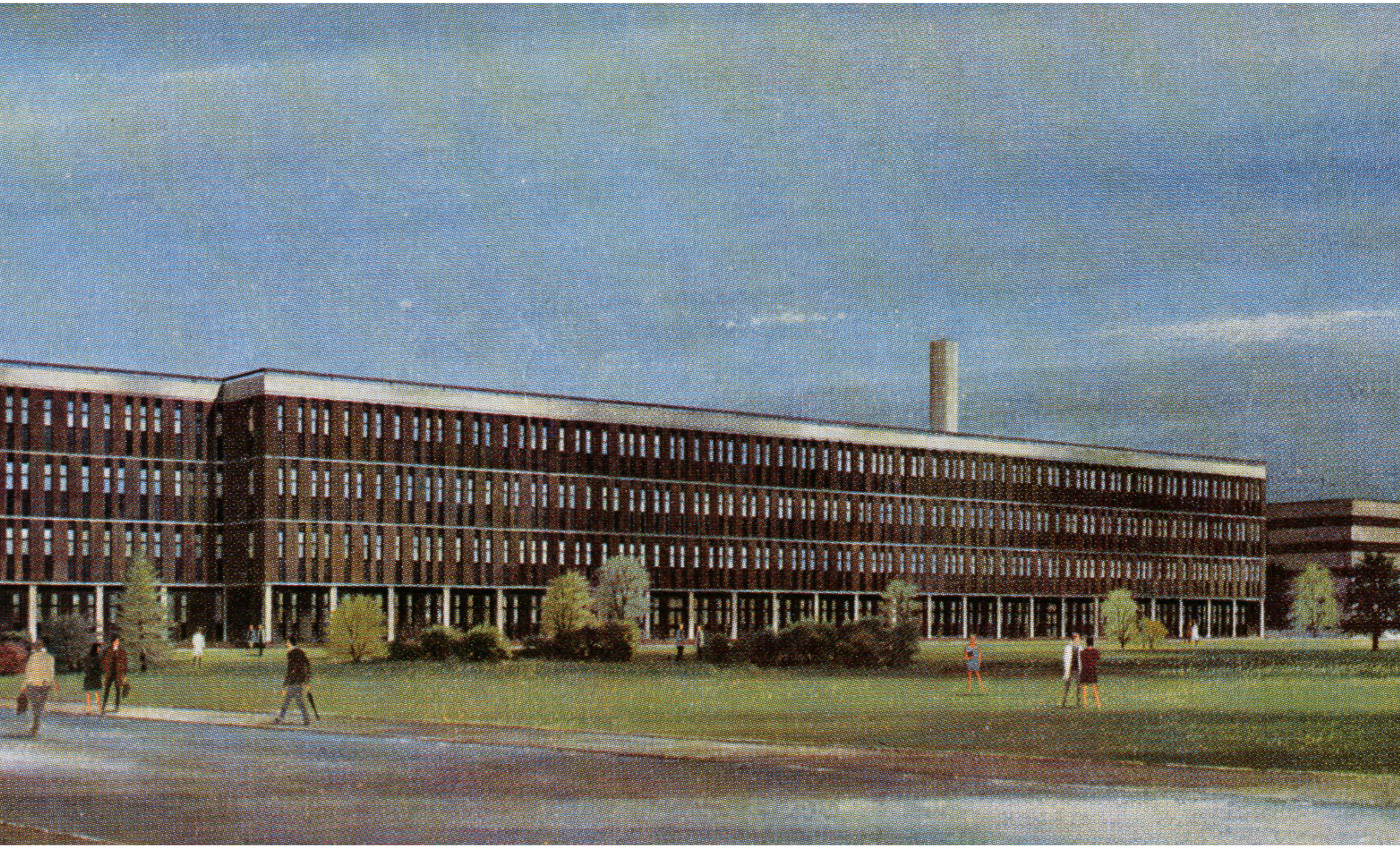
Arguably, the University's most ambitious single building project of the twentieth century in terms of scale, cost and complexity was the Stopford Medical School.

The location of the proposed building had long been designated, appearing on campus development plans as early as 1945 and occupying a large plot of land fronting Oxford Road, adjacent to the Holy Name Church. This site was logical given its proximity to Manchester Royal Infirmary and other nearby hospitals closely associated with the University's medical research and training. At one stage, it had been anticipated that a wide ring road would be built directly next to site of the proposed medical school. Accordingly, a pedestrian link bridge connecting it to the infirmary was planned. This proved unnecessary, however, as the ring road was never realised.

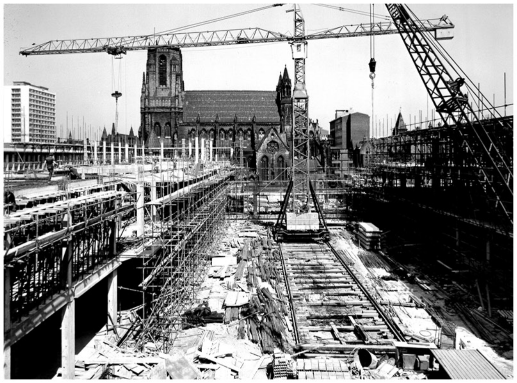


Following a lengthy planning process by H.S. Fairhurst and Son – the architectural practice responsible for designing several important buildings on Brunswick Street and on the UMIST campus during the 1960s – construction on the new medical school finally began in late in 1969. The initial phase of construction was complete in 1972, allowing the building's formal opening to take place in September 1973 to coincide with the centennial anniversary of the original Coupland Street medical school's founding. Fittingly, it was named after John Stopford (1888-1961), the hugely influential Vice-Chancellor who had steered the University through the Second Word War and laid the foundations for expansion in the 1950s.

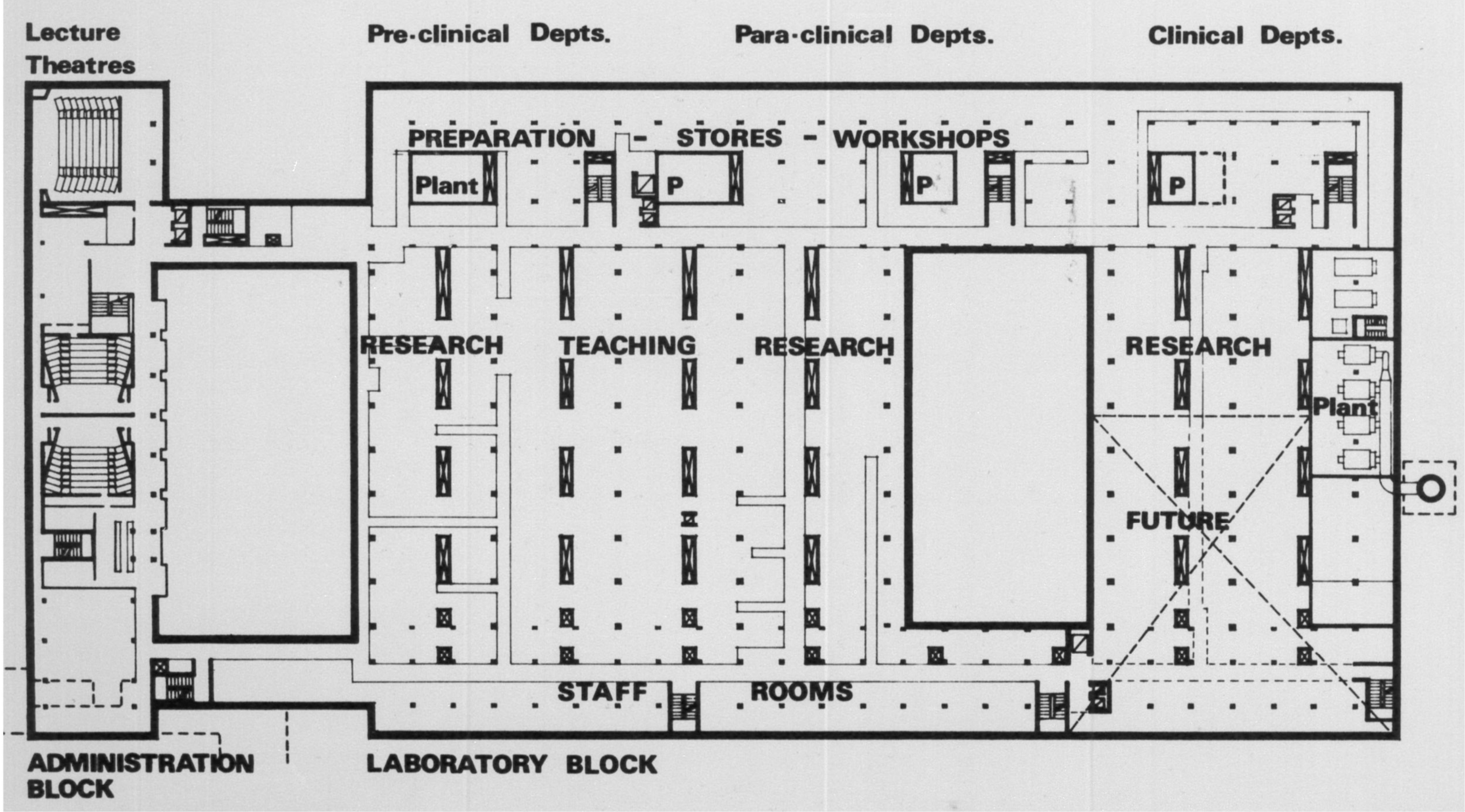
Below: Architectural perspective drawn by John Greene reveals the true length of the building as a 'ground-scraper', stretching away from the Oxford Road frontage. The view along Oxford Road shows the contrasting vertical profiles of the adjacent Holy Name Church with its truncated tower and lacking a steeple and the more distant Mathematics Tower. The open grass space in the foreground was anticipated to become a sunken ring road full of roaring traffic.



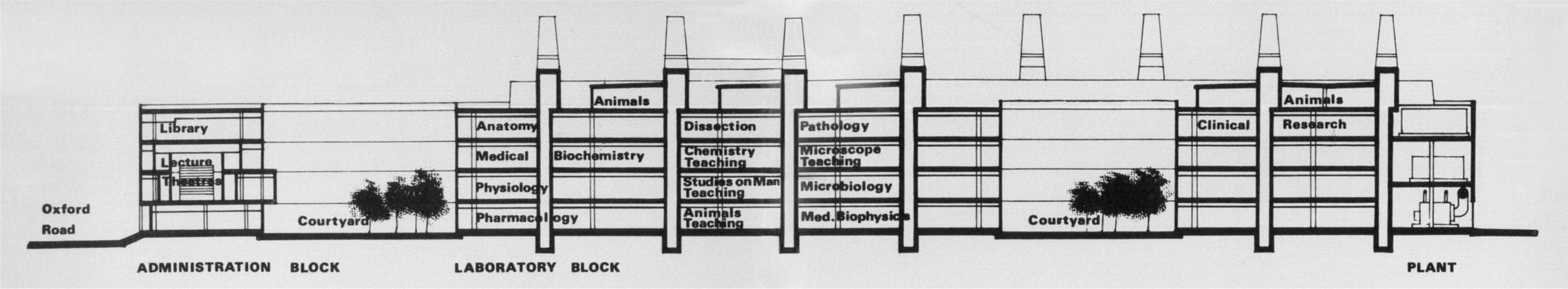
The new Stopford Medical School was vast, encompassing large multi-use laboratories for clinical teaching, five lecture theatres, a library and staff offices, and specialised facilities to support a wide range of medical research. At the time of completion, it was said to the largest single purpose university building in Britain, and widely claimed to be the biggest medical school in Europe with a capacity to train 1,230 doctors over a lengthy degree programme. As the project architect Harry M. Fairhurst proudly noted, 'the building is almost a small medical university in itself. Many universities have started with less'. Central to the design were the multi-user laboratories for mass teaching. The largest was able to accommodate circa 200 students, with a closed-circuit television system relaying the instructions of the lecturer throughout the room.



Construction of the Stopford Building underway, c.1970 with sectional view across the first inner courtyard to the Holy Name Church beyond.


Lecture Theatres
Pre-clinical Depts.
Para-clinical Depts.
Clinical Depts.
PREPARATION - STORES - WORKSHOPS
Plant
P
P
P
RESEARCH
TEACHING
RESEARCH
RESEARCH
Plant
FUTURE
STAFF
ROOMS
ADMINISTRATION BLOCK
LABORATORY BLOCK

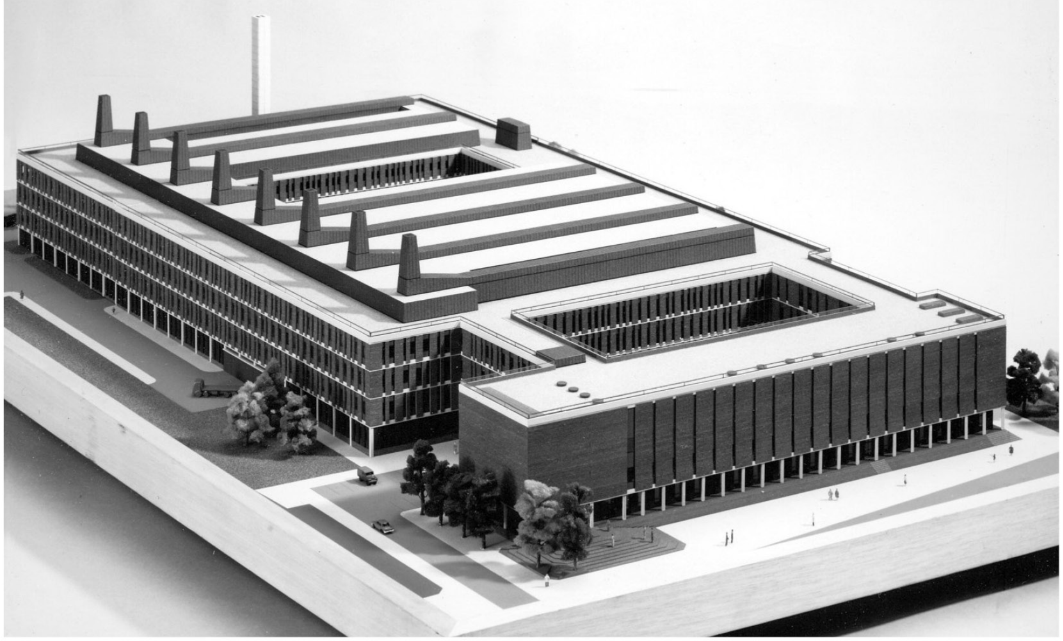
General layout plan of the first floor of the Medical School when it was completed in 1973 showing the deep laboratories in the middle of the building and full-length 'street'-like corridors on either side of the building that were for major circulation. The large lecture theatres were placed at the front (seen left) of building and heating plant located at the rear of the building (seen right).


Library
Lecture Theatres
Oxford Road
Courtyard
Anatomy
Medical Physiology
Pharmacology
Animals
Biochemistry
Dissection
Chemistry Teaching
Studies on Man Teaching
Animals Teaching
Pathology
Microscope Teaching
Microbiology
Med. Biophysics
Courtyard
Clinical Research
Animals
ADMINISTRATION BLOCK
LABORATORY BLOCK
PLANT

Section through the length of the building showing the general allocation of uses across the floors when it first opened. The building is just over 180 metres long, more than twice the height of the Mathematics Tower just down Oxford Road, with 2 miles of corridors and 1,430 numbered rooms.

Only four storeys in height, the building might be described as a 'ground-scraper' being 182 metres in length and stretching almost the full length between Oxford Road and Upper Brook Street. The building presents a mostly blank façade of brown brick along Oxford Road, although the colonnade of concrete columns at ground level - along with the eaves-level decorative frieze by the sculptor Anthony Hollaway – add some visual interest.

The Stopford Building remains central to University's medical teaching, but now acts as a hub for biomedical research as the area to its rear has, in recent decades, witnessed further campus development.

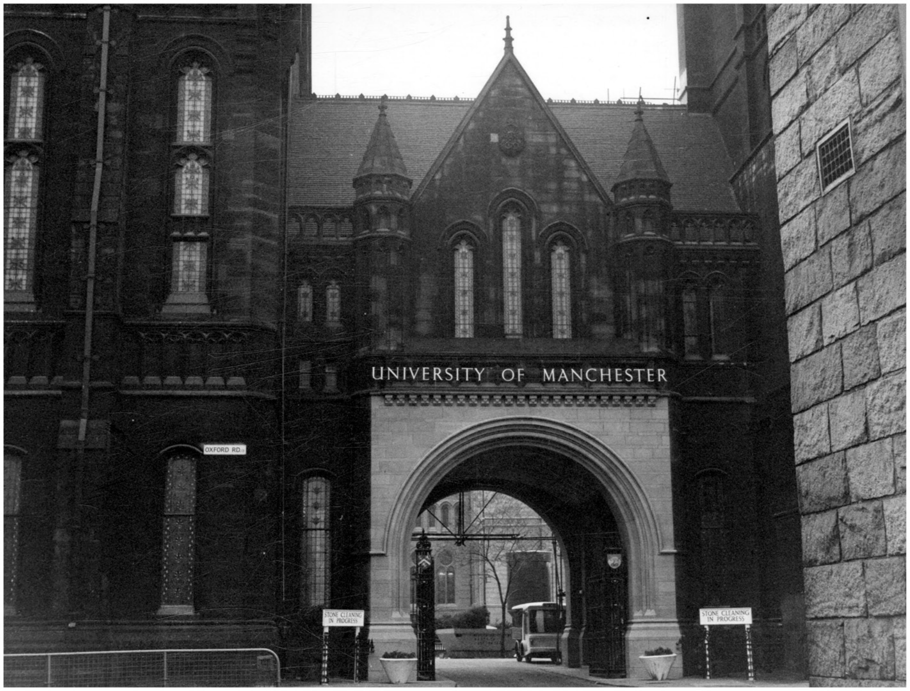


Above: The recently completed Stopford Medical School, 1974. Elevated photograph taken from the Moberly Tower over the roof of the Students' Union. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archive+)

Left: Architectural model of the Medical School identifies the position of the two interior landscaped courtyards that provided much needed light into the heart of the huge building, and welcome green space for breaks for staff and medical students. A distinctive row of eight exhaust chimneys for extensive ventilation system are also evident.

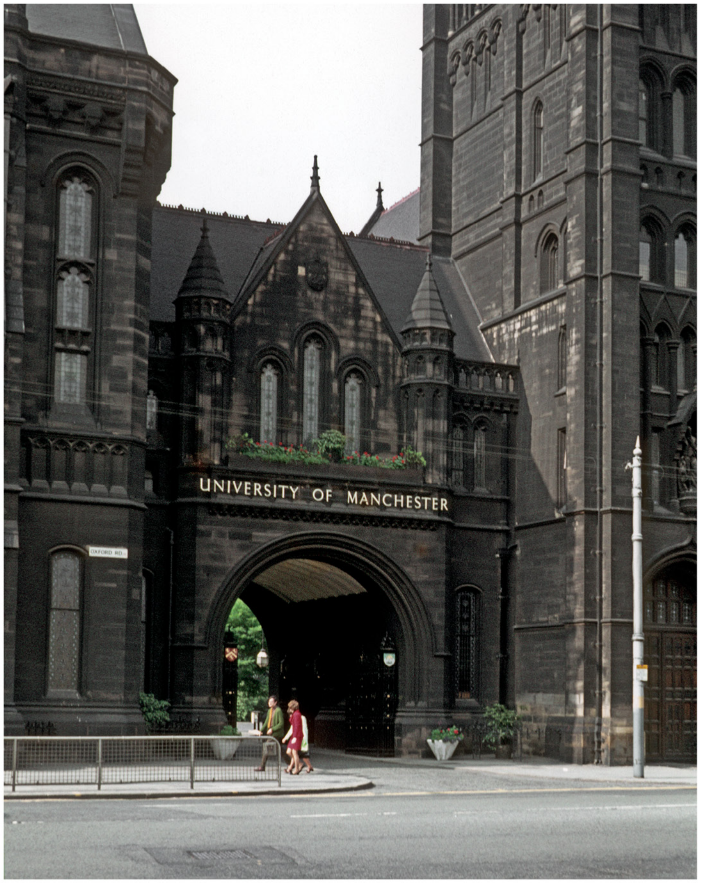
CLEANING THE OLD OWENS COLLEGE BUILDINGS

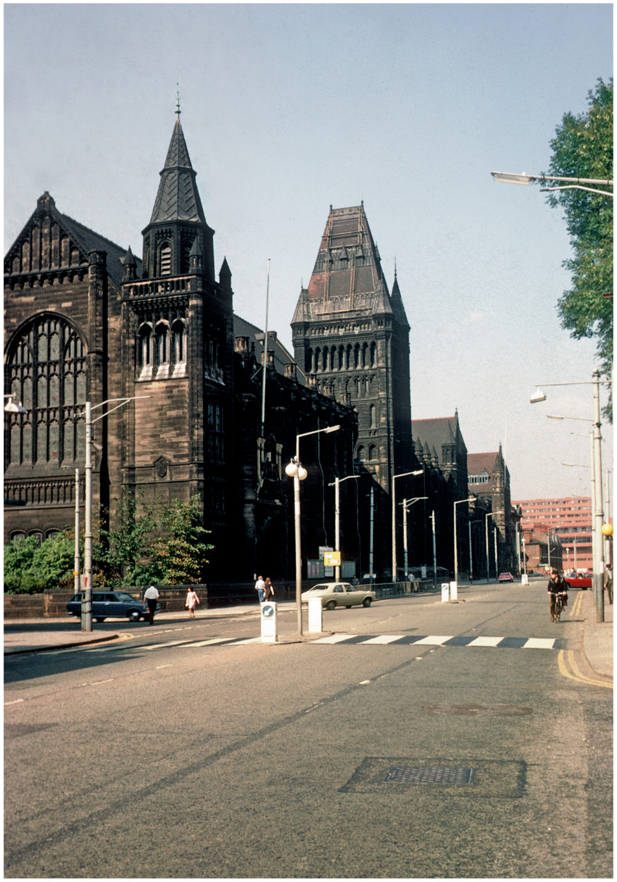
1972


UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
OXFORD RD.
STONE CLEANING IN PROGRESS
STONE CLEANING IN PROGRESS

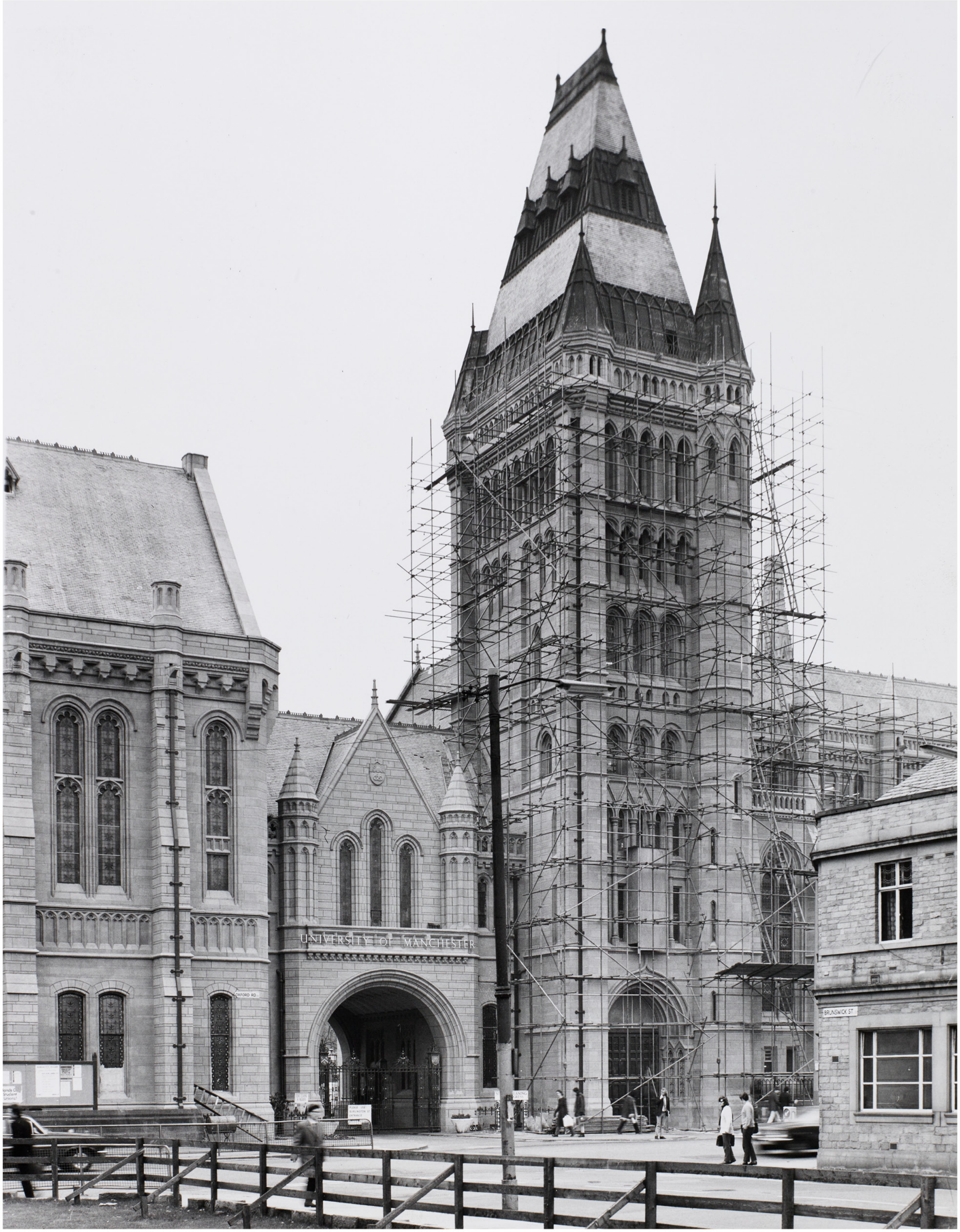
Top: The partially cleaned Queen's Arch into the Owens Quad, photographed by D. Wildgoose, 1972. (Courtesy of Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

Right: Two views of the old Owens College buildings in 1971 covered in black soot from decades of coal smoke. (Courtesy of Manchester School of Art Slide Library at Manchester Metropolitan University Special Collections Museum.)


UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
OXFORD RD.



The University Tower scaffolded and undergoing stone cleaning work. Whitworth Hall and the Queen's Arch had already been sandblasted of soot. The College Hotel is visible at the corner of Brunswick Street and Oxford Road, though it was demolished soon after.


UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
OXFORD RD
BRUNSWICK ST

PRECINCT CENTRE PHASE 2

1972-1974

COMPUTER BUILDING, NOW KILBURN BUILDING
CRAWFORD HOUSE
ST PETER'S HOUSE AND CHAPLAINCY

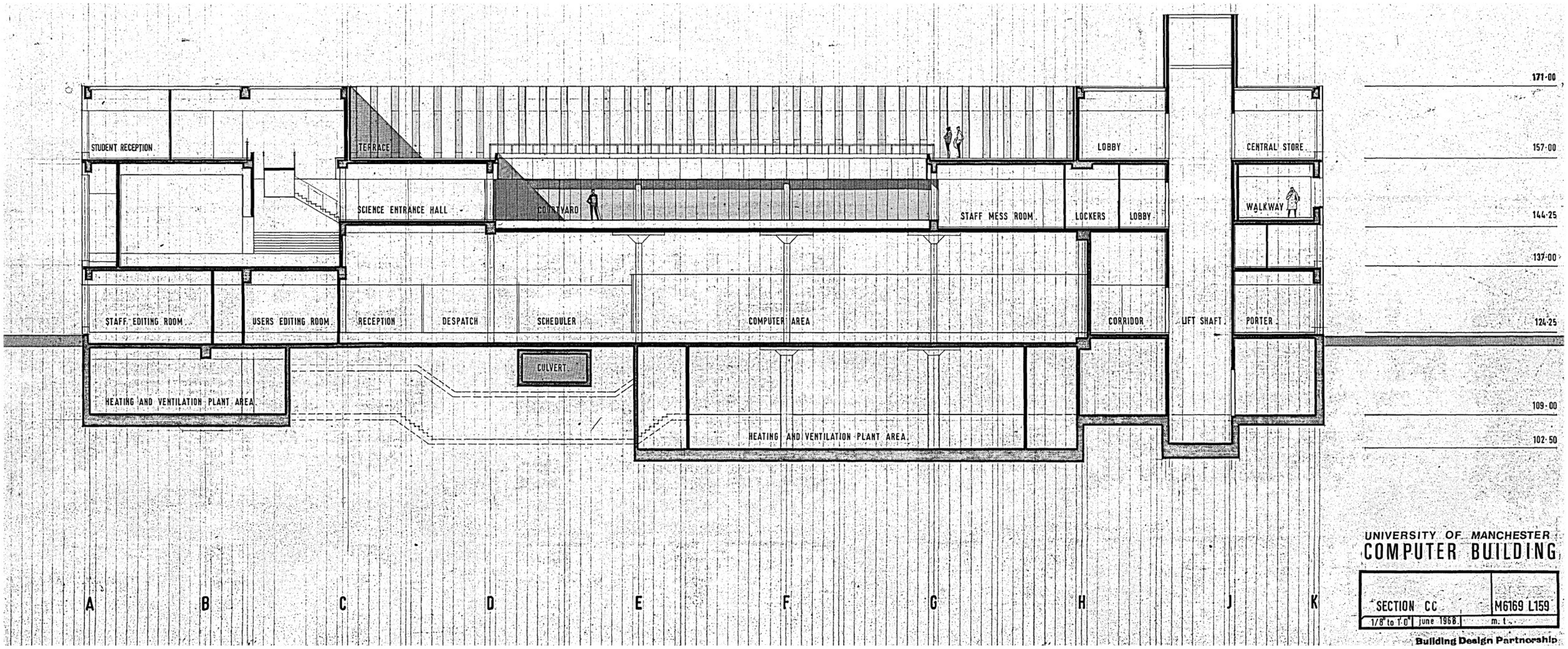
The second phase of the Precinct Centre on the east side of Oxford Road, as conceived by planning consultants Hugh Wilson and Lewis Womersley, was intended to provide a range of community facilities and act as a key node in a system of upper-level pedestrian walkways connecting the existing Computer Building and planned developments including Crawford House and St Peter's House and Chaplaincy.

COMPUTER BUILDING, NOW KILBURN BUILDING

1972

Although completed in 1972, sequentially the Computer Building was part of the 1960s science expansion; its size, location and name clearly signalling the continued significance of the University's computer research and the growing demand for computation services by scientists on the campus and beyond. Designed by the architects BDP, it was to house three distinct but related functions: the large Regional Computer Centre was to occupy the ground floor, whilst the growing Computer Science Department would share the second and third floors with the University's computer administration services. All three groups had their own computers which, in the 1970s, were expensive pieces of equipment that required specialised staff to operate and maintain them: this was the 'mainframe era' when users would travel to a dedicated building to use 'the computer'. Mainframes were physically large, heavy, and noisy and generated a lots of heat, whilst data was stored on large magnetic tapes which took up a lot of space. Consequently, computers dominated the allocation of the space within the design. Positioned physically, and symbolically, at the heart of the building, this meant other accommodation was placed on the periphery. Not only did this mean that occupants of offices for academics and technicians were afforded external views, but it also provided the opportunity to recycle heat from the computers to warm such spaces.

Externally, the building was a squat three-storey red brick box, inscrutable and solid, its narrow-slit windows hiding what happens inside. Although occupying a prime spot facing Oxford Road, it lacked a 'front door'


STUDENT RECEPTION
TERRACE
LOBBY
CENTRAL STORE
SCIENCE ENTRANCE HALL
COURTYARD
STAFF MESS ROOM
LOCKERS
LOBBY
WALKWAY
STAFF EDITING ROOM
USERS EDITING ROOM
RECEPTION
DESPATCH
SCHEDULER
COMPUTER AREA
CORRIDOR
LIFT SHAFT
PORTER
CULVERT
HEATING AND VENTILATION PLANT AREA
HEATING AND VENTILATION PLANT AREA
171·00
157·00
144·25
137·00
124·25
109·00
102·50
A
B
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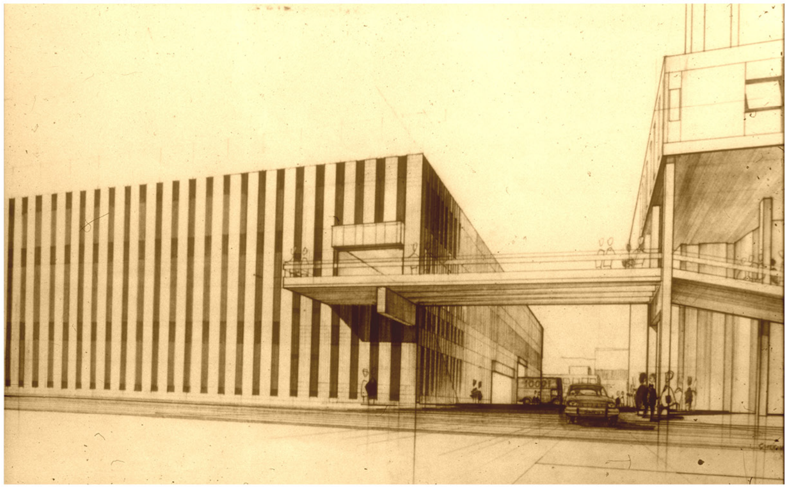
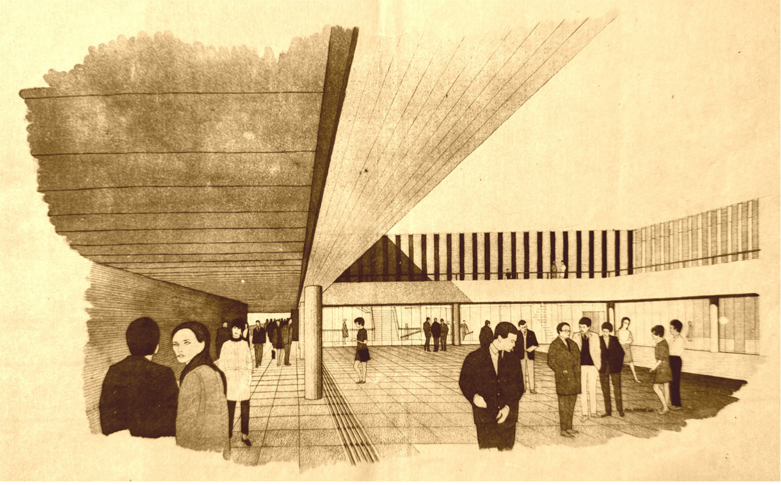
K
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
COMPUTER BUILDING
SECTION CC
M6169 L159
1/8" to 1'0"
june 1968.
m. t.
Building Design Partnership

Section drawing through the Computer Building showing the planned allocation of space. Much of the air-conditioning plant need to cool the computers was relocated from the basement to the upper floor when the building was constructed.

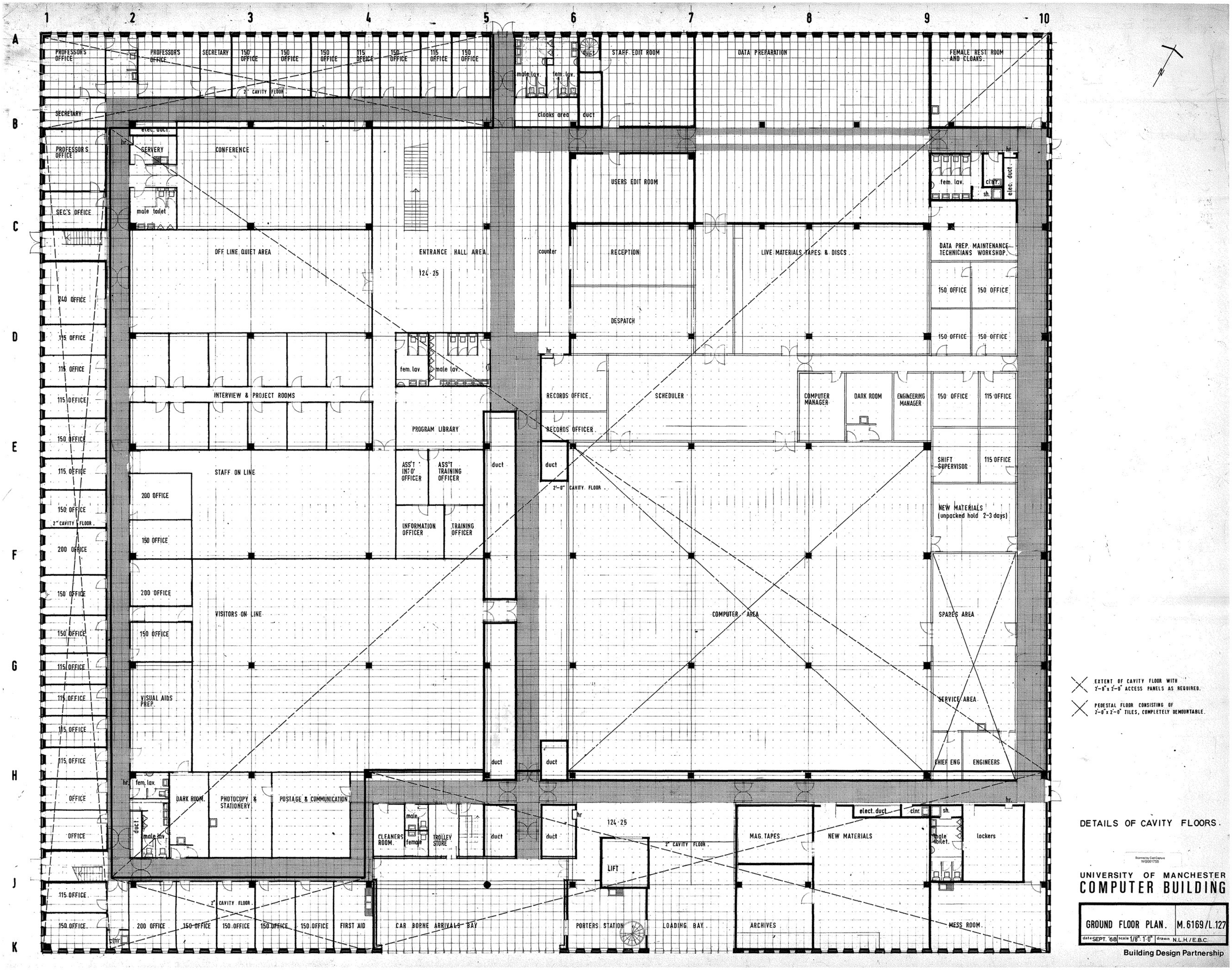


Perspective sketch of the Computer Building by architects BDP, November 1971. Shown is the link bridge over the service road taking the upper-level pedestrian walkway across to the Maths Tower podium. (Courtesy of Jim Miles, University of Manchester Department of Computer Science archive.)



Perspective sketch of the roof terrace on the Computer Building by architects BDP, November 1971. The pedestrian walkway from the Chaplaincy ran alongside the terrace. (Courtesy of Jim Miles, University of Manchester Department of Computer Science archive.)

and was consciously designed to be accessed via the upper-level walkway from the Mathematics Building and the planned Precinct Centre and Chaplaincy: the later failings of the walkway system meant that a public entrance was eventually added, opening onto the courtyard in front of the Chaplaincy. In 1988, a smaller Information Technology Building was added to the rear of the Computer Building and, also designed by BDP, was consistent in appearance being a three-storey red brick square building. It provided additional offices for the Computer Science Department and further research space for staff moving from the Electrical Engineering Building on Dover Street. Connection was, again, via an upper-level link bridge.


1
2
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A
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E
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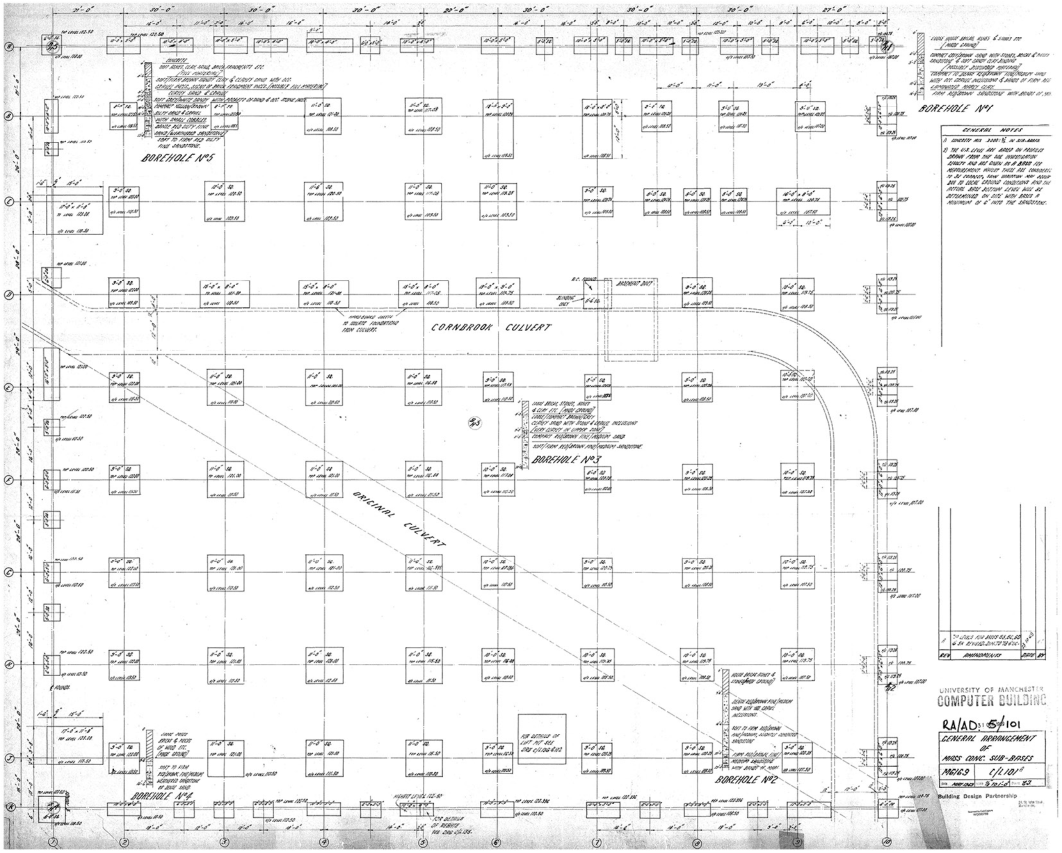
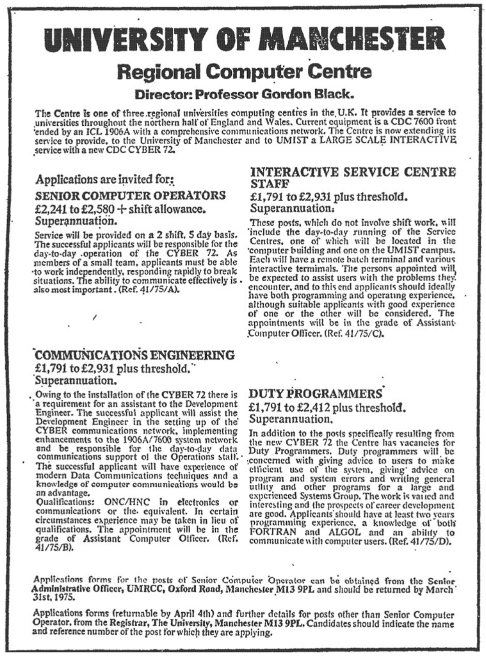
G
H
J
K
PROFESSOR'S OFFICE
PROFESSOR'S OFFICE
SECRETARY
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
2" CAVITY FLOOR
male lav.
fem. lav.
duct
cloaks area
STAFF EDIT ROOM
DATA PREPARATION
FEMALE REST ROOM AND CLOAKS
SECRETARY
PROFESSOR'S OFFICE
elec. duct
SERVERY
CONFERENCE
male toilet
USERS EDIT ROOM
fem. lav.
cl'nr
sh.
elec. duct
SEC'S OFFICE
OFF LINE QUIET AREA
ENTRANCE HALL AREA
124·25
counter
RECEPTION
LIVE MATERIALS TAPES & DISCS
DATA PREP. MAINTENANCE TECHNICIANS WORKSHOP
240 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
DESPATCH
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
fem. lav.
male lav.
INTERVIEW & PROJECT ROOMS
115 OFFICE
RECORDS OFFICE
SCHEDULER
COMPUTER MANAGER
DARK ROOM
ENGINEERING MANAGER
150 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
PROGRAM LIBRARY
RECORDS OFFICER
115 OFFICE
STAFF ON LINE
ASS'T INFO' OFFICER
ASS'T TRAINING OFFICER
duct
duct
SHIFT SUPERVISOR
115 OFFICE
200 OFFICE
2'-0" CAVITY FLOOR
150 OFFICE
2" CAVITY FLOOR
NEW MATERIALS (unpacked hold 2-3 days)
150 OFFICE
INFORMATION OFFICER
TRAINING OFFICER
200 OFFICE
200 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
VISITORS ON LINE
COMPUTER AREA
SPARES AREA
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
VISUAL AIDS PREP.
SERVICE AREA
115 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
duct
duct
CHIEF ENG
ENGINEERS
fem. lav.
OFFICE
DARK ROOM
PHOTOCOPY & STATIONERY
POSTAGE & COMMUNICATION
hr.
elect. duct
clnr
sh.
OFFICE
duct
male lav.
male
CLEANERS ROOM
female
TROLLEY STORE
duct
duct
124·25
2" CAVITY FLOOR
MAG. TAPES
NEW MATERIALS
male toilet
lockers
LIFT
115 OFFICE
2" CAVITY FLOOR
150 OFFICE
200 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
FIRST AID
CAR BORNE ARRIVALS BAY
PORTERS STATION
LOADING BAY
ARCHIVES
MESS ROOM
clnr
EXTENT OF CAVITY FLOOR WITH 2'-0" x 2'-0" ACCESS PANELS AS REQUIRED.
PEDESTAL FLOOR CONSISTING OF 2'-0" x 2'-0" TILES, COMPLETELY DEMOUNTABLE.
DETAILS OF CAVITY FLOORS.
Scanned by Cad-Capture WG001755
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
COMPUTER BUILDING
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
M.6169/L.127
date SEPT. '68
scale 1/8": 1·0"
drawn N.L.H./E.B.C.
Building Design Partnership

Ground floor plan from 1968 showing most of the space allocated to computer machinery and its operation. The Computer Building was a perfect square, measuring 76 by 76 meters.





UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Regional Computer Centre

Director: Professor Gordon Black.

The Centre is one of three regional universities computing centres in the U.K. It provides a service to universities throughout the northern half of England and Wales. Current equipment is a CDC 7600 front ended by an ICL 1906A with a comprehensive communications network. The Centre is now extending its service to provide, to the University of Manchester and to UMIST a LARGE SCALE INTERACTIVE service with a new CDC CYBER 72.

Applications are invited for:

SENIOR COMPUTER OPERATORS
£2,241 to £2,580 + shift allowance.
Superannuation.

Service will be provided on a 2 shift, 5 day basis. The successful applicants will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the CYBER 72. As members of a small team, applicants must be able to work independently, responding rapidly to break situations. The ability to communicate effectively is also most important. (Ref. 41/75/A).

COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING
£1,791 to £2,931 plus threshold.
Superannuation.

Owing to the installation of the CYBER 72 there is a requirement for an assistant to the Development Engineer. The successful applicant will assist the Development Engineer in the setting up of the CYBER communications network, implementing enhancements to the 1906A/7600 system network and be responsible for the day-to-day data communications support of the Operations staff. The successful applicant will have experience of modern Data Communications techniques and a knowledge of computer communications would be an advantage.

Qualifications: ONC/HNC in electronics or communications or the equivalent. In certain circumstances experience may be taken in lieu of qualifications. The appointment will be in the grade of Assistant Computer Officer. (Ref. 41/75/B).

INTERACTIVE SERVICE CENTRE STAFF
£1,791 to £2,931 plus threshold.
Superannuation.

These posts, which do not involve shift work, will include the day-to-day running of the Service Centres, one of which will be located in the computer building and one on the UMIST campus. Each will have a remote batch terminal and various interactive termimals. The persons appointed will be expected to assist users with the problems they encounter, and to this end applicants should ideally have both programming and operating experience, although suitable applicants with good experience of one or the other will be considered. The appointments will be in the grade of Assistant Computer Officer. (Ref. 41/75/C).

DUTY PROGRAMMERS
£1,791 to £2,412 plus threshold.
Superannuation.

In addition to the posts specifically resulting from the new CYBER 72 the Centre has vacancies for Duty Programmers. Duty programmers will be concerned with giving advice to users to make efficient use of the system, giving advice on program and system errors and writing general utility and other programs for a large and experienced Systems Group. The work is varied and interesting and the prospects of career development are good. Applicants should have at least two years programming experience, a knowledge of both FORTRAN and ALGOL and an ability to communicate with computer users. (Ref. 41/75/D).

Applications forms for the posts of Senior Computer Operator can be obtained from the **Senior Administrative Officer, UMRCC, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL** and should be returned by March 31st, 1975.

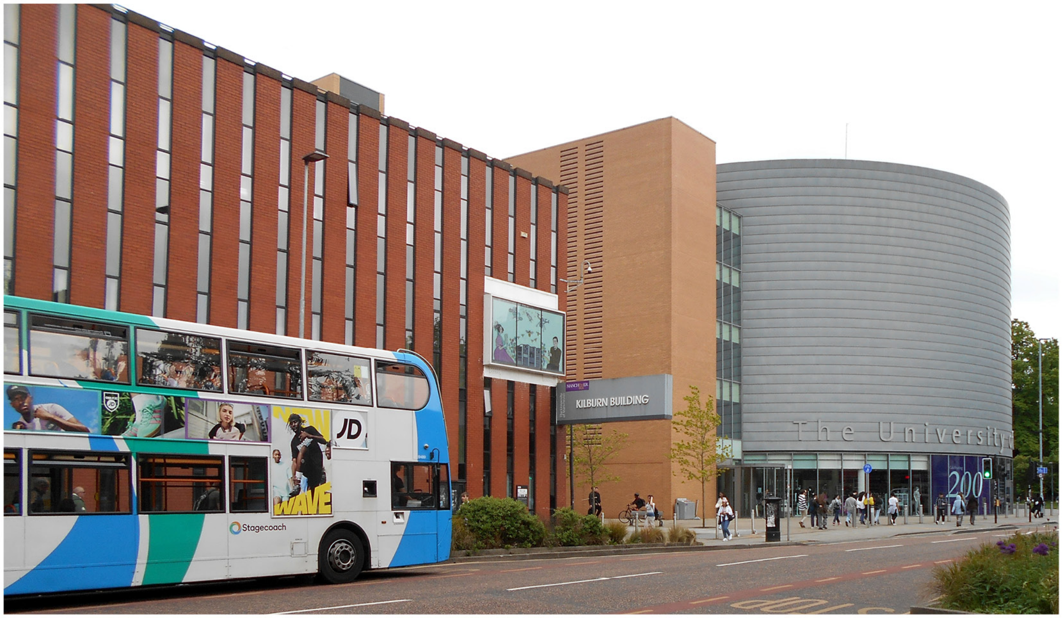
Applications forms (returnable by April 4th) and further details for posts other than Senior Computer Operator, from the **Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL.** Candidates should indicate the name and reference number of the post for which they are applying.

Above: Guardian newspaper, 18 March 1975.

Left: The Cornbrook river flows through the subbasement of the Computer Building. As this plan from 1969 of the foundations pads shows, the routing of the culvert had to be altered to fit.

In 2001, the Computer Building was renamed the Kilburn Building in honour of Tom Kilburn (1921-2001). Kilburn was the co-creator of the world's first stored program computer and had founded the University's Department of Computer Science in 1964.

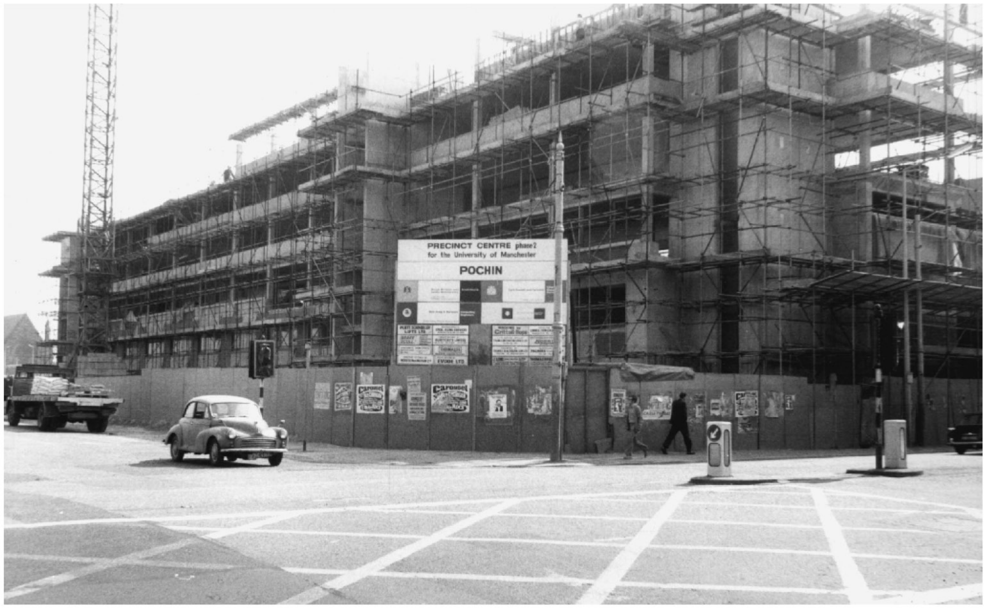
Right: The upper-level walkway to the Computer Building was removed in 2005 subsequent to the demolition of the Mathematics Building. An exposed projected concrete beam now acts as effective support for the building's signage. The void above was recently filled with artwork by student Phoebe Pinney, and depicts two pioneers of computing, Ada Lovelace and Alan Turing. (Photograph by Martin Dodge, 2024.)



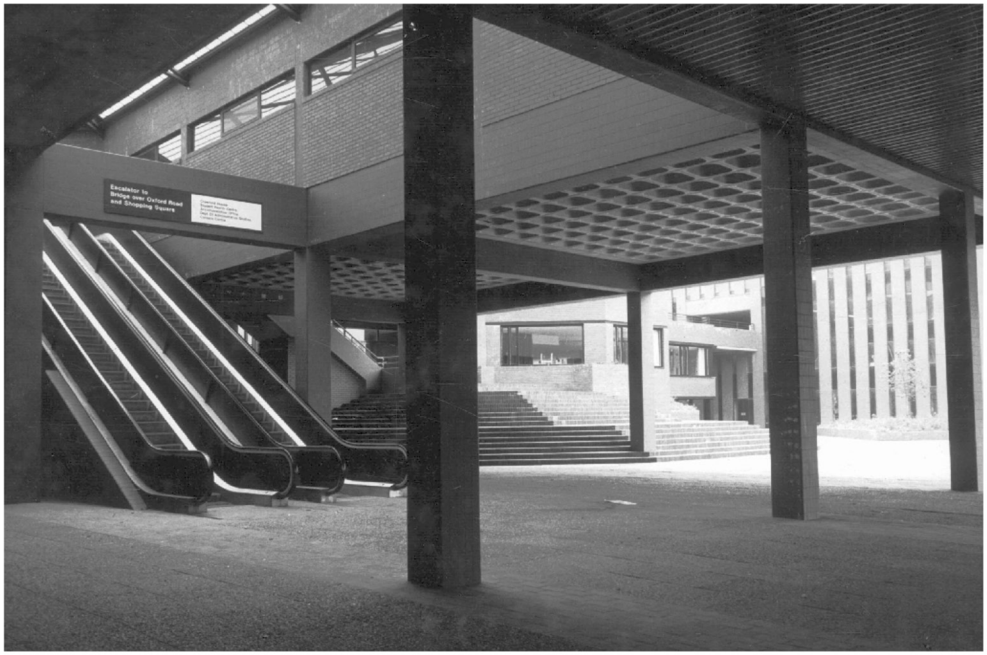
CRAWFORD HOUSE

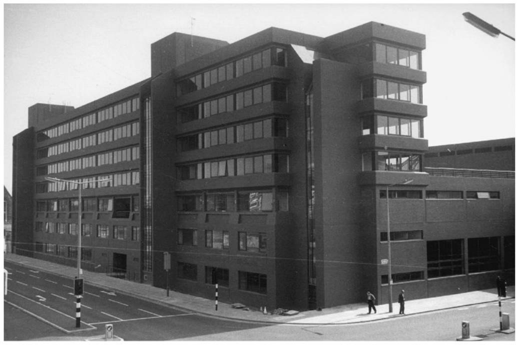
1973

In keeping with Wilson and Womersley's vision for a precinct centre which combined both student and community services, the next building to be completed included a branch public library, a large student health centre and dental clinic, a new home for the Institute for the Deaf and lettable office space to generate some financial income. Allowances were also made to connect it to a planned ecumenical chaplaincy for the University: people could easily cross over Oxford Road via a link bridge to the shopping area or follow the pedestrian walkway to the front entrance of the Computer Building, from where they could proceed along a dedicated interior corridor through the middle of the building and out to an external bridge connected to the podium of the Mathematics Building (opened in 1968). Completed in 1973, the building was named Crawford House in honour of David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford and Chancellor of the University between 1923 and 1940.



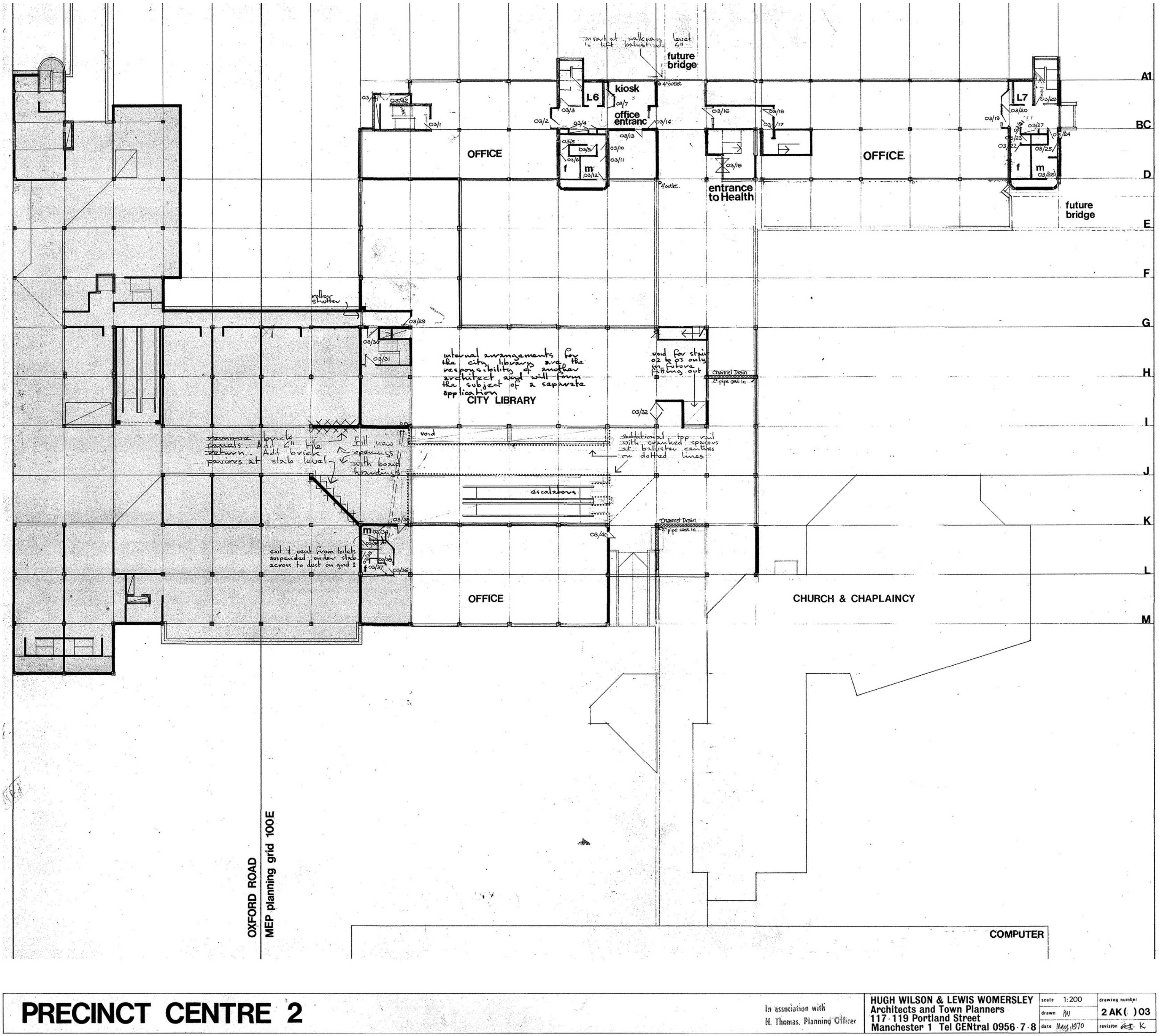
Precinct Centre phase 2 under construction, seen from the junction of Oxford Road and Booth Street East. Photograph by A. Dawson, 1972. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)





Above: Escalators under Crawford House, with the steps of the Chaplaincy and the side of the Computer Building visible centre and right. Photograph by H. Milligan, 1974. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

Left: The main elevation of the seven-storey block of the completed Precinct Centre phase 2 building, named Crawford House, along Booth Street East. Photograph by H. Milligan, 1973. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

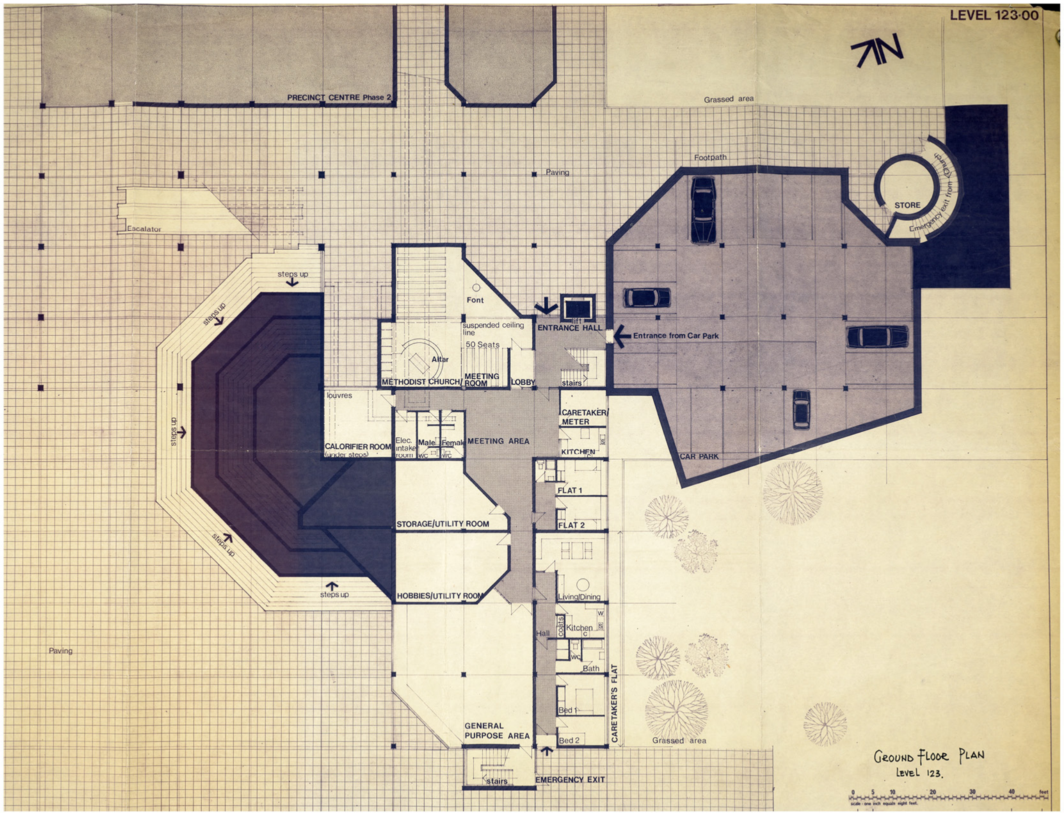

insert at walkway level to lift balustrade 6"
future bridge
kiosk
L6
office entranc
4" outlet
OFFICE
entrance to Health
OFFICE
L7
f
m
future bridge
A1
BC
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
roller shutter
internal arrangements for the city library are the responsibility of another architect and will form the subject of a separate application
CITY LIBRARY
void for stair 02 to 03 only in future fitting out
Channel Drain 2" pipe cast in
~~remove~~ brick ~~panels~~. Add 6" tile ~~return~~. Add brick paviors at slab level
fill new openings with board hoardings
void
additional top rail with cranked spacers at baluster centres on dotted lines
escalators
soil & vent from toilets suspended under slab across to duct on grid I
OFFICE
CHURCH & CHAPLAINCY
OXFORD ROAD
MEP planning grid 100E
COMPUTER
PRECINCT CENTRE 2
In association with
H. Thomas, Planning Officer
HUGH WILSON & LEWIS WOMERSLEY
Architects and Town Planners
117·119 Portland Street
Manchester 1 Tel CENtral 0956·7·8
scale 1:200
drawn PW
date May 1970
drawing number 2 AK( )03
revision K

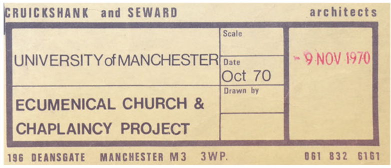
Floor plan for Precinct Centre phase 2 by architects Hugh Wilson and Lewis Womersley, 1971.

ST PETER'S HOUSE AND CHAPLAINCY

1974

Although the University had been an avowedly secular institution since its founding, the need for an ecumenical chaplaincy to serve the needs of Anglican and Methodist students became apparent by the late-1960s; something made possible in England with the passing of the Sharing of Church Buildings Act in 1969. (The Catholic community was already well-served with the completion of a chaplaincy adjacent to the Holy Name Church in 1965.) In 1967, University expansion had brought about the compulsory purchase of the Anglican Church of St Ambrose on Higher Chatham Street and the Methodist Oxford Hall on Oxford Road. The former was replaced by the Architecture and Planning Building, and the latter made way for the Computer Building.


LEVEL 123·00
N
PRECINCT CENTRE Phase 2
Grassed area
Footpath
Paving
Escalator
STORE
Emergency exit from Church
steps up
Font
suspended ceiling line
50 Seats
Altar
METHODIST CHURCH
MEETING ROOM
LOBBY
ENTRANCE HALL
Entrance from Car Park
stairs
louvres
CALORIFIER ROOM (under steps)
Elec. intake room
Male WC
Female WC
MEETING AREA
CARETAKER/ METER
KITCHEN
CAR PARK
FLAT 1
FLAT 2
STORAGE/UTILITY ROOM
HOBBIES/UTILITY ROOM
Living/Dining
Kitchen
Hall
coats
WC
Bath
Bed 1
Bed 2
CARETAKER'S FLAT
GENERAL PURPOSE AREA
stairs
EMERGENCY EXIT
Grassed area
Paving
Ground Floor Plan
Level 123.



CRUICKSHANK and SEWARD architects

UNIVERSITY of MANCHESTER

Scale

Date Oct 70

Drawn by

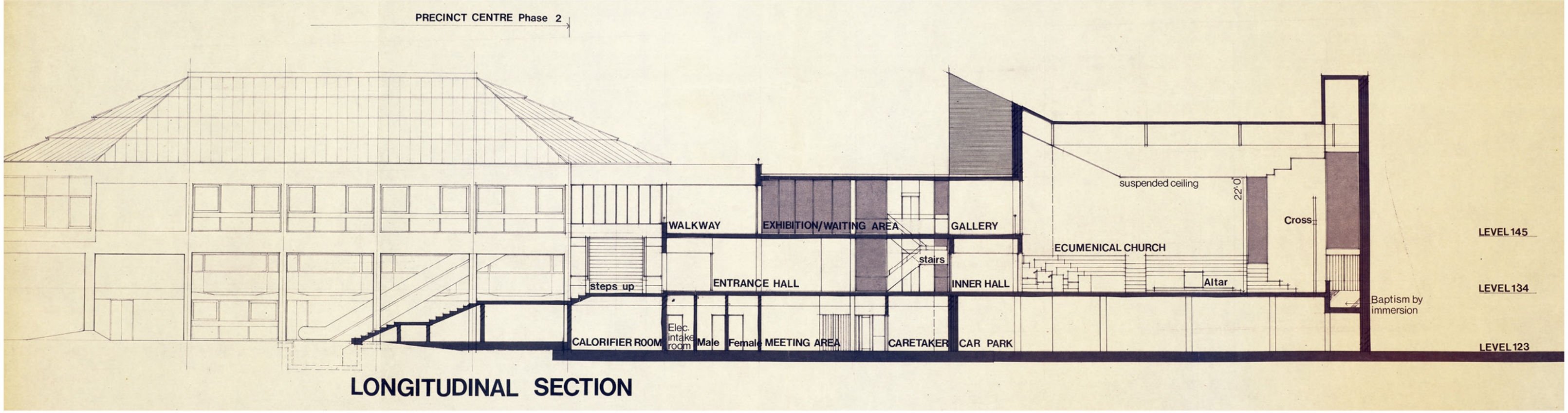
9 NOV 1970

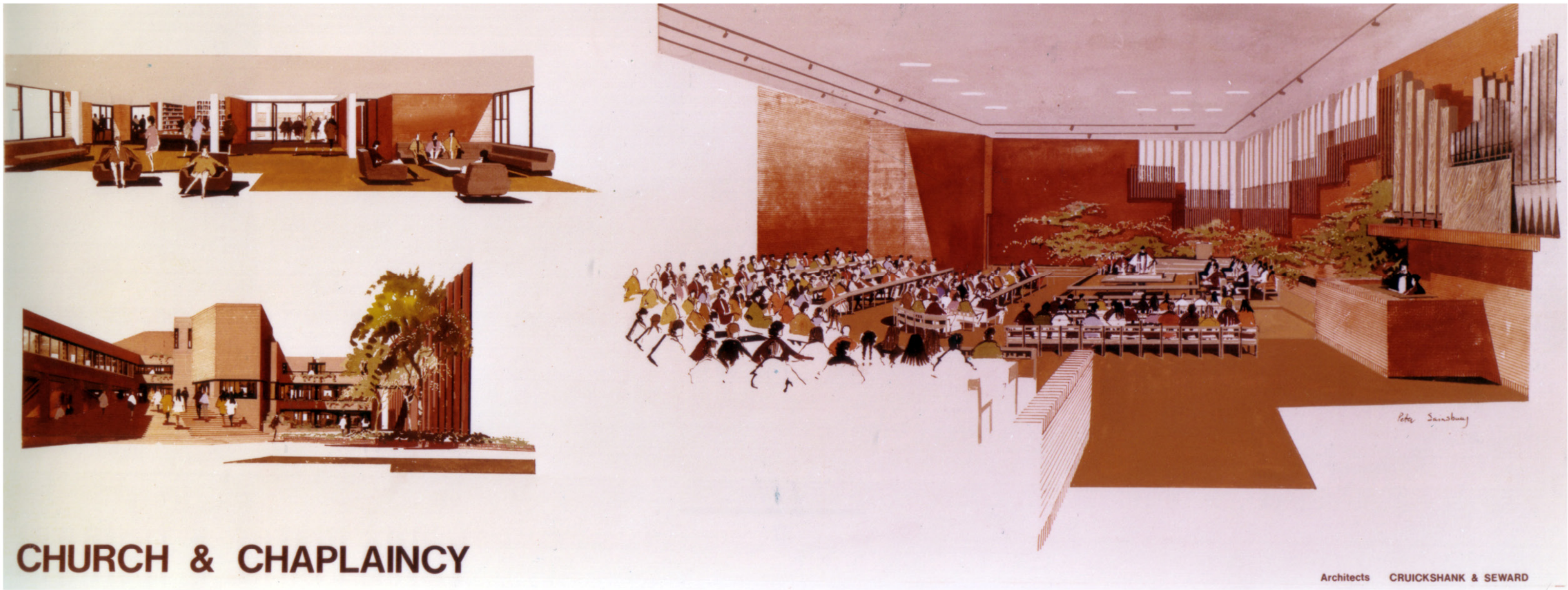
ECUMENICAL CHURCH & CHAPLAINCY PROJECT

196 DEANSGATE MANCHESTER M3 3WP. 061 832 6161

Ground floor plan by architects Cruickshank and Seward showing the angular geometry of the building to fit to the adjacent Precinct Centre. Generous provision of car parking underneath the church space was also made.

Section drawing by architects Cruickshank and Seward delineates the proposed layout of the Chaplaincy, including the position of the altar, cross and baptismal chamber in the church.


PRECINCT CENTRE Phase 2
WALKWAY
EXHIBITION/WAITING AREA
GALLERY
stairs
suspended ceiling
22'0"
Cross
ECUMENICAL CHURCH
steps up
ENTRANCE HALL
INNER HALL
Altar
Baptism by immersion
LEVEL 145
LEVEL 134
LEVEL 123
CALORIFIER ROOM
Elec. intake room
Male
Female
MEETING AREA
CARETAKER
CAR PARK
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



Artist's perspectives of the Chaplaincy by Peter Sainsbury. (Courtesy of Richard Brook and MMU Special Collections Museum.)

Nestling comfortably between Crawford House and the Computer Building, plans for the chaplaincy were prepared by the local firm of architects Cruickshank and Seward. The main worship space was designed as a church-in-the-round reflecting contemporary liturgical thinking, whilst a smaller top-lit chapel for contemplative prayer was to be accessed via the upper-level walkway. Other meetings rooms were for use by different community groups.

Named St Peter House and Chaplaincy, the building's main access was via a ceremonial flight of brick steps leading up from the paved courtyard fronting onto Oxford Road. However, due to its relatively small scale and siting between two larger buildings, its purpose alluded many people at the University. In 2023, a statement from the Board of Trustees responsible for the building's management announced that it was to close with all charitable operations ceasing.

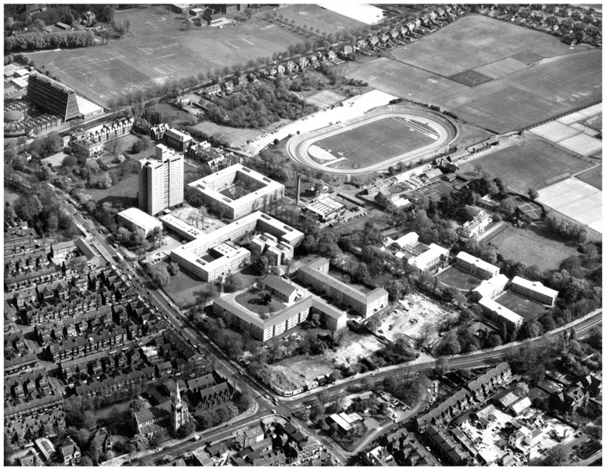
With the completion of St Peter's House and Chaplaincy, the core of Wilson and Womersley's Precinct Centre was established; a major ensemble of academic buildings and community-orientated facilities combined. As Womersley himself proudly remarked in 1974 in the University' magazine *Communication*: '[f]our firms of architects combined to bring this group of buildings – which are linked throughout by the upper-level walkway – to completion. On sunny days I find it exhilarating to stroll along the length of the walkway and experience the variety of interest of internal spaces and external views'.

By the mid-1970s, the upper-level walkway had reached its maximum length, running continuously along Oxford Road from the Mathematics Building through to the Royal Northern College of Music via a pedestrian bridge over Booth Street West. Although controversial for some, the walkways or 'streets-in-the-sky' were well intentioned, separating pedestrians from vehicular traffic to create a safer and more pleasant environment.

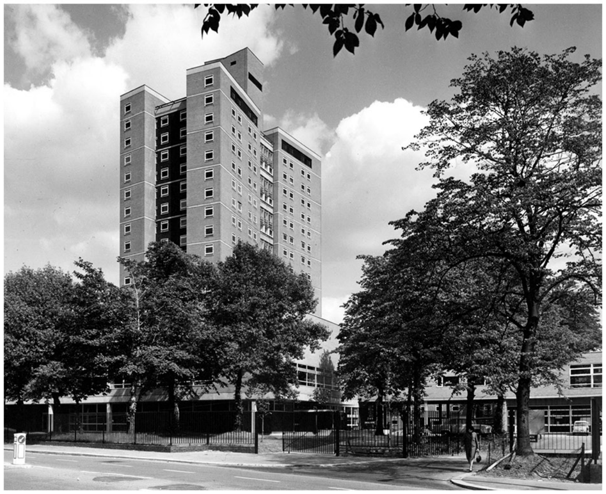
In the original Manchester Education Precinct plan of the 1960s, a further phase of construction was mooted which would have seen student housing built along Booth Street East. Such plans were never realised. Instead, in the 1990s, Crawford House was extended to provide further seminar rooms and several large lecture theatres. The adjacent plot, left as green space for many decades, was eventually chosen as the site of the National Graphene Institute.

OWENS PARK AND THE OAK HOUSE STUDENT FLATS FALLOWFIELD

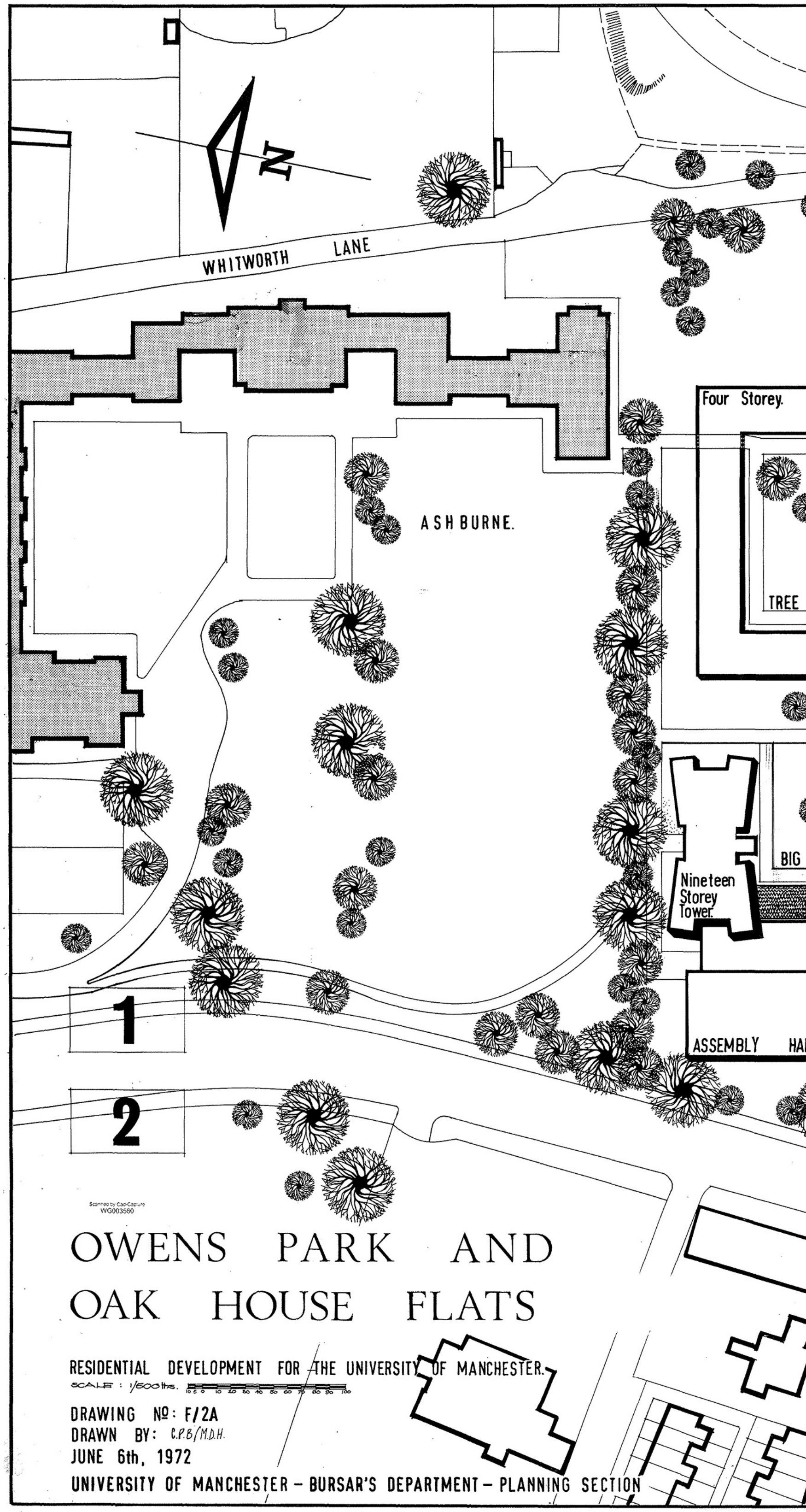
1972

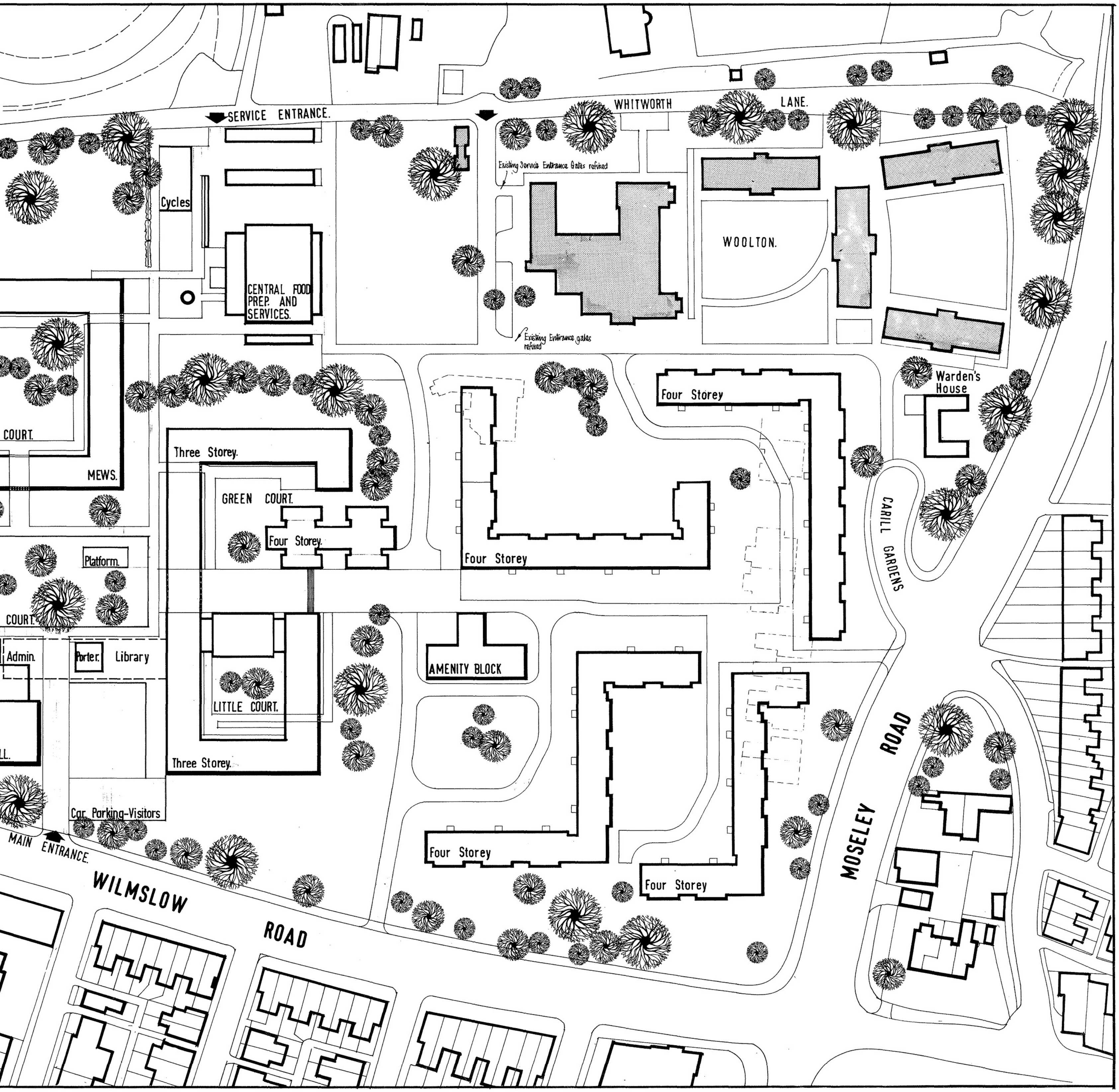


May 1974



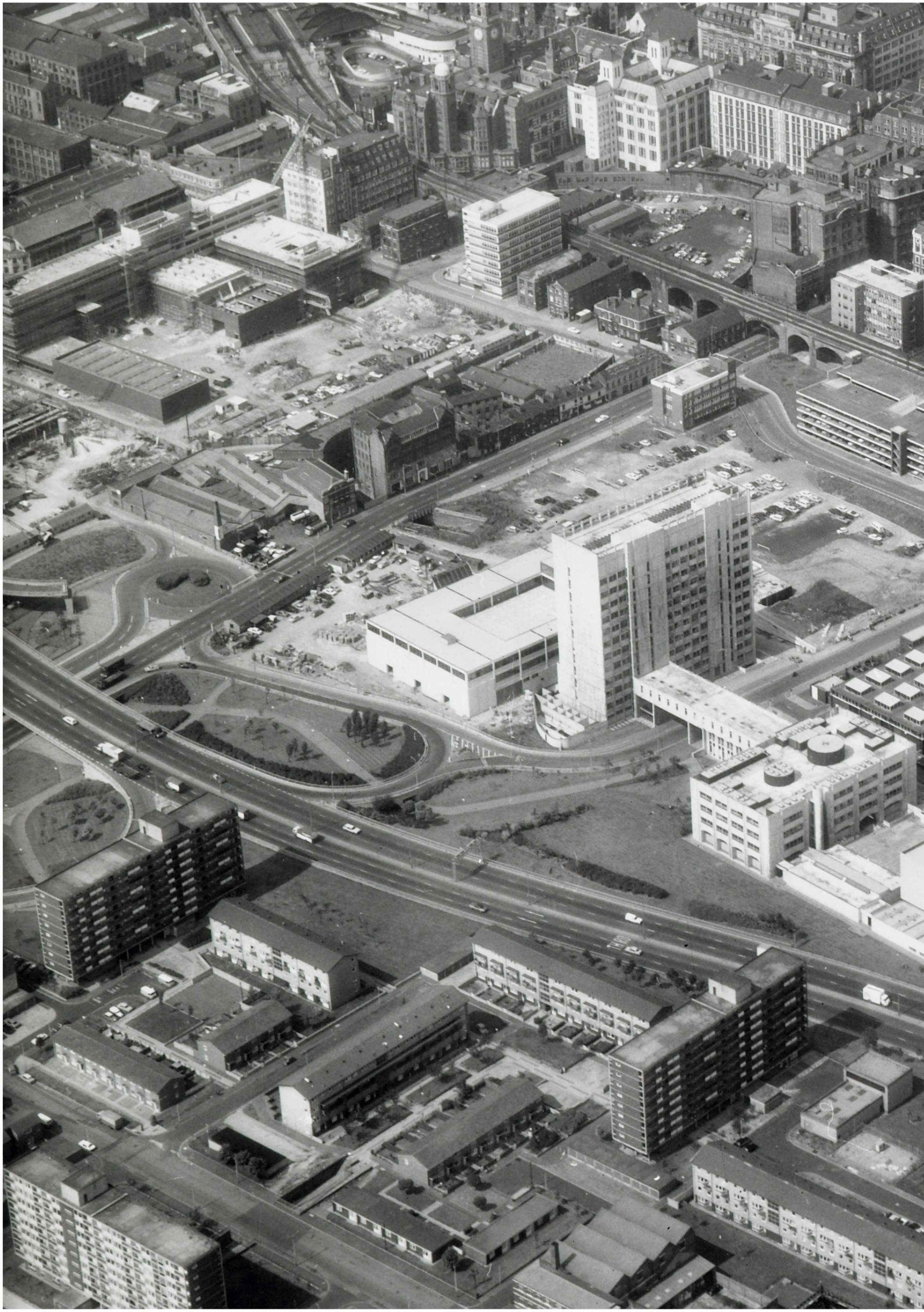
1975

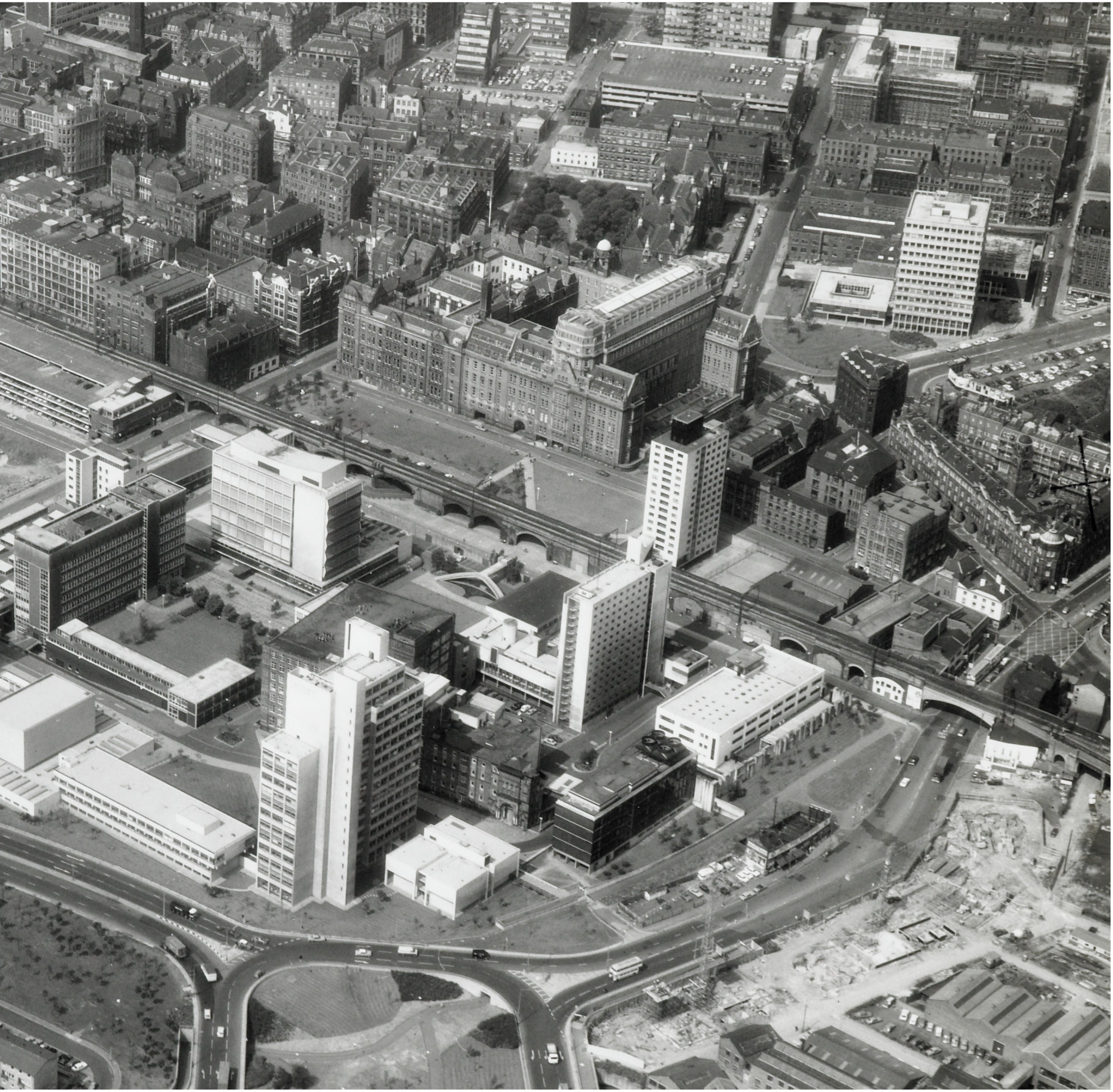

N
WHITWORTH LANE
Four Storey.
ASHBURNE.
TREE
BIG
Nineteen Storey Tower.
ASSEMBLY
1
2
Scanned by Cad-Capture WG003560
OWENS PARK AND OAK HOUSE FLATS
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.
SCALE : 1/500ths.
DRAWING No: F/2A
DRAWN BY: C.P.B/M.D.H.
JUNE 6th, 1972
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER – BURSAR'S DEPARTMENT – PLANNING SECTION


SERVICE ENTRANCE.
WHITWORTH LANE.
Existing Service Entrance Gates refixed
Cycles
CENTRAL FOOD PREP. AND SERVICES.
WOOLTON.
Existing Entrance gates refixed
Warden's House
Four Storey
COURT.
MEWS.
Three Storey.
GREEN COURT.
Four Storey.
Four Storey
CARILL GARDENS
Platform.
COURT.
Admin.
Porter.
Library
AMENITY BLOCK
LITTLE COURT.
LL.
Three Storey.
Car Parking-Visitors
MAIN ENTRANCE.
ROAD
MOSELEY
WILMSLOW
ROAD
Four Storey
Four Storey

UMIST CAMPUS

1973





WHITWORTH PARK STUDENT RESIDENCES

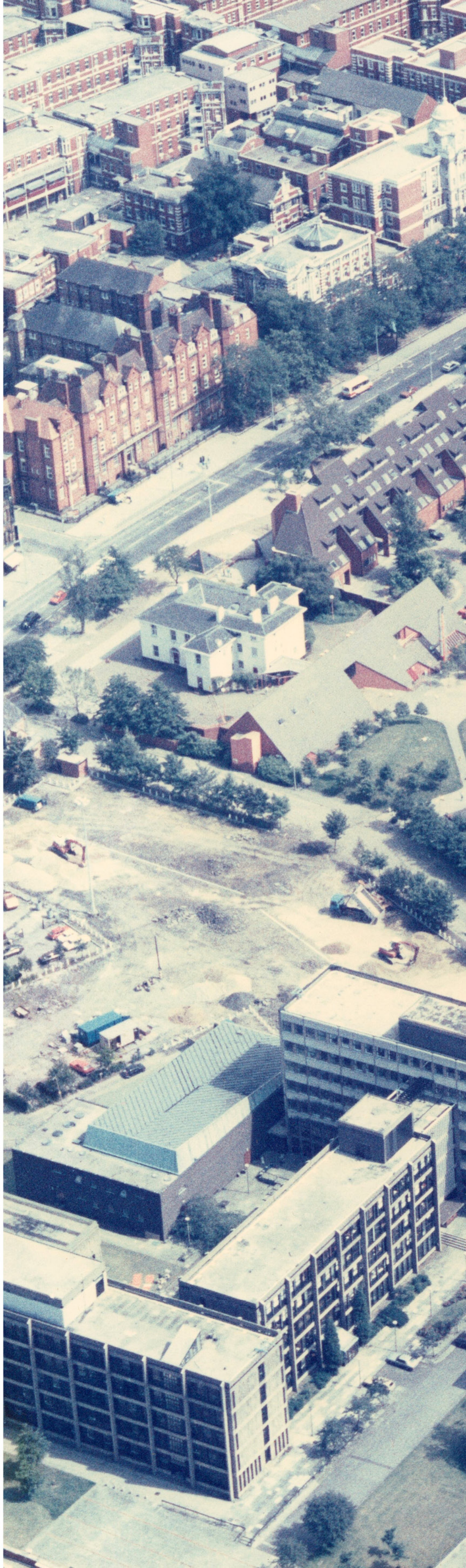
1973 onwards

By the early 1970s, and despite major expansion in the 1960s with its Owens Park development, there was growing pressure for the University to provided further student accommodation.

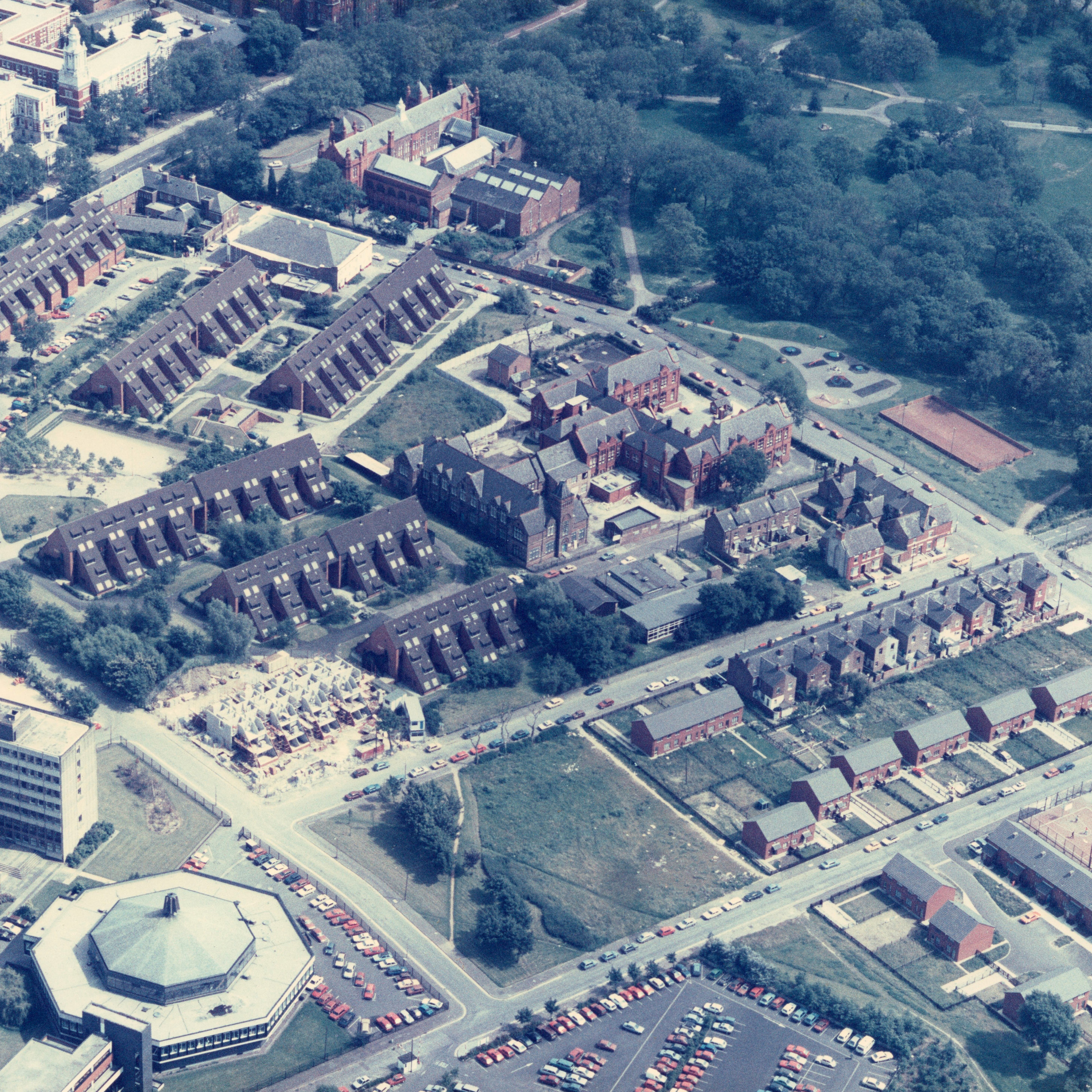
With the Manchester Education Precinct masterplan aimed at encouraging a greater density of students living on campus also, attention soon turned to the so-called 'southern area' alongside Oxford Road. This site had been earmarked for development as student halls as early as 1945, and it was deemed suitable given its proximity to the University's existing lecture theatres, the Main Library and the Students' Union.

The proposed scheme represented a significant southward extension of the campus, stretching as far as Denmark Road and the Whitworth Gallery. Several streets of terraced housing would need clearing in order to create an area of land large enough to house an estimated 2,000 students within a dozen or so large blocks. Long-planned major highway developments – including a wide ring road aligned with Dilworth Road and the upgrading of Cambridge Street to an urban motorway running south – threatened further site constraints, though neither scheme came to fruition.

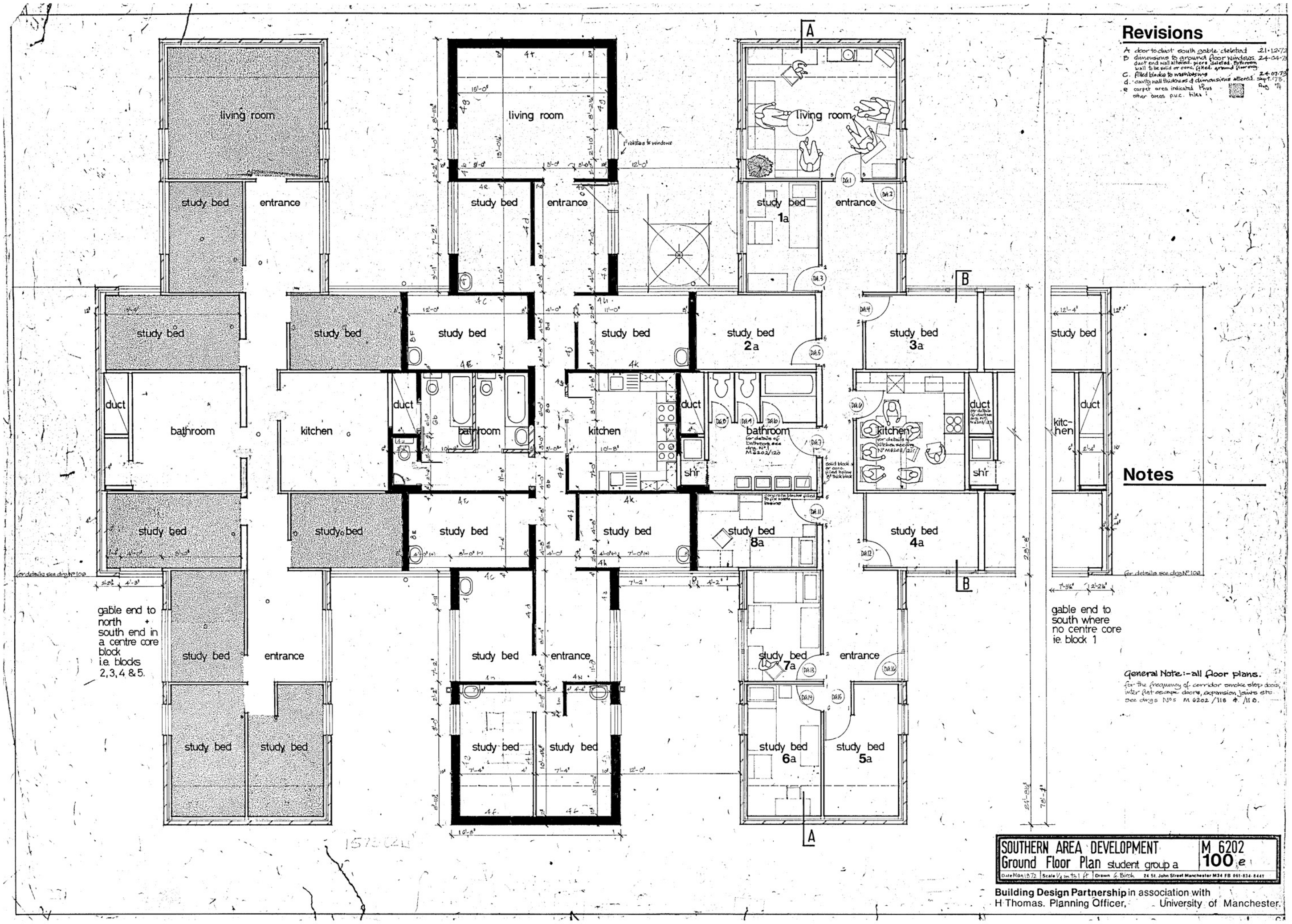
Designed by the architectural firm Building Design Partnership (BDP) in co-operation with Herbert Thomas, the University's Planning Officer, Whitworth Park Student Residences are amongst the University's most characterful buildings from this period despite lacking an obvious presence on campus. The 'Toblerones' – as they were soon affectionately christened owing to their shape – are tucked away behind a bulky shopping parade on Oxford Road. Built mainly of red brick, it is the outsized tiled roofs which dominate their appearance. One contemporary account, appearing in the University's magazine *Communication* soon after their completion, described them as 'cosily angular, and very much on a human scale'. Aesthetics aside, the economic reasoning for their distinctive design was set out by John Crosby, the University's Deputy Bursar in 1975: 'Building costs have doubled in the past four years, and as it is cheaper to build a roof than a wall, we were delighted when the architects came up with this design'.

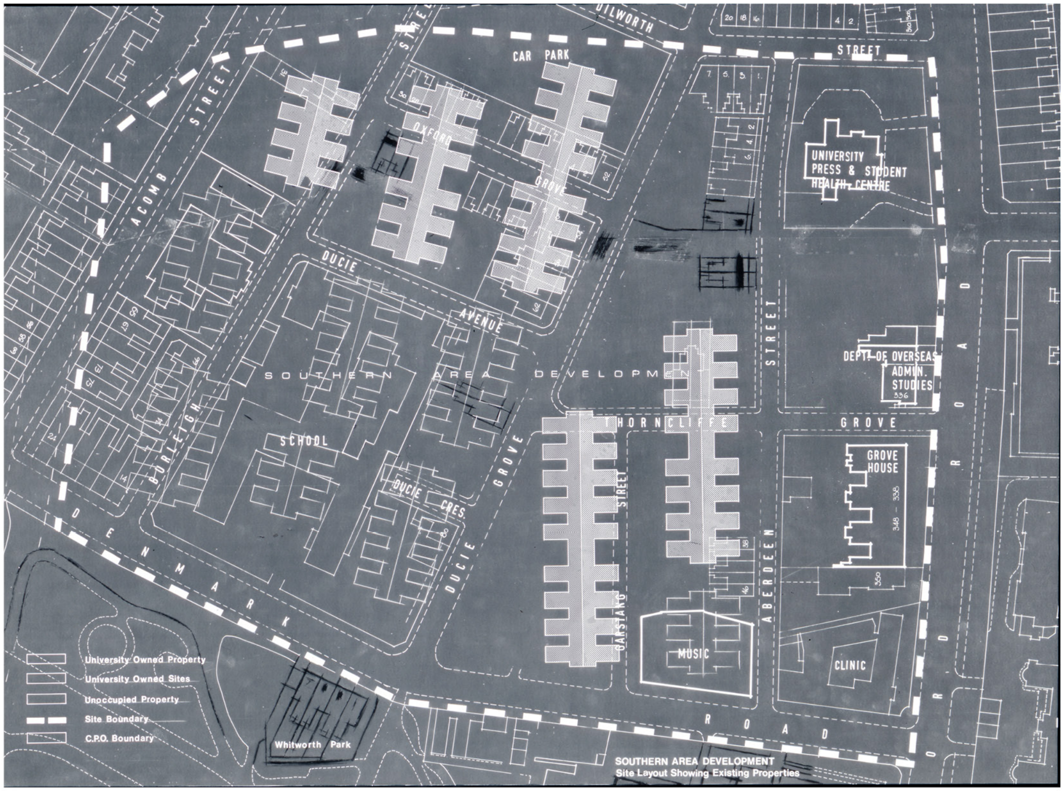


Aerial view of 'Toblerone land', c. late 1970s. Phase 2 of the project nearing completion with Thorncliffe House fronting Oxford Road and the amenity building behind Grove House (white building) completed. Construction work on the last student residential block, Acomb House, is well under way. (Courtesy of Brendon Jones.)



Phase 1 construction included five blocks and, with building commencing in the spring of 1973, accommodated the circa 800 students who took up occupancy 1974. Phase 2, built between 1978 and 1980 encompassed one more residential block, the larger block along Oxford Road with shops on the ground floor and student flats above, and an amenity building which was comprised of a small bar, television rooms and a launderette. The goal was to create a self-contained student village with its own sense of community. The residences were self-catering flats varying in size to accommodate 7 to 9 students and, allocated as single sex, each contained a shared kitchen, lounge and bathroom. Rental cost when the residences first opened were £285 per annum and inclusive of heating. Although, with heating controls set at block level, early complaints – beyond the perennial issue of noise both within and between flats – focused upon the inability to manage temperatures from flat to flat.


living room
study bed
entrance
bathroom
kitchen
duct
shr
kitc-hen
study bed 1a
study bed 2a
study bed 3a
study bed 4a
study bed 5a
study bed 6a
study bed 7a
study bed 8a
A
B
gable end to north + south end in a centre core block i.e. blocks 2,3,4 & 5.
gable end to south where no centre core ie. block 1
Revisions
A door to duct south gable deleted 21·12·72
B dimensions to ground floor windows. duct end wall altered. piers deleted. Bathroom wall to be solid or conc. filled. ground floor only. 24·04·73
C. filled blocks to washbasins 24·07·73
d. cavity wall thickness & dimensions altered. Sept. '73.
e carpet area indicated thus other areas p.v.c. tiles! Aug '74
Notes
General Note:- all floor plans.
for the frequency of corridor smoke stop doors, inter flat escape doors, expansion joints etc see drgs Nos M 6202 /118 & /110.
SOUTHERN AREA DEVELOPMENT
Ground Floor Plan student group a
M 6202
100 e
Date May 1972
Scale 1/4 in to 1 ft
Drawn G. Birch
24 St. John Street Manchester M34 FB 061-834-8441
Building Design Partnership in association with
H Thomas. Planning Officer, University of Manchester.

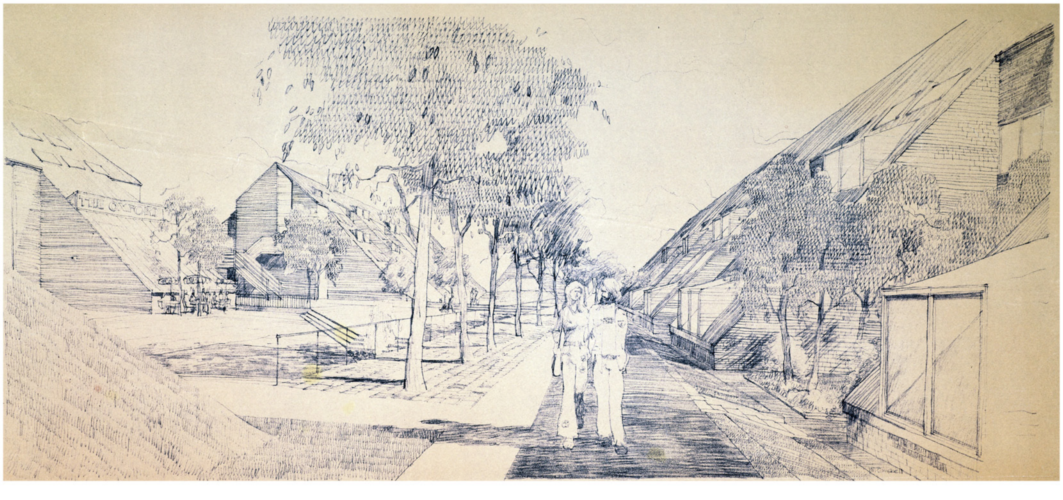

DILWORTH STREET
CAR PARK
ACOMB STREET
OXFORD GROVE
DUCIE AVENUE
UNIVERSITY PRESS & STUDENT HEALTH CENTRE
SOUTHERN AREA DEVELOPMENT
DEPT. OF OVERSEAS ADMIN. STUDIES
THORNCLIFFE GROVE
SCHOOL
BURLEIGH STREET
DUCIE CRES.
DUCIE GROVE
GROVE HOUSE
GARSTANG STREET
ABERDEEN STREET
MUSIC
CLINIC
DENMARK ROAD
OXFORD ROAD
University Owned Property
University Owned Sites
Unoccupied Property
Site Boundary
C.P.O. Boundary
Whitworth Park
SOUTHERN AREA DEVELOPMENT
Site Layout Showing Existing Properties

Site plan from the early 1970s for the 'Southern Area Development' showing the pre-existing streets and, overlaid, the new building. The five phase 1 blocks are shown in solid shading and future blocks as outlines. The blocks proposed for the land occupied by the school and the Music Department building were not realised. A major block of retail units with student flats on top was subsequently constructed fronting Oxford Road but this is not shown on the plan.

Left: top: Exterior view of one of the blocks in the Whitworth Park student village, c.1980s, showing the distinctive space saving design which was more questionable as living spaces.

Left bottom: Ground floor plan by the architects BDP, 1973, showing the typical room allocation in flats for eight students.

Below: Perspective drawing by Ian Campbell, July 1973. The scene captures the form and scale of the finished buildings. Rather more imaginative was the inclusion of a bar for students, called 'The Oxford' (seen left).

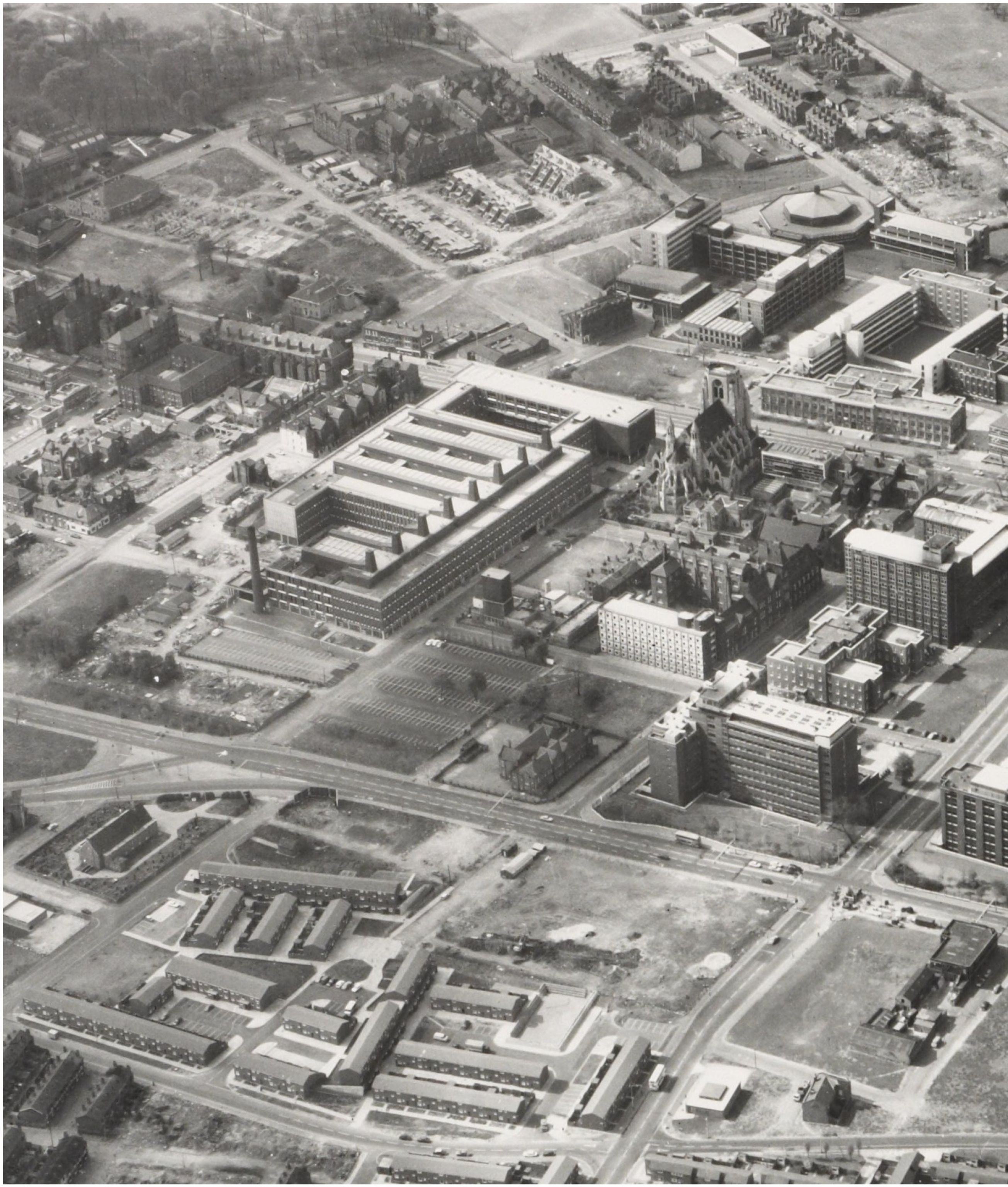


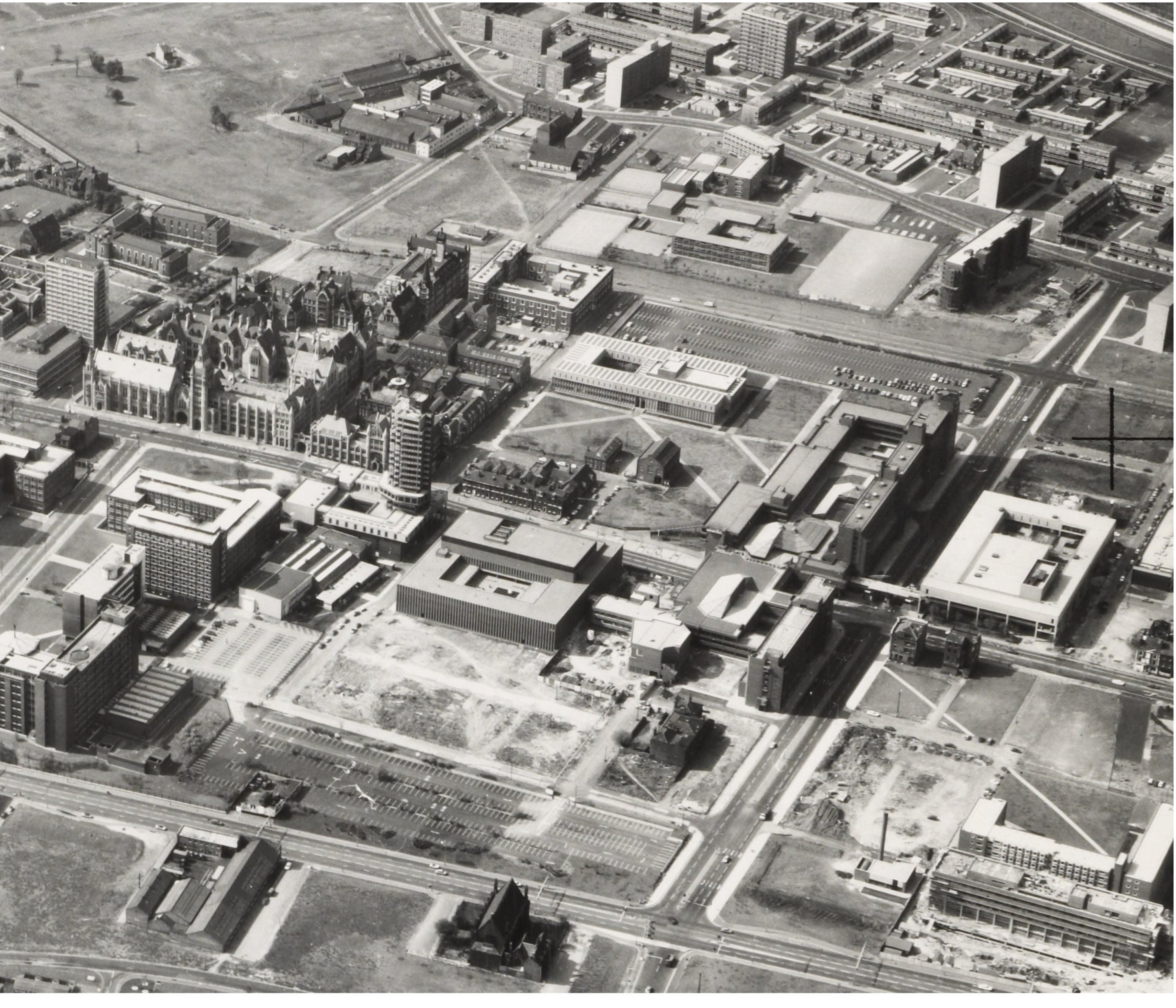
The eight blocks ultimately completed accommodated 1,085 undergraduate students and 153 postgraduate students, and were named after the local streets swallowed up by the development: Thorncliffe, Aberdeen, Garstang, Dilworth, Derby, Burleigh, Acomb and Leamington. One of the blocks, Aberdeen House, is adorned with a blue plaque marking the location of 6 Thorncliffe Grove - a dwelling once occupied by the German philosopher Frederich Engels and demolished as part of the area's redevelopment. The original scheme had envisaged the building of several more large blocks, and required further demolition works which would have included Ducie High School and the former Rivoli cinema on Denmark Road. Although these proposals were unrealised, an additional block – known as Leamington House and designed by the architects Downs and Variava - was added on the periphery of the site in the early 1990s. Ducie High School eventually closed in 2003, and the land was subsequently redeveloped into several large blocks of student flats operated privately by Sanctuary Students. Located at the main gateway to the site, Grove House (1840) survived re-development of the campus' 'southern area' having been granted Grade II* listed status in 1963 and provides administrative services to students.

OXFORD ROAD CAMPUS

1974

Panoramic aerial view from c.1974 along the length of Oxford Road capturing the extent of the University campus with its major development through the 1960s and into the early 1970s. Key building projects recently completed included the Stopford Medical School, the Mathematics Tower, the Computer Building (now Kilburn Building) and both phases of the Precinct Centre. Under-construction are the Whitworth Park student residences (aka the 'Toblerones'). There is much vacant land surrounding the campus arising from Manchester City Council clearances of Victorian and Edwardian era housing.



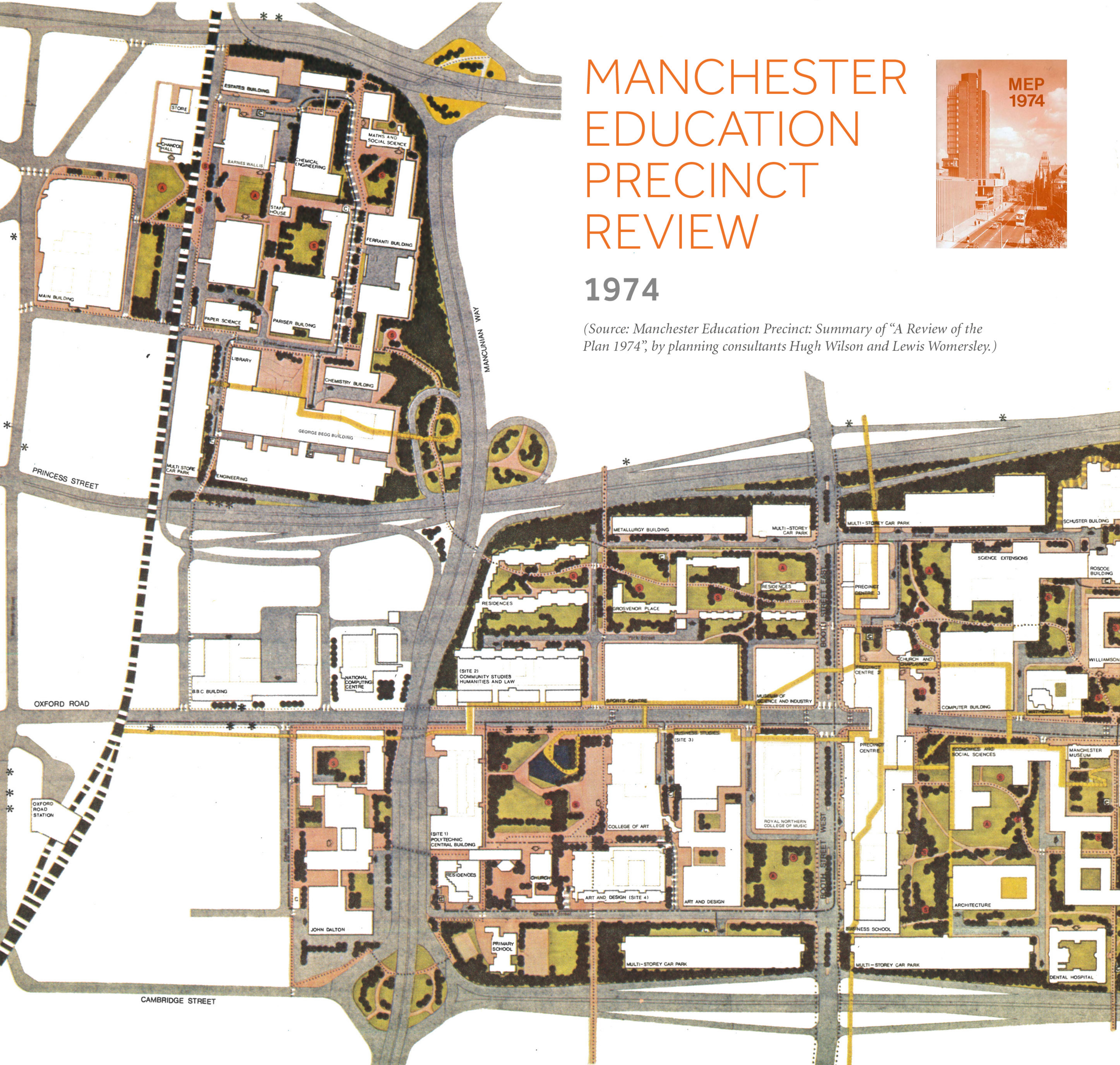


MANCHESTER EDUCATION PRECINCT REVIEW

MEP
1974

1974

(Source: Manchester Education Precinct: Summary of "A Review of the Plan 1974", by planning consultants Hugh Wilson and Lewis Womersley.)


ESTATES BUILDING
STORE
CHANDOS HALL
BARNES WALLIS
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
MATHS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
STAFF HOUSE
FERRANTI BUILDING
MAIN BUILDING
PAPER SCIENCE
PARISER BUILDING
LIBRARY
CHEMISTRY BUILDING
MANCUNIAN WAY
GEORGE BEGG BUILDING
PRINCESS STREET
MULTI STORE CAR PARK
ENGINEERING
METALLURGY BUILDING
MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK
MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK
SCHUSTER BUILDING
SCIENCE EXTENSIONS
ROSCOE BUILDING
PRECINCT CENTRE 3
RESIDENCES
GROSVENOR PLACE
RESIDENCES
BOOTH STREET EAST
CHURCH AND CHAPLAINCY
PRECINCT CENTRE 2
WILLIAMSON
COMPUTER BUILDING
MATHEMATICS
(SITE 2) COMMUNITY STUDIES HUMANITIES AND LAW
SPORTS CENTRE
MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY
NATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE
B.B.C BUILDING
OXFORD ROAD
OXFORD ROAD STATION
BUSINESS STUDIES (SITE 3)
PRECINCT CENTRE 1
ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
MANCHESTER MUSEUM
COLLEGE OF ART
ROYAL NORTHERN COLLEGE OF MUSIC
(SITE 1) POLYTECHNIC CENTRAL BUILDING
BOOTH STREET WEST
RESIDENCES
CHURCH
ART AND DESIGN (SITE 4)
ART AND DESIGN
ARCHITECTURE
BUSINESS SCHOOL
JOHN DALTON
PRIMARY SCHOOL
MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK
MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK
DENTAL HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE STREET

Legend

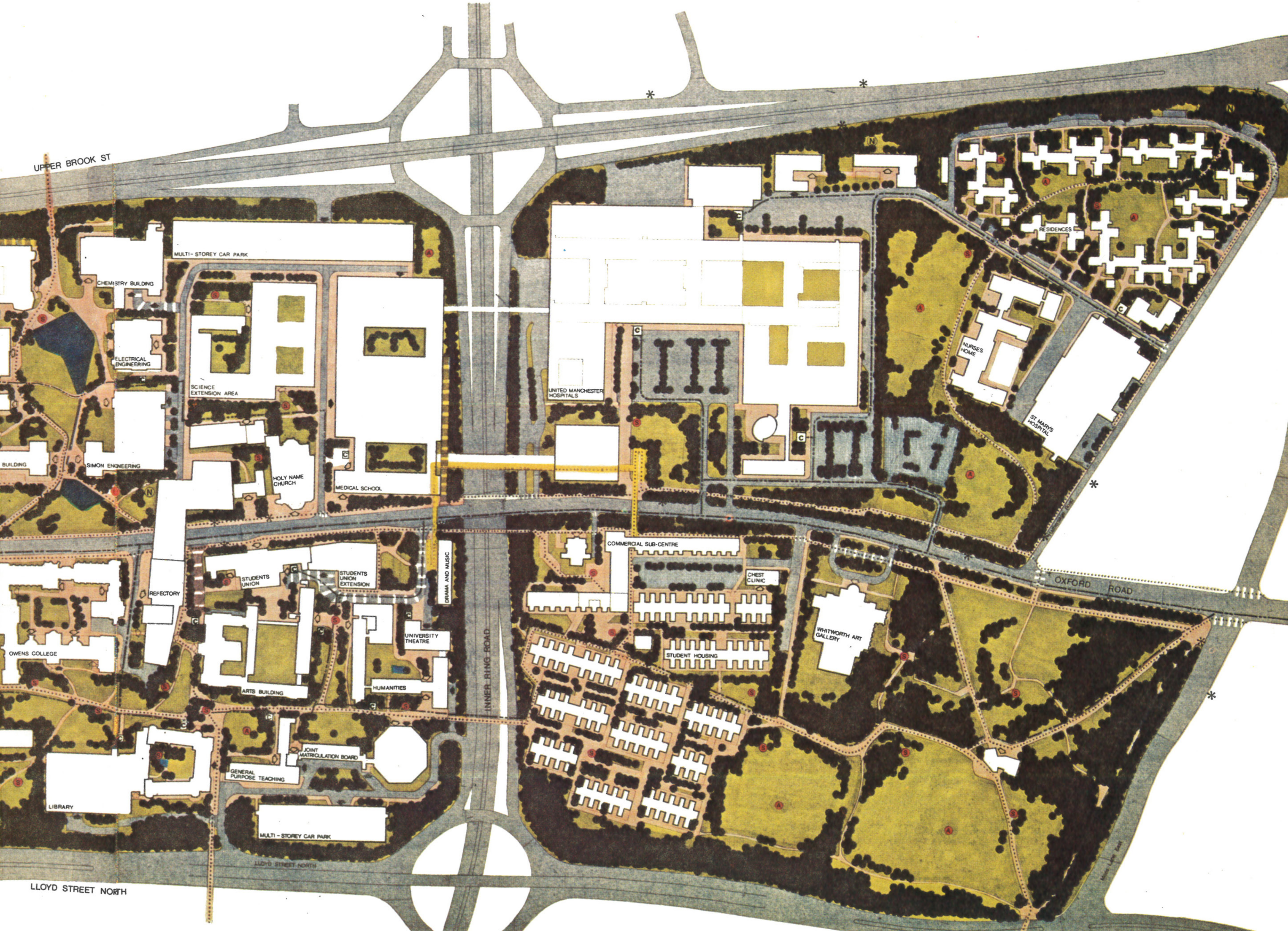
●	Areas of existing and proposed tree cover (including shrub and ground layers in some areas)
🟩	Areas mainly grassed (also includes shrub and ground cover planting)
🟥	Areas of hard surfacing
▭	Internal pedestrian routes
▭	Cycle routes
◆	Service access
◇	Pedestrian access
▥	Pelican pedestrian crossings
Ⓝ	Protected Natural area ecologically balanced planting
▥	Pedestrian ways with vehicular access
○	Upper level walkway
┄	Main pedestrian routes
*	Bus stop
Ⓐ	Activity area
Ⓢ	Sitting area
🄲	Cycle store

Landscape Structure Plan Ultimate Proposals

North

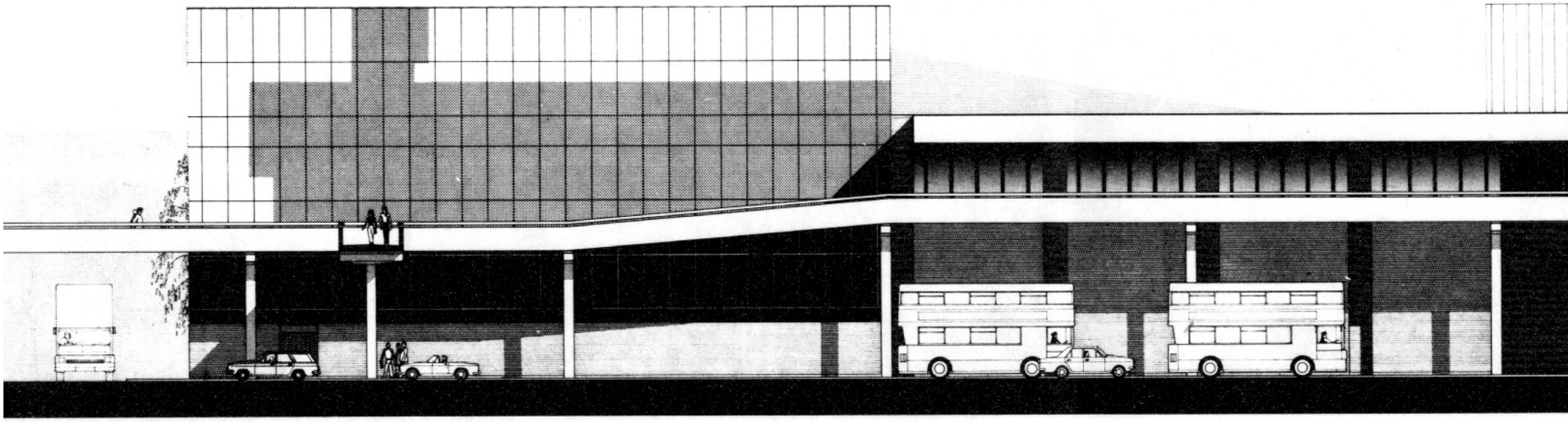
Scale

0 100 200m


UPPER BROOK ST
MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK
CHEMISTRY BUILDING
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
SCIENCE EXTENSION AREA
UNITED MANCHESTER HOSPITALS
RESIDENCES
NURSES HOME
ST MARYS HOSPITAL
BUILDING
SIMON ENGINEERING
HOLY NAME CHURCH
MEDICAL SCHOOL
COMMERCIAL SUB-CENTRE
CHEST CLINIC
OXFORD ROAD
STUDENTS UNION
STUDENTS UNION EXTENSION
DRAMA AND MUSIC
REFECTORY
UNIVERSITY THEATRE
INNER RING ROAD
WHITWORTH ART GALLERY
STUDENT HOUSING
OWENS COLLEGE
ARTS BUILDING
HUMANITIES
JOINT MATRICULATION BOARD
GENERAL PURPOSE TEACHING
LIBRARY
MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK
LLOYD STREET NORTH
LLOYD STREET NORTH

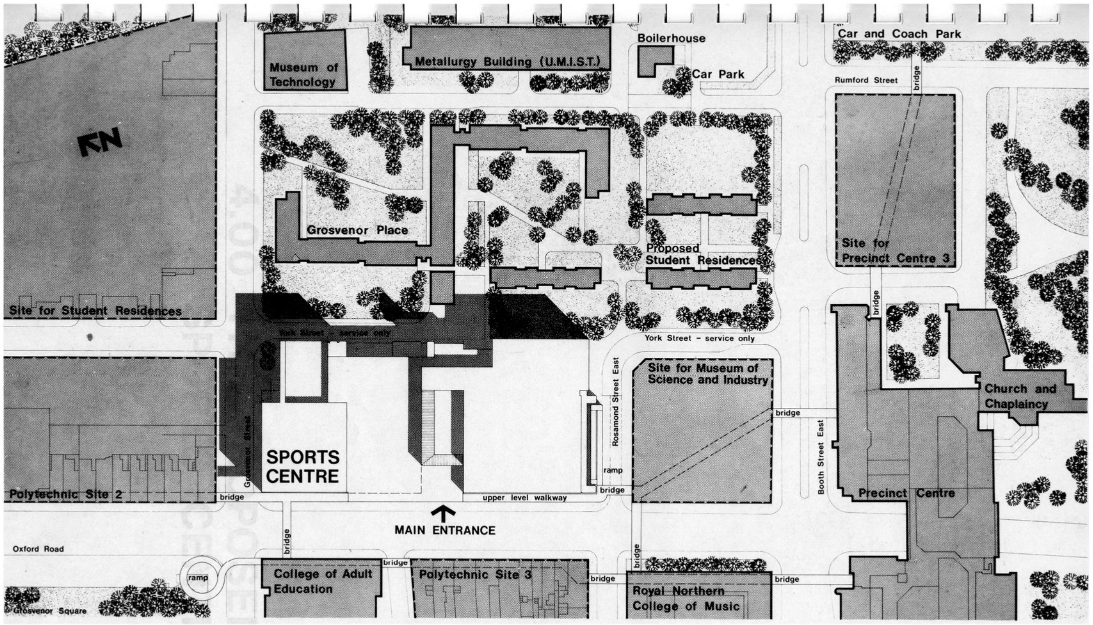
UNBUILT SPORTS CENTRE, OXFORD ROAD

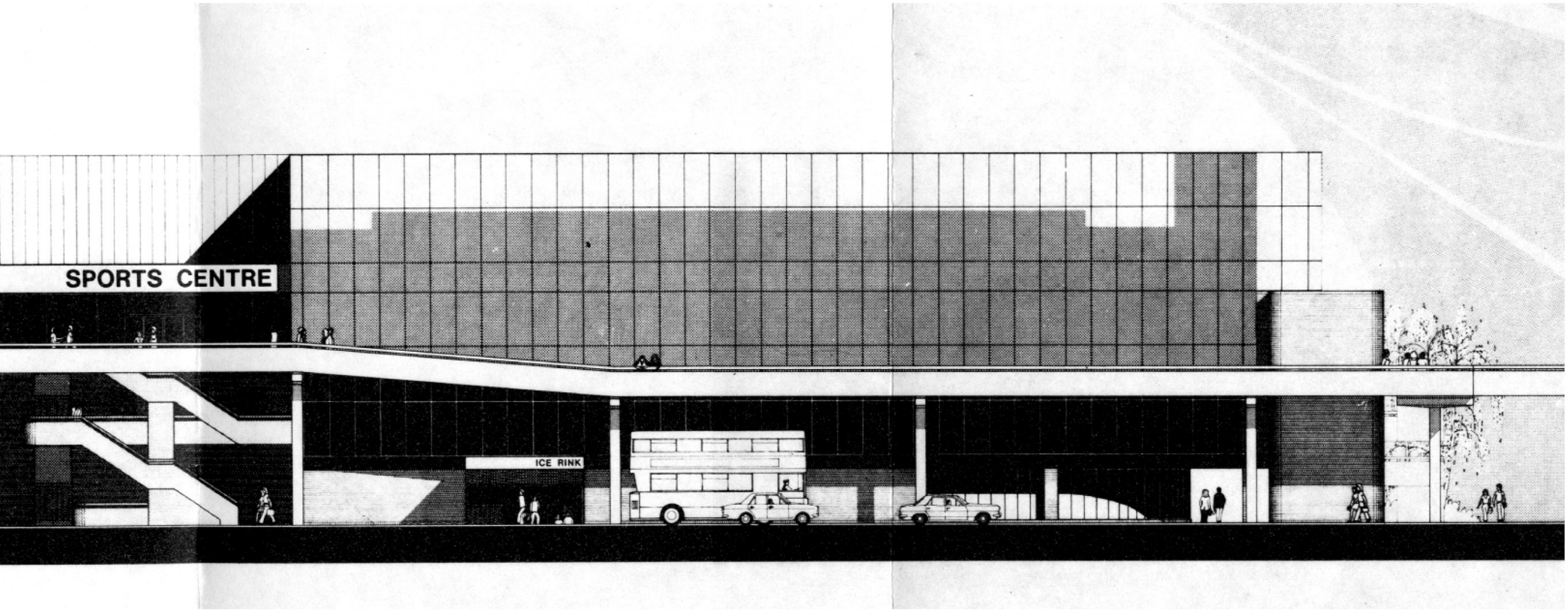
1974

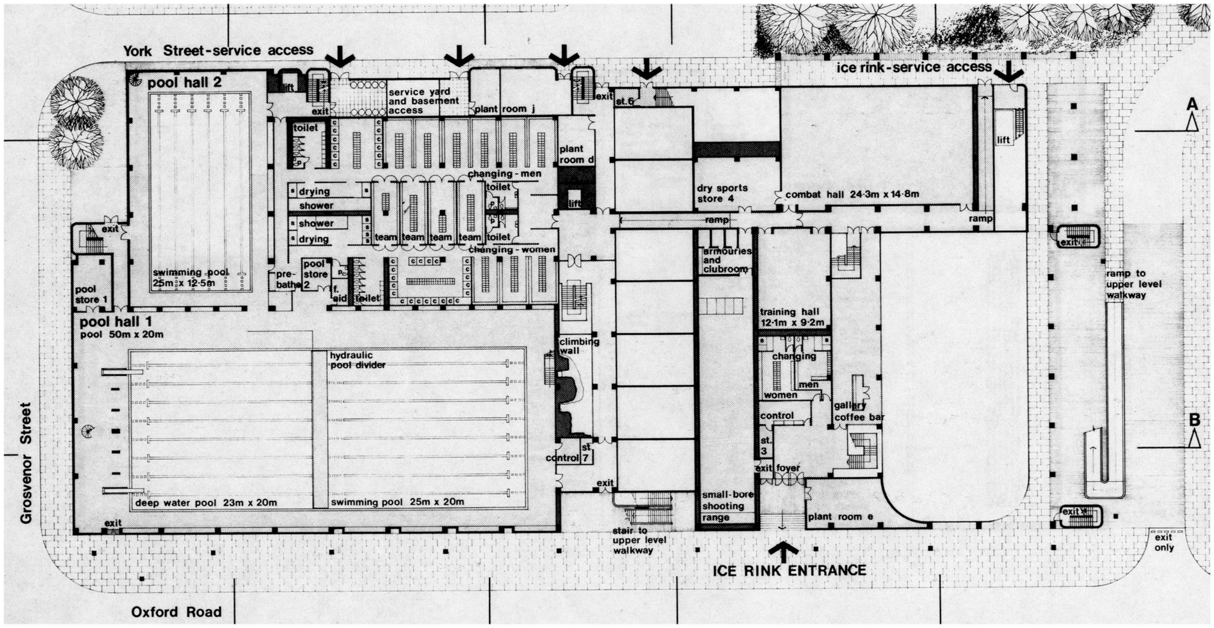


Unrealised scheme for a large multi-purpose sports centre fronting onto Oxford Road, designed by MEP consultants, Hugh Wilson and Lewis Womersley.

Several decades later this area become home to the Sugden Sports Centre and the Manchester Aquatic Centre.


N
Museum of Technology
Metallurgy Building (U.M.I.S.T.)
Boilerhouse
Car Park
Car and Coach Park
Rumford Street
bridge
Grosvenor Place
Proposed Student Residences
Site for Precinct Centre 3
Site for Student Residences
York Street – service only
York Street – service only
Site for Museum of Science and Industry
Church and Chaplaincy
Rosamond Street East
Booth Street East
Grosvenor Street
SPORTS CENTRE
ramp
Polytechnic Site 2
bridge
upper level walkway
bridge
bridge
Precinct Centre
MAIN ENTRANCE
Oxford Road
bridge
bridge
ramp
College of Adult Education
bridge
Polytechnic Site 3
bridge
Royal Northern College of Music
bridge
Grosvenor Square


SPORTS CENTRE
ICE RINK


York Street-service access
pool hall 2
lift
exit
service yard
and basement
access
plant room j
exit
st.6
ice rink-service access
lift
toilet
plant
room d
changing - men
toilet
drying
shower
shower
drying
team
team
team
team
toilet
changing - women
lift
dry sports
store 4
combat hall 24·3m x 14·8m
ramp
ramp
exit
pool
store 1
swimming pool
25m x 12·5m
pre-
bathe
pool
store
2
f.
aid
toilet
armouries
and
clubroom
ramp to
upper level
walkway
A
pool hall 1
pool 50m x 20m
hydraulic
pool divider
climbing
wall
training hall
12·1m x 9·2m
changing
men
women
gallery
coffee bar
control
B
Grosvenor Street
control
st
7
st.
3
exit
exit
foyer
deep water pool 23m x 20m
swimming pool 25m x 20m
exit
small-bore
shooting
range
plant room e
exit
stair to
upper level
walkway
exit
only
ICE RINK ENTRANCE
Oxford Road

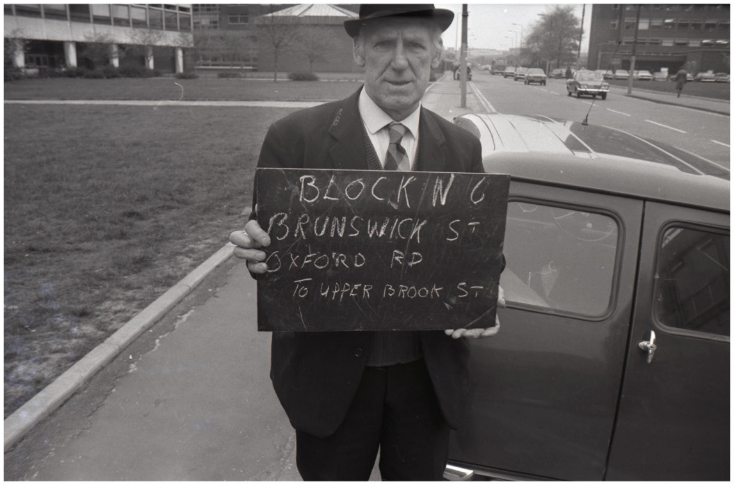
Ground floor plan. The centre would have included two swimming pools, an ice-rink and even a small-bore shooting range and climbing wall.

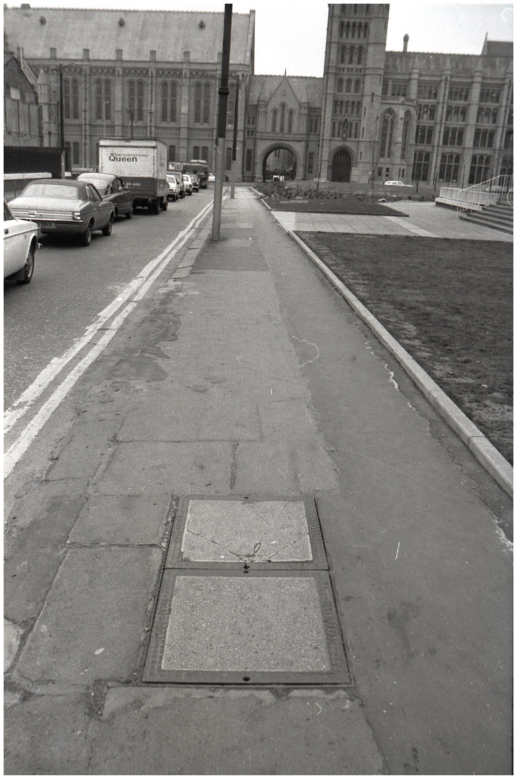
(Source: Final Design Scheme Report for the Sports Centre, 1974.)

STREETVIEW OF BRUNSWICK STREET – SEVENTIES STYLE

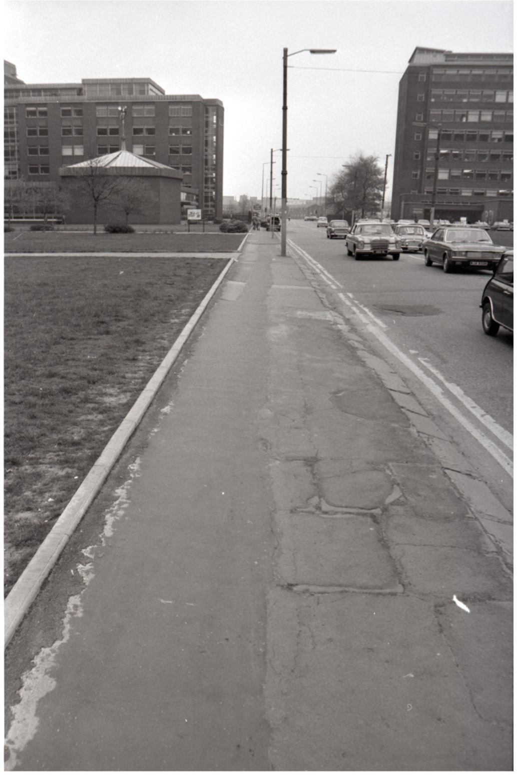
1974

Photographic survey relating to subsidence problems commissioned by the Highways Department, Manchester City Council, April 1974.

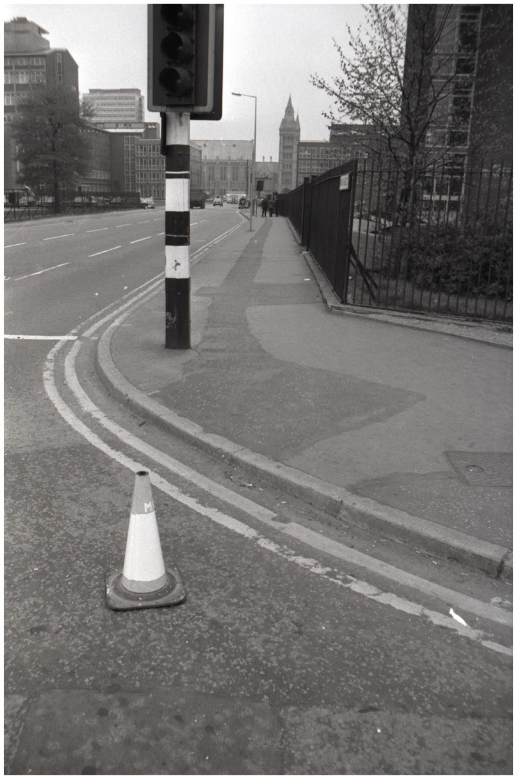

BLOCK N 6
BRUNSWICK ST
OXFORD RD
TO UPPER BROOK ST



1.

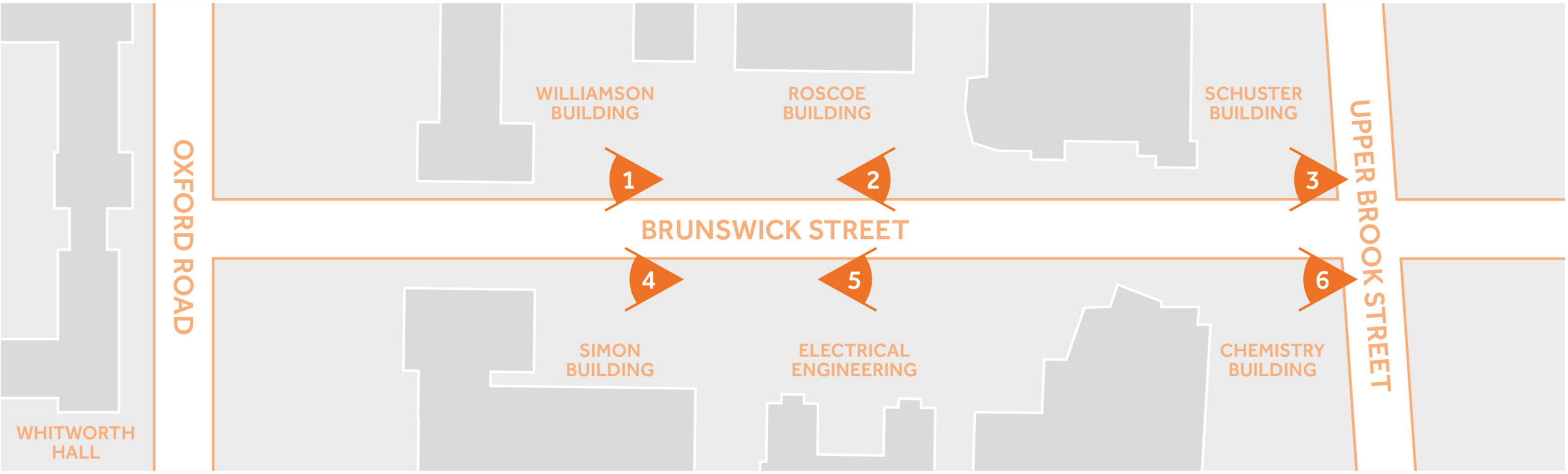


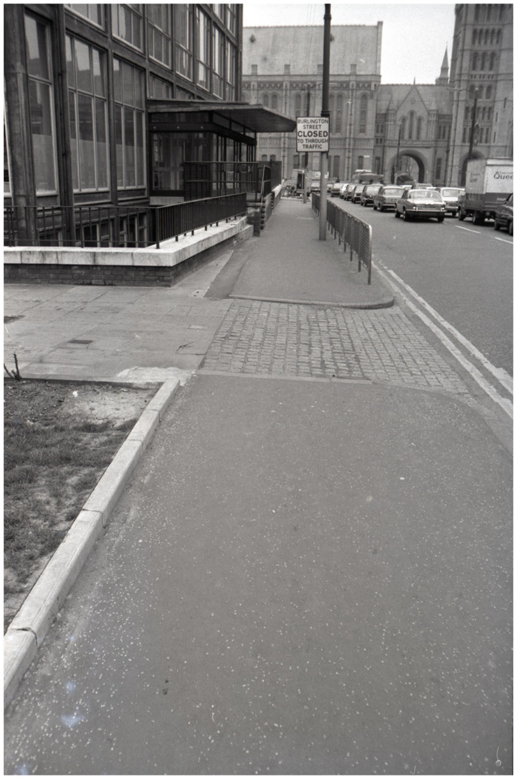
2.



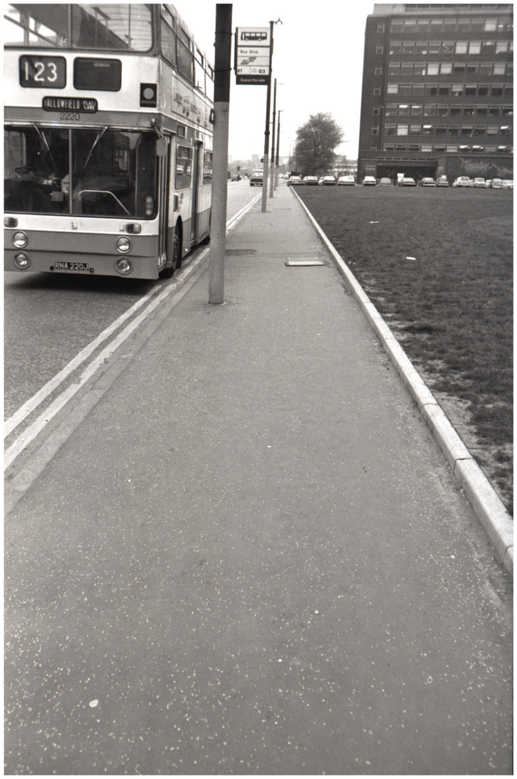
3.

(Courtesy of the Town Hall Photographers' Collection, Manchester Archives+)

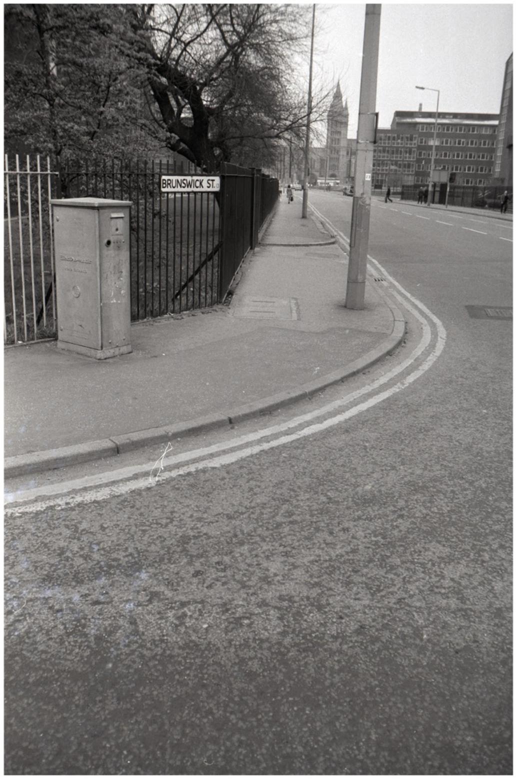

WILLIAMSON BUILDING
ROSCOE BUILDING
SCHUSTER BUILDING
OXFORD ROAD
UPPER BROOK STREET
1
2
3
BRUNSWICK STREET
4
5
6
SIMON BUILDING
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
CHEMISTRY BUILDING
WHITWORTH HALL


BURLINGTON STREET CLOSED TO THROUGH TRAFFIC

4.


123

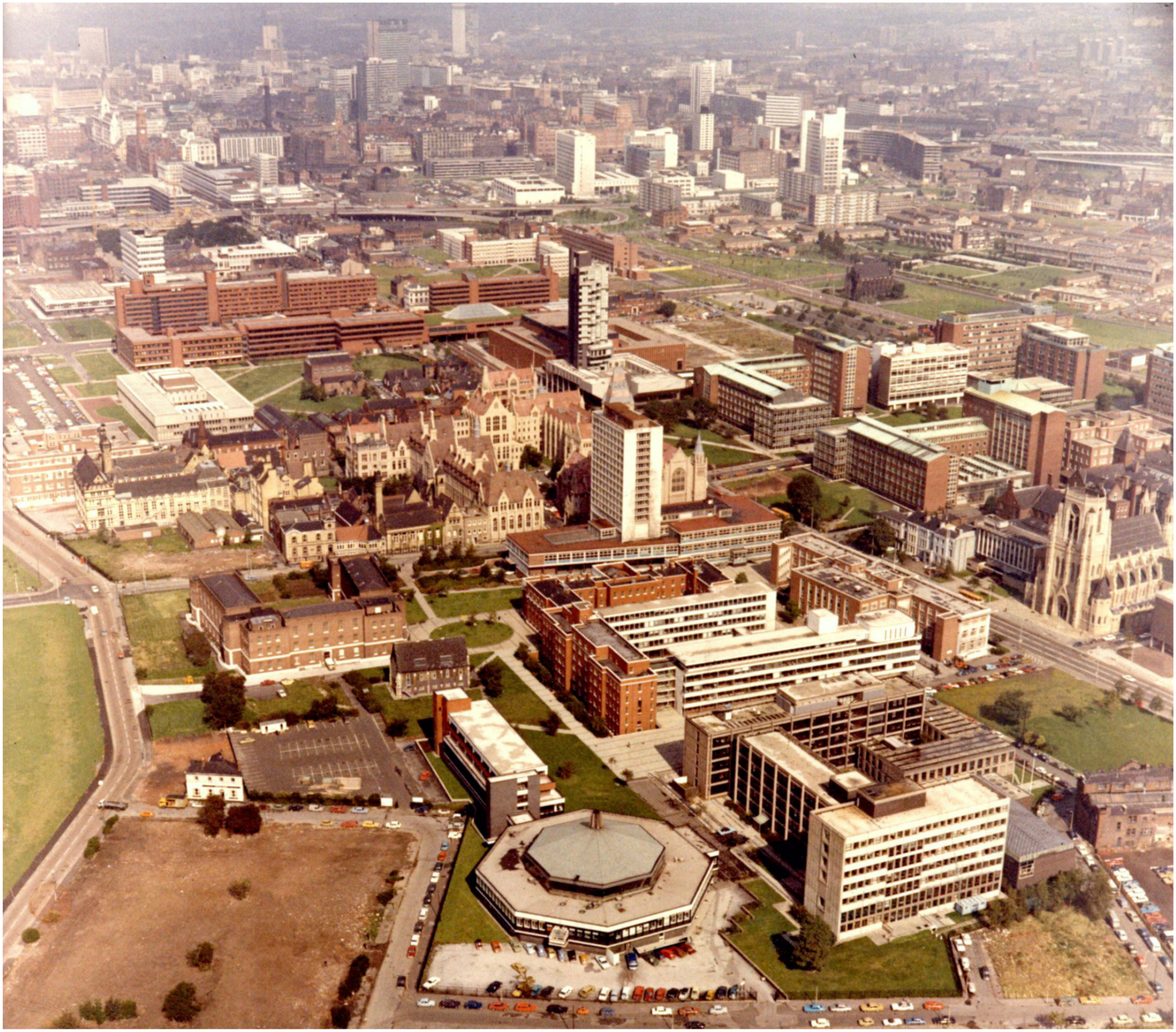
5.

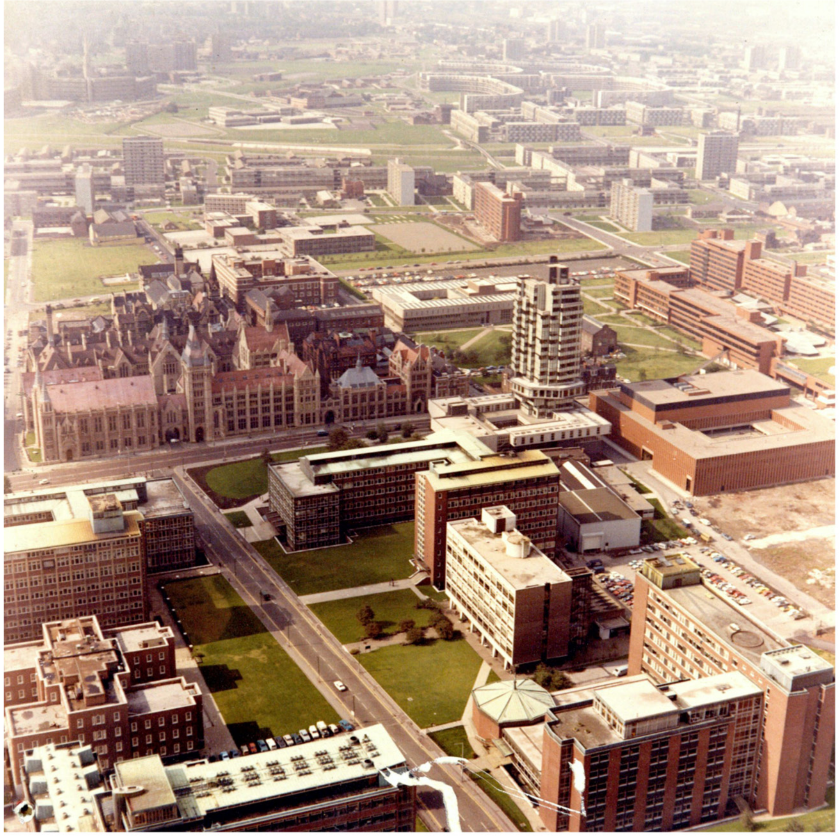

BRUNSWICK ST.

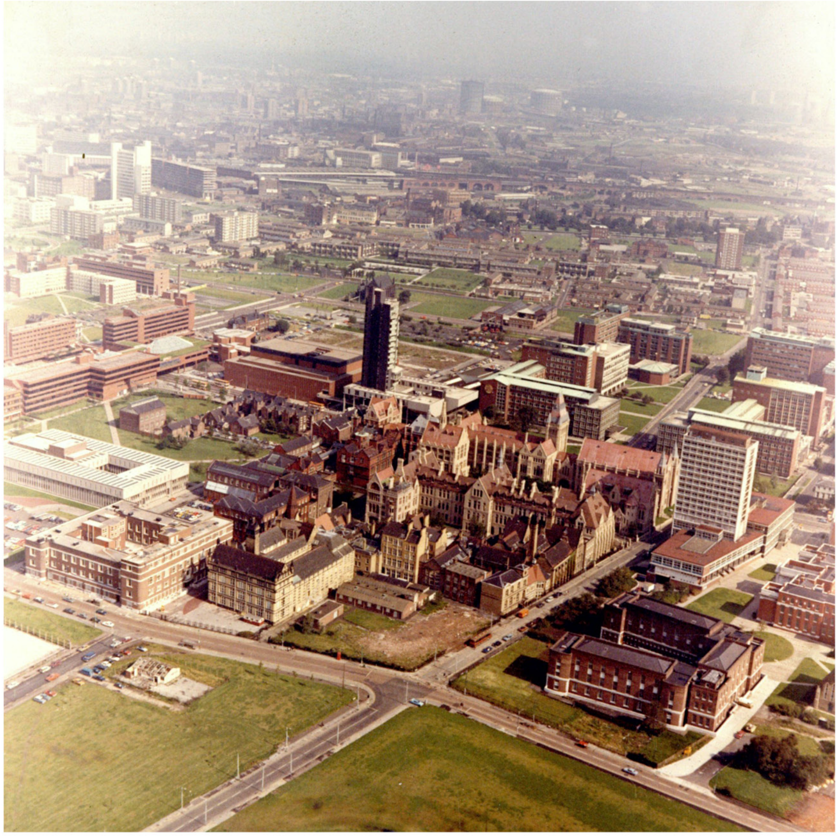
6.

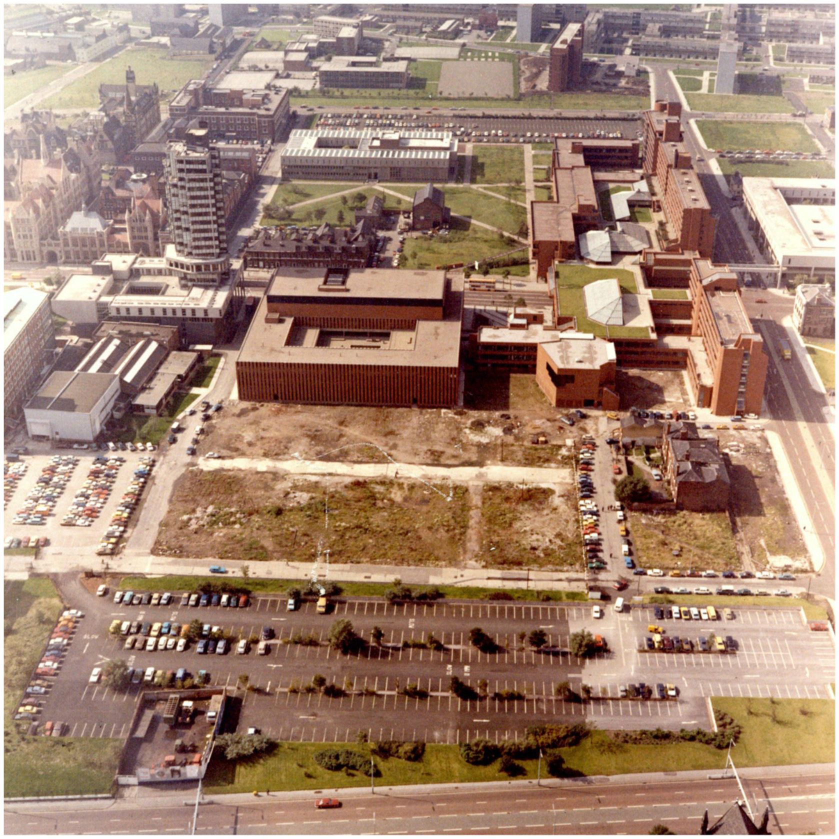
OXFORD ROAD CAMPUS

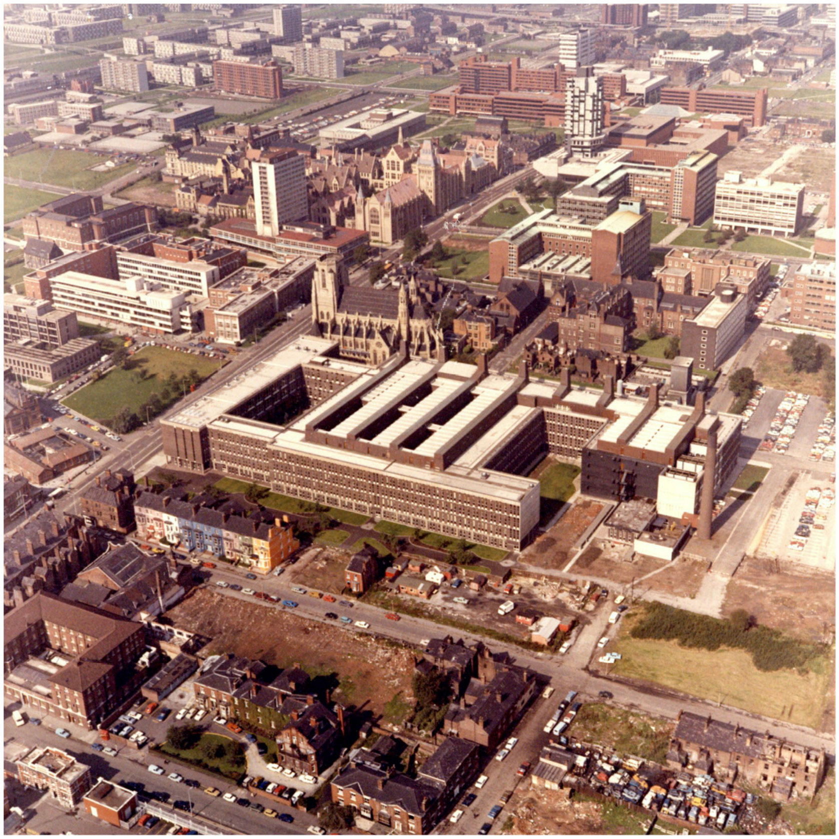
1974





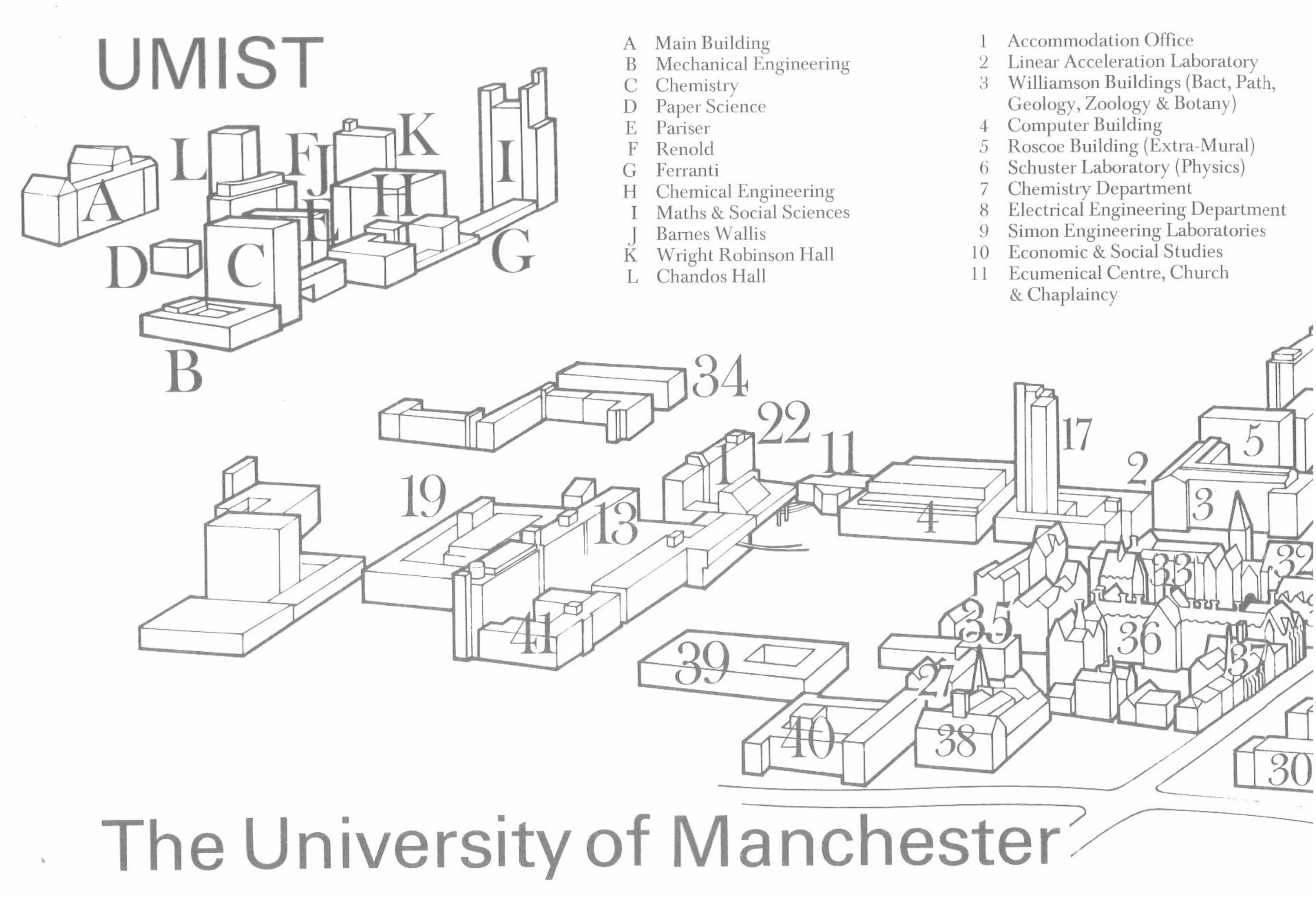




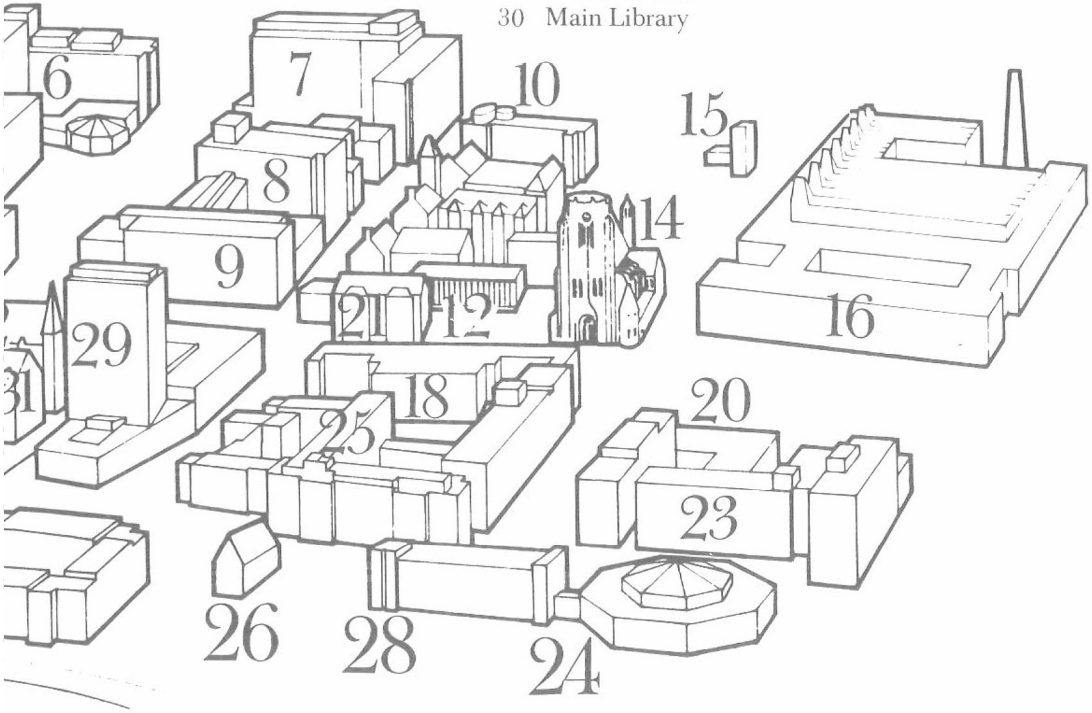


CAMPUS LOCATOR MAP

1977


UMIST
A Main Building
B Mechanical Engineering
C Chemistry
D Paper Science
E Pariser
F Renold
G Ferranti
H Chemical Engineering
I Maths & Social Sciences
J Barnes Wallis
K Wright Robinson Hall
L Chandos Hall
1 Accommodation Office
2 Linear Acceleration Laboratory
3 Williamson Buildings (Bact, Path, Geology, Zoology & Botany)
4 Computer Building
5 Roscoe Building (Extra-Mural)
6 Schuster Laboratory (Physics)
7 Chemistry Department
8 Electrical Engineering Department
9 Simon Engineering Laboratories
10 Economic & Social Studies
11 Ecumenical Centre, Church & Chaplaincy
A
L
F
J
K
I
H
E
D
C
G
B
34
22
11
17
2
5
19
13
1
4
3
33
32
35
36
37
41
39
27
40
38
30
The University of Manchester

12 Roman Catholic Chaplaincy
13 Precinct Centre
14 Holy Name Church (R C)
15 Van De Graaff Laboratory
16 New Medical School
17 Mathematics Building
18 Students' Union
19 Royal Northern College of Music
20 University Theatre
21 William Kay House
22 Careers and Appointments Service Student Health Centre Administrative Studies
23 Humanities Buildings (Education, Law, Drama, Geography, Audiology, History of Art, Hester Adrian Centre, Etc.)
24 Joint Matriculation Board
25 Arts Building (Including Theology)
26 Drama Department (Part)
27 University Umist Audio Visual Service
28 General Purpose Teaching Building
29 Refectory, Moberly Tower (Residence) & Staff House
30 Main Library
31 Christie Library (Science)
32 Whitworth Hall
33 Manchester Museum
34 Metallurgy Department
35 Psychology Department
36 Main Building (Administration)
37 Burlington Rooms
38 Old Medical School Building Pharmacy Department University Press
39 Architecture & Planning Building
40 Dental Hospital & School
41 Manchester Business School



Not shown on map

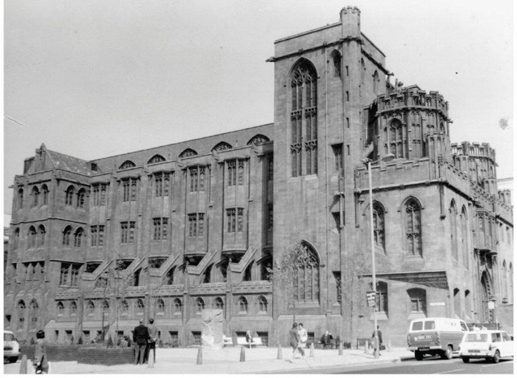
Manchester Royal Infirmary
Royal Eye Hospital
St. Mary's Hospital
Whitworth Art Gallery
Faculty of Music
McDougall Centre
Clinical Sciences Building

MAIN LIBRARY EXTENSION

1982

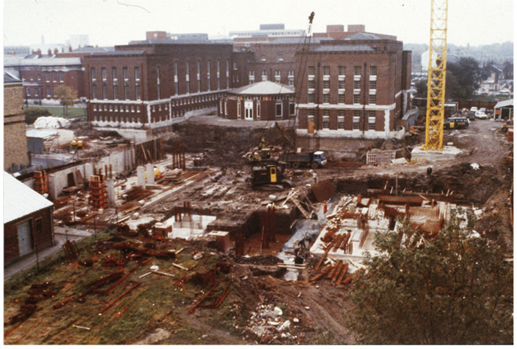
Consequent to the University's expansion in the post-1945 period, bigger and better library facilities became a necessity with more reading space, open book shelving and behind the scenes storage desired. Utilising space in existing buildings such as the Christie Library, was deemed unsatisfactory for a modern university, so there was a consensus that a major new building was needed.

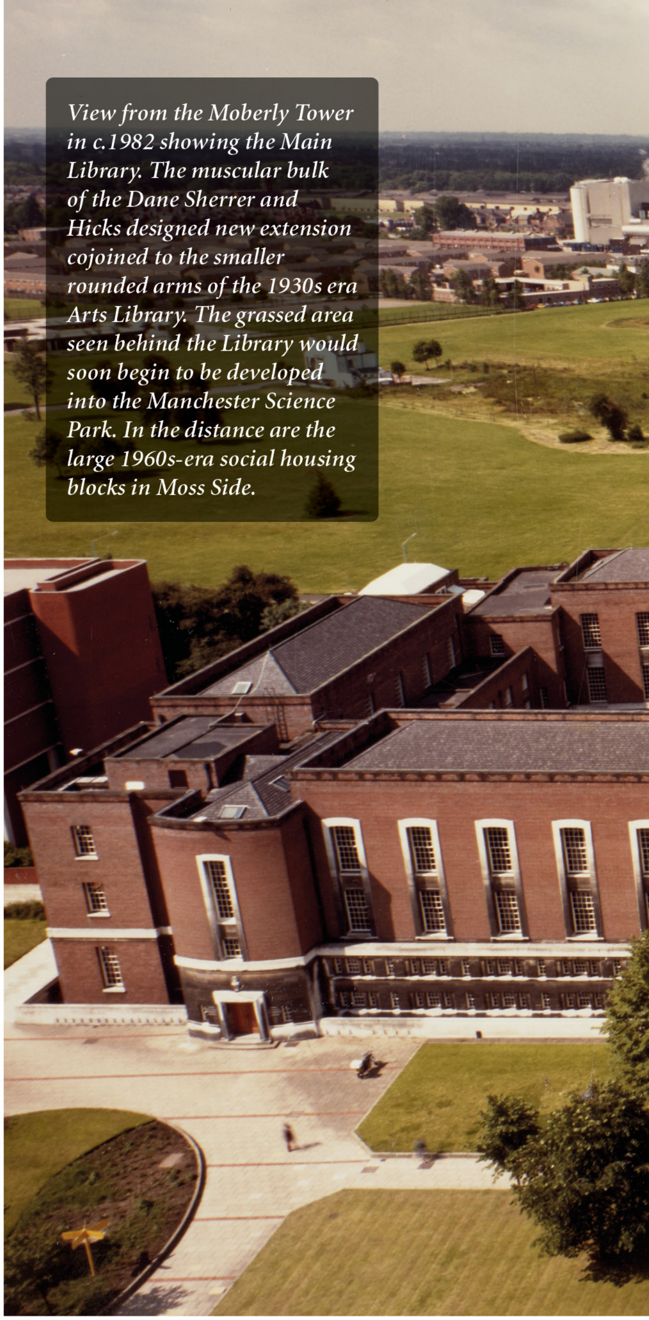
Whilst pressure on existing facilities was relieved slightly with the opening of the Arts Library's new west wing in 1956, the bulk of the University's spending throughout the 1960s was focused on providing new science buildings along Brunswick Street. The construction of the Mathematics Building (1968), Computer Building (1972) and the massive Stopford Medical School (1972), also meant further Library expansion had to 'wait-in-line' - despite serious planning for a new facility having begun in 1968.



Above: The John Rylands Library on Deansgate photographed by A. Dawson, 1971. The cathedral like neo-gothic red sandstone building, designed by architect Basil Champneys and his patron Enriqueta Rylands, housed 16,000 manuscripts, rare books and archives. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

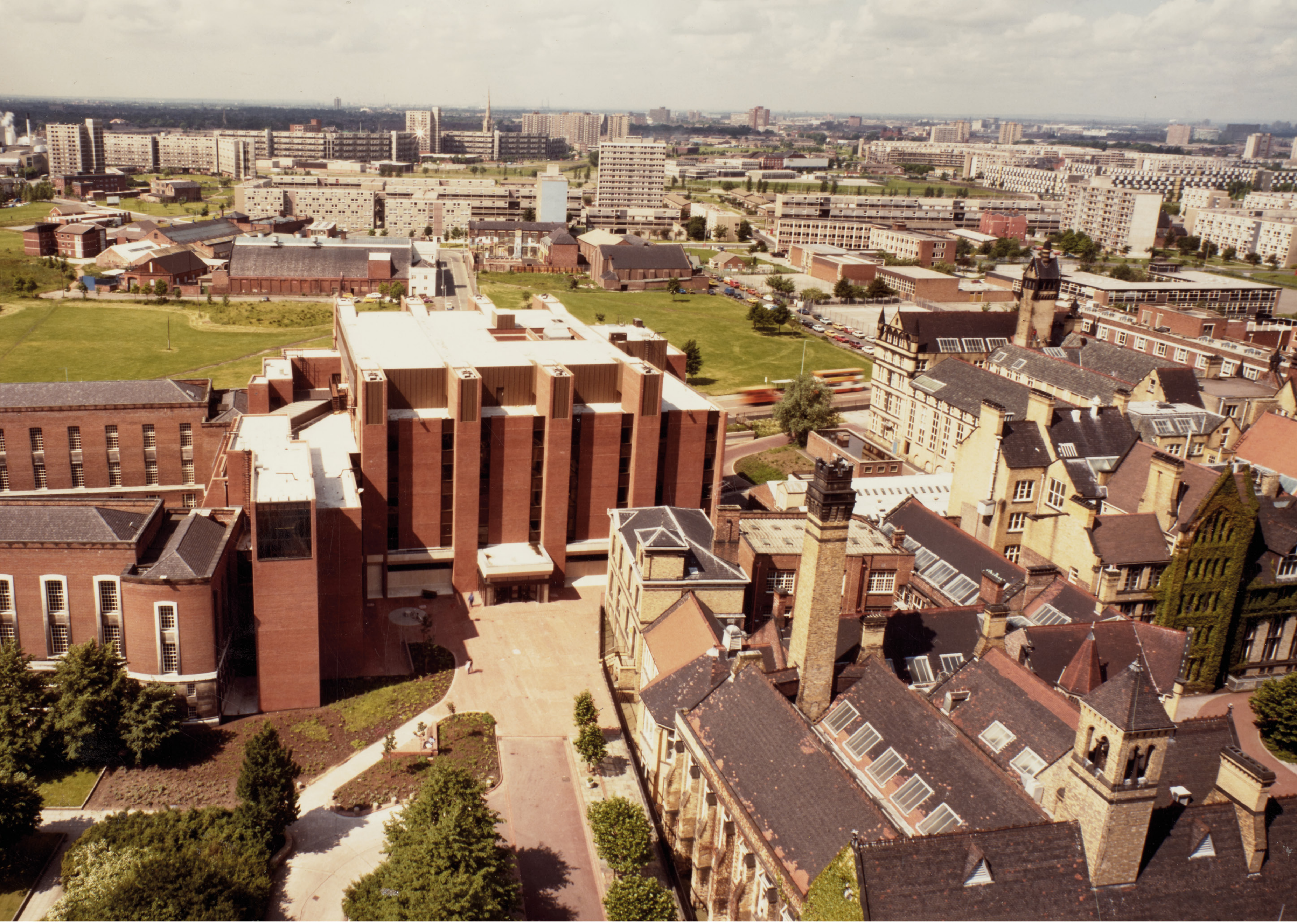
Below: Photograph c.1979 showing the existing Arts Library with the small circular Muriel Stott Conference Centre, newly completed. Construction is underway on the Main Library extension building, which has a substantial basement for hundreds of metres of specialised compact book storage.





View from the Moberly Tower in c.1982 showing the Main Library. The muscular bulk of the Dane Sherrer and Hicks designed new extension cojoined to the smaller rounded arms of the 1930s era Arts Library. The grassed area seen behind the Library would soon begin to be developed into the Manchester Science Park. In the distance are the large 1960s-era social housing blocks in Moss Side.

In 1972, there were two strategically important events in that made the case for expansion even stronger. Firstly, The Guardian newspaper donated their entire archive to the Library; a significant and substantial accession. Secondly, there was a formal merger between the University Library and John Rylands Library. This ended the latter's seventy-two year existence as an autonomous institution, but brought



financial security. The merger also allowed for a logical division of assets with John Rylands Library focusing on ‘rare books’, whilst the Main Library concentrated on the day-to-day needs of students. Frederick Ratcliffe, the University’s librarian, called for the new institution to be regarded as the ‘National Library of the North’ though officially it was named the John Rylands University Library.

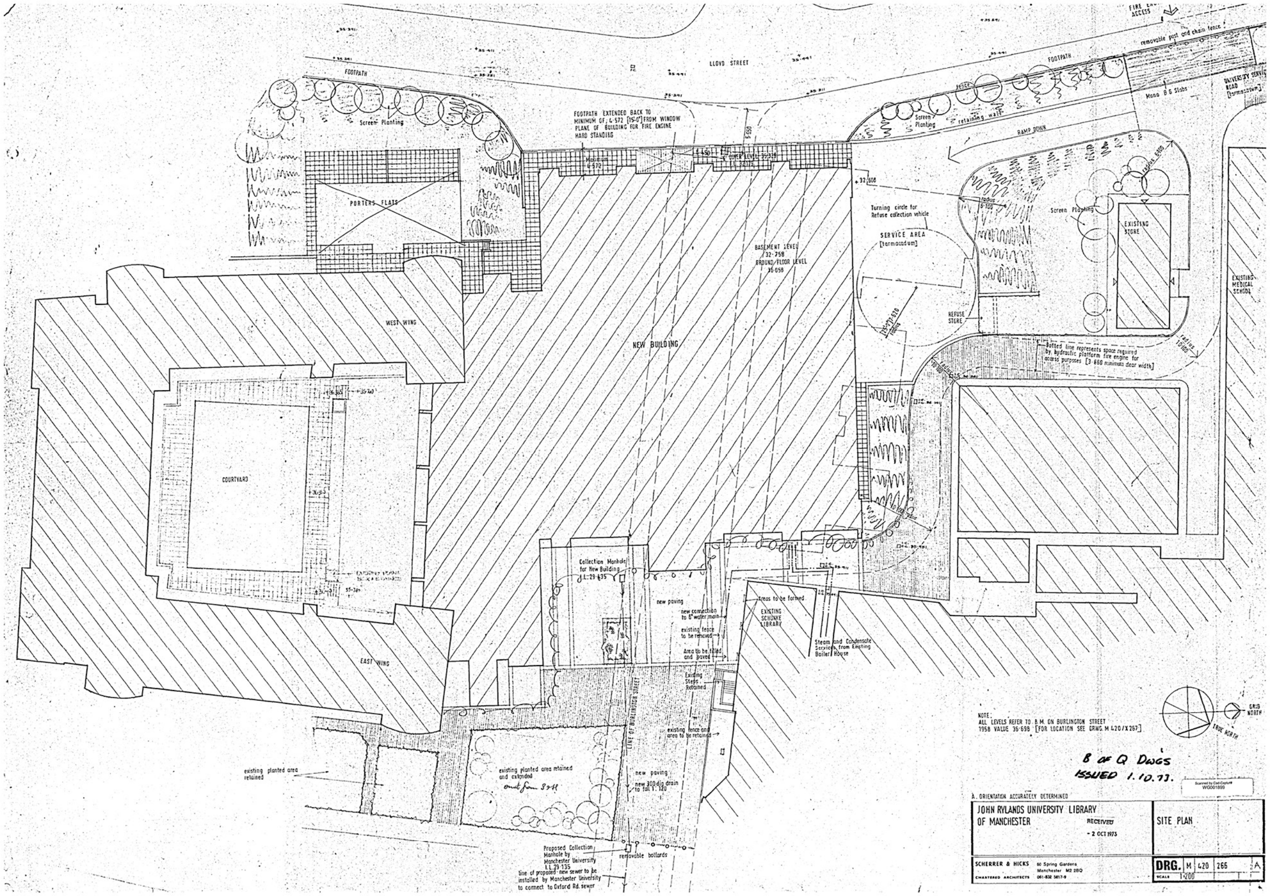
Such event raised hopes that construction of an extension to the Main Library might commence in the early-1970s with occupation to follow in 1974. Timescales slipped throughout the 1970s, however, with approval of funding not granted until 1978. The proposed location of the extension was on a constrained site, hemmed in by existing library wings, the Lloyd Street thoroughfare and the Grade II listed Schunk Laboratory.

Designed by Dane Scherrer and Hicks, the key challenge was connecting the proposed extension with the old Arts Library. Their proposals were not without controversy, however, due to the scale of the building works, how they fitted in with existing older buildings and, most particularly, that it necessitated blocking through-access along Burlington Street.

At five-storeys in height, the extension presented a robust façade across Burlington Street, rearing up cliff-like with dark reflective glass and unadorned brickwork. The front entrance was rather understated for such a significant building, whilst the foyer - with its single escalator – was criticised for having the ambiance of a train station concourse. Despite such quibbles, the extension trebled the amount of space available and the library could now accommodate 2,000 readers with shelving for circa 1.4 million books. Students gained access to the library extension in September 1981, and it was formally opened by Queen Elizabeth II the following May.

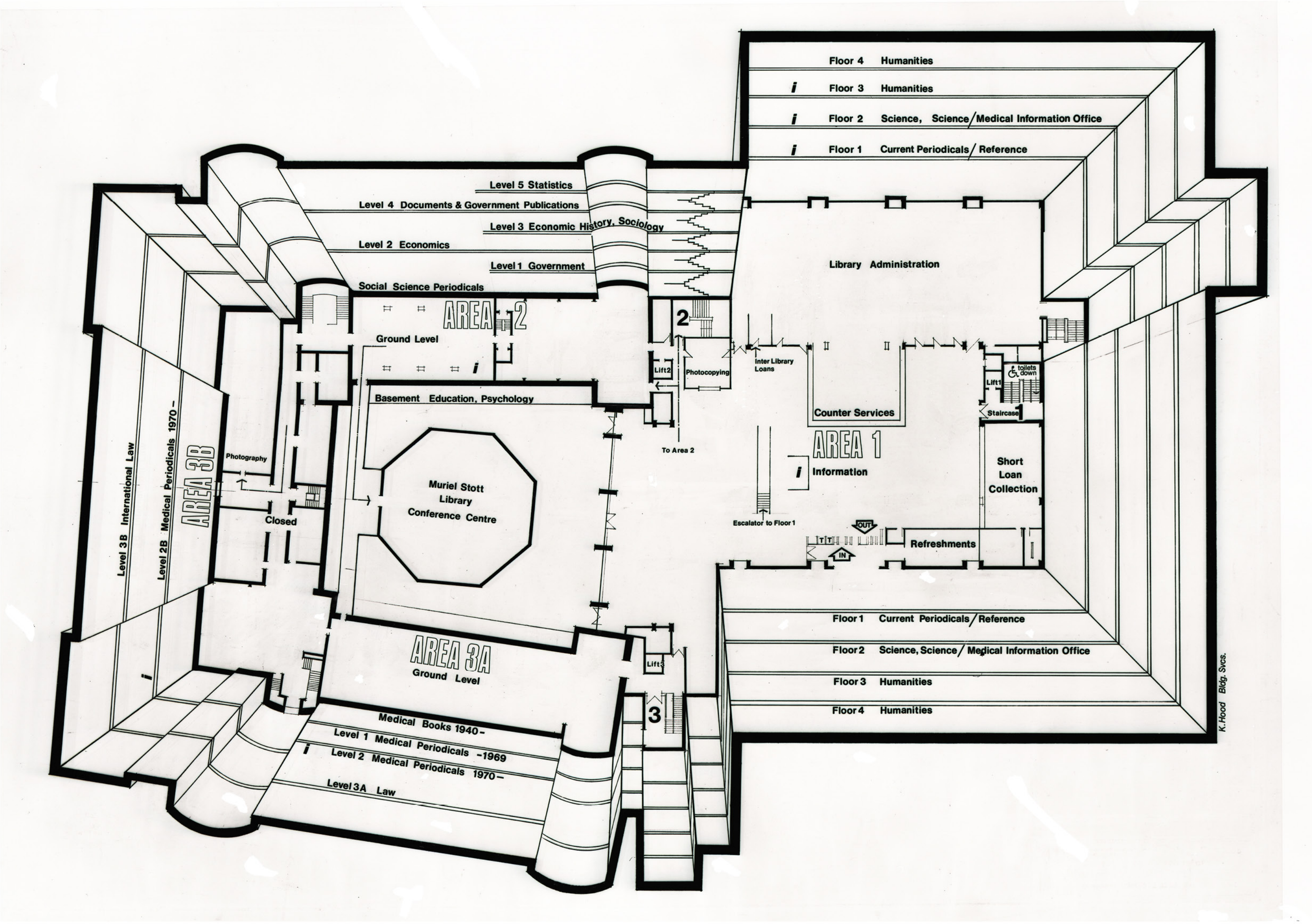
With the construction of major new buildings for engineering, humanities, medicine and the sciences throughout the preceding two decades, the library's royal opening can now be read as a bookend for major postwar expansion by the University. Stringent spending cuts, introduced across the whole university sector by then Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government, curtailed any significant building projects over the decade or more. Consequently, a planned second expansion of the library on land closer to the old Coupland Medical School – which would have further doubled its capacity – never came to fruition.

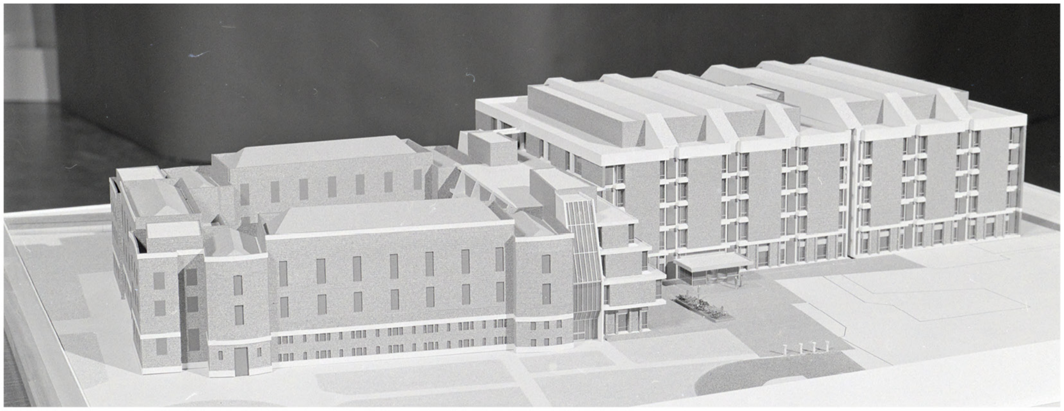
One of the cavernous reader floors in the new library building with many metres of open book shelving and rows of wide desks providing hundreds of study spaces for students.


LLOYD STREET
FOOTPATH
Screen Planting
FOOTPATH EXTENDED BACK TO MINIMUM OF 4·572 [15'0"] FROM WINDOW PLANE OF BUILDING FOR FIRE ENGINE HARD STANDING
PORTERS FLATS
WEST WING
NEW BUILDING
BASEMENT LEVEL 32·758
GROUND FLOOR LEVEL 35·058
Turning circle for Refuse collection vehicle
SERVICE AREA [tarmacadum]
REFUSE STORE
EXISTING STORE
EXISTING MEDICAL SCHOOL
COURTYARD
EAST WING
Collection Manhole for New Building I.L. 29·135
new paving
new connection to 6" water main
existing fence to be removed
Area to be filled and paved
Areas to be formed
EXISTING SCHUNKE LIBRARY
Steam and Condensate Services from Existing Boiler House
Existing Steps Retained
existing fence and area to be retained
LINE OF BURLINGTON STREET
existing planted area retained and extended
new 300 dia drain to fall 1:120
removable bollards
Proposed Collection Manhole by Manchester University I.L. 29·135
line of proposed new sewer to be installed by Manchester University to connect to Oxford Rd. sewer
NOTE: ALL LEVELS REFER TO B.M. ON BURLINGTON STREET 1958 VALUE 36·698 [FOR LOCATION SEE DRWG. M 420/X267]
GRID NORTH
TRUE NORTH
B of Q DWGS ISSUED 1.10.73.
A. ORIENTATION ACCURATELY DETERMINED
JOHN RYLANDS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY OF MANCHESTER
RECEIVED - 2 OCT 1973
SITE PLAN
SCHERRER & HICKS CHARTERED ARCHITECTS 60 Spring Gardens Manchester M2 2BQ 061-832 5817-9
DRG. M 420 266 A
SCALE 1:200

Site plan from the architects Sherrer and Hicks, 1973. In architectural terms it was obvious to build an extension to the north of the existing Arts Library, but this was controversial in town planning terms as it meant closing Burlington Street completely. (Shown on the plan as a dashed line.) In the 1970s, the street was a major cross-campus thoroughfare between Oxford Road and Lloyd Street and part of road connections between Ardwick and Hulme, notwithstanding the widening of Booth Street.

This site plan shows a simple courtyard between the two wings of the Arts Library. It predates the development of the Muriel Stott Conference Centre that was funded by a private donation and opened in 1978.


Floor 4 Humanities
Floor 3 Humanities
Floor 2 Science, Science/Medical Information Office
Floor 1 Current Periodicals/Reference
Level 5 Statistics
Level 4 Documents & Government Publications
Level 3 Economic History, Sociology
Level 2 Economics
Level 1 Government
Social Science Periodicals
Library Administration
AREA 2
2
Ground Level
Lift2
Photocopying
Inter Library Loans
toilets down
Lift1
Staircase
Counter Services
Basement Education, Psychology
To Area 2
AREA 1
Information
Short Loan Collection
Muriel Stott Library Conference Centre
Photography
AREA 3B
Level 3B International Law
Level 2B Medical Periodicals 1970 –
Closed
Escalator to Floor 1
OUT
IN
Refreshments
Floor 1 Current Periodicals/Reference
Floor 2 Science, Science/Medical Information Office
Floor 3 Humanities
Floor 4 Humanities
AREA 3A
Ground Level
Lift3
3
Medical Books 1940 –
Level 1 Medical Periodicals –1969
Level 2 Medical Periodicals 1970 –
Level 3A Law
K.Hood Bldg. Svcs.



Above: A visually curious guide map c.1980, made for unfamiliar readers trying to navigate the complexity of the Main Library that married together the large new extension with the original Arts Library wings.

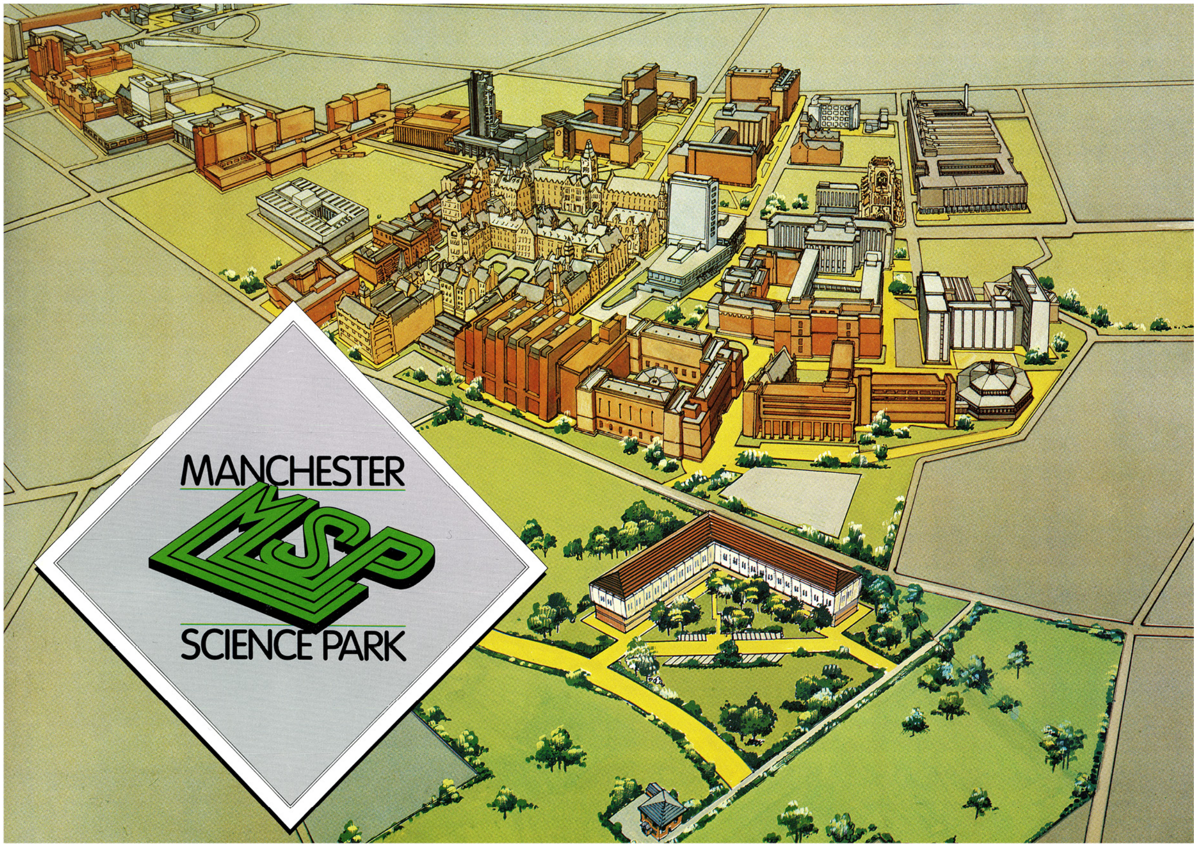
Left: Model of the proposed library extension from the early 1970s by architects Scherrer and Hicks. The design of the building would evolve somewhat by the time construction started in the late 1970s. The second phase of the extension, shown on the model, was not undertaken.

MANCHESTER SCIENCE PARK

1983

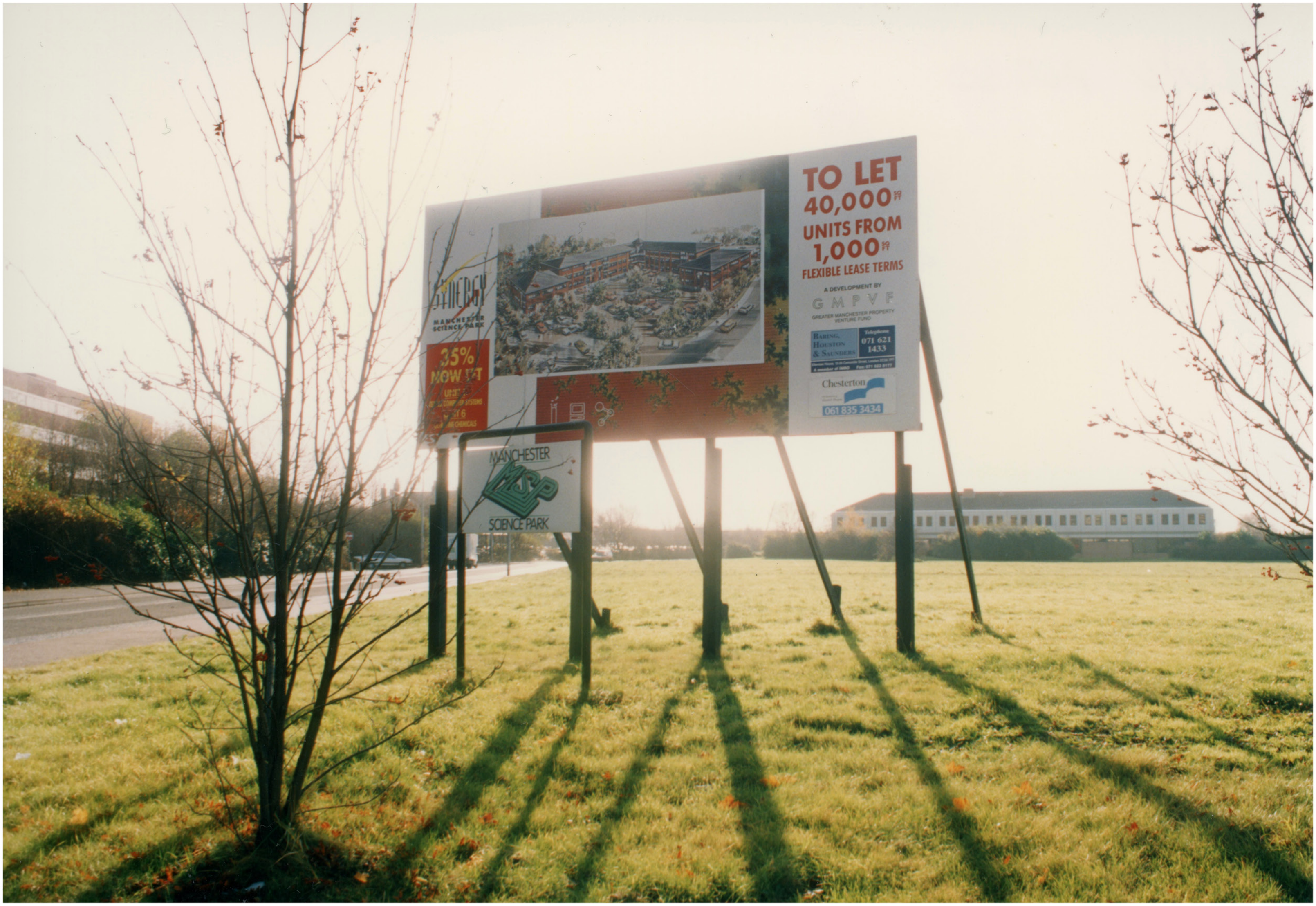
The concept of science parks connected to major universities came to the fore in Britain in the early 1980s, having been pioneered in America in the previous decade.

They were seen as a way to stimulate innovation and create new jobs in emerging hi-tech fields, bringing entrepreneurial business people in close contact with academics and research scientists. The University's then Bursar Bill Beswick commented, 'just as chemical reactions are produced by molecules bumping together, scientific progress may be advanced by people bumping together'. The aspiration for universities like Manchester was that new discoveries and ideas from their labs would more easily lead to spin-off companies in nearby science parks and, in turn, bring in revenue to support further research and teaching.



Pictorial map from a promotional brochure, 1984. According to the blurb inside Manchester Science Park 'offers excellent accommodation for high technology companies right next to Europe's largest academic campus'. The map, it should be noted, is not drawn to scale and there is some artistic license in the exaggerated size of the new two-storey 'Start-Up' building in comparison to nearby University buildings.

Science parks were designed to include flexible office space and small incubator units. Ideally, set amidst attractive landscaped grounds, they needed to be as close to the university as physically possible and with good transport connectivity. These characteristics were achieved in Manchester on a vacant fifteen-acre site behind the newly expanded Main Library. Prior to the 'slum' clearances enacted in the late 1960s had been occupied by terraced houses. The Manchester Science Park (MSP) progressed in 1983 as a joint commercial venture, with crucial contributions of the land, capital money and information support from Manchester City Council and five academic partners; namely the University of Manchester, Manchester Polytechnic, UMIST, Manchester Business School and Salford University. Further investment came from four leading local firms: Ferranti (electronics), Ciba-Geigy (pharmaceuticals), Granada Television (media production) and Fothergill and Harvey (industrial materials). The University of Manchester took a substantial 35% stake in the venture.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1,000 ft²
FLEXIBLE LEASE TERMS
A DEVELOPMENT BY
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GREATER MANCHESTER PROPERTY VENTURE FUND
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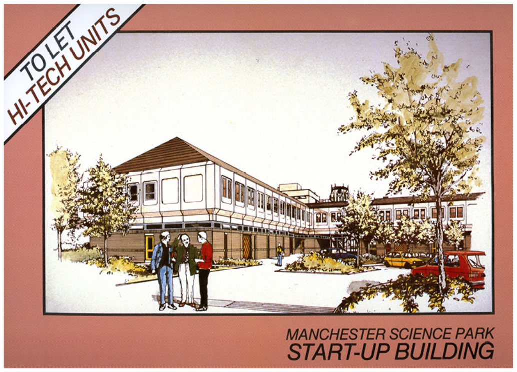
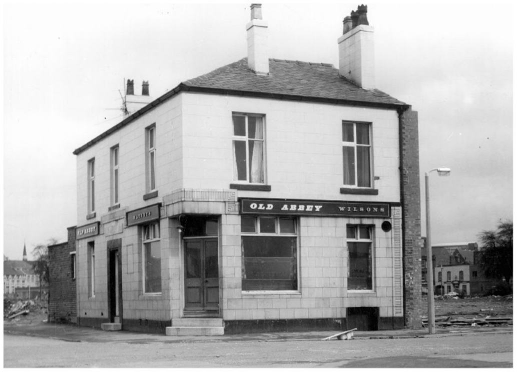
SYNERGY
MANCHESTER SCIENCE PARK
35% NOW LET
MANCHESTER
MSP
SCIENCE PARK

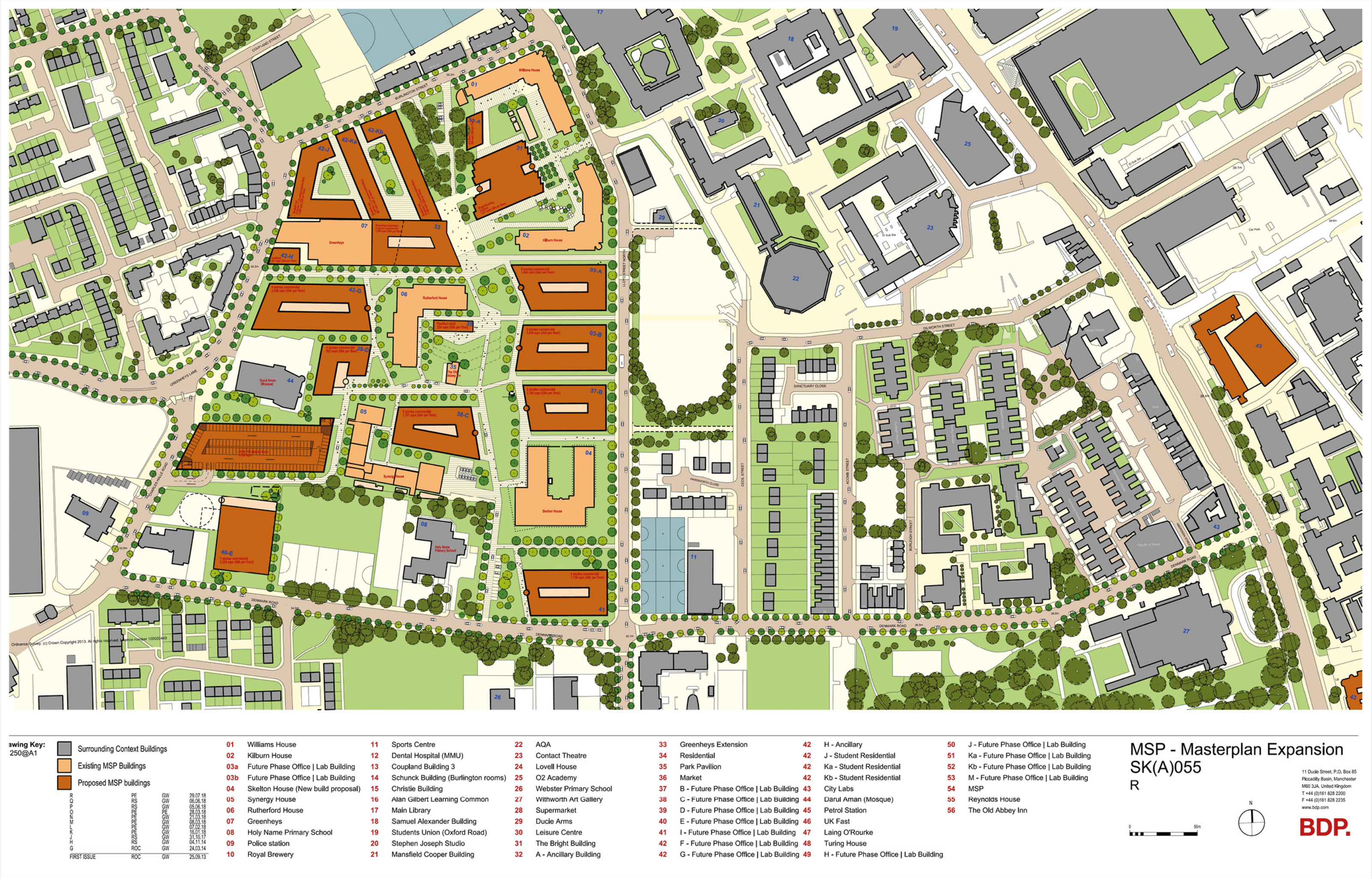
(Courtesy of the Town Hall Photographers' Collection, Manchester Archives+)


TO LET
HI-TECH UNITS
MANCHESTER SCIENCE PARK
START-UP BUILDING


OLD ABBEY
WILSONS

Left: Manchester Science Park promotional brochure, 1984. The exterior design of the first floor exhibits a modular aesthetic befitting the aims of the building.

Right: The Old Abbey pub, photographed by H. Milligan in 1972, maintains an incongruous presence in the midst of the Manchester Science Park. It is a valiant survivor from the working class terraced streets of Greenheys that were largely cleared at the start of 1970s. The pub dates back to the 1890s and, today, is a vibrant hostelry and contributor to the local community. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

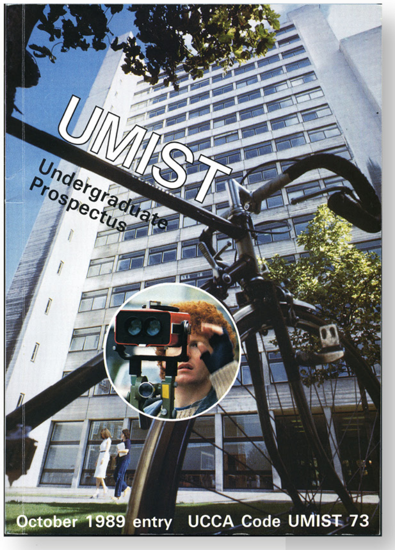

awing Key:
250@A1
Surrounding Context Buildings
Existing MSP Buildings
Proposed MSP buildings
R PE GW 29.07.18
Q RS GW 06.06.18
P RS GW 05.06.18
O PE PE 28.03.18
N PE GW 21.03.18
M PE GW 08.03.18
L PE GW 07.02.18
K PE GW 16.01.18
J RS GW 31.10.17
H RS GW 04.11.14
G ROC GW 24.03.14
FIRST ISSUE ROC GW 25.09.13
01 Williams House
02 Kilburn House
03a Future Phase Office | Lab Building
03b Future Phase Office | Lab Building
04 Skelton House (New build proposal)
05 Synergy House
06 Rutherford House
07 Greenheys
08 Holy Name Primary School
09 Police station
10 Royal Brewery
11 Sports Centre
12 Dental Hospital (MMU)
13 Coupland Building 3
14 Schunck Building (Burlington rooms)
15 Christie Building
16 Alan Gilbert Learning Common
17 Main Library
18 Samuel Alexander Building
19 Students Union (Oxford Road)
20 Stephen Joseph Studio
21 Mansfield Cooper Building
22 AQA
23 Contact Theatre
24 Lovell House
25 O2 Academy
26 Webster Primary School
27 Withworth Art Gallery
28 Supermarket
29 Ducie Arms
30 Leisure Centre
31 The Bright Building
32 A - Ancillary Building
33 Greenheys Extension
34 Residential
35 Park Pavilion
36 Market
37 B - Future Phase Office | Lab Building
38 C - Future Phase Office | Lab Building
39 D - Future Phase Office | Lab Building
40 E - Future Phase Office | Lab Building
41 I - Future Phase Office | Lab Building
42 F - Future Phase Office | Lab Building
42 G - Future Phase Office | Lab Building
42 H - Ancillary
42 J - Student Residential
42 Ka - Student Residential
42 Kb - Student Residential
43 City Labs
44 Darul Aman (Mosque)
45 Petrol Station
46 UK Fast
47 Laing O'Rourke
48 Turing House
49 H - Future Phase Office | Lab Building
50 J - Future Phase Office | Lab Building
51 Ka - Future Phase Office | Lab Building
52 Kb - Future Phase Office | Lab Building
53 M - Future Phase Office | Lab Building
54 MSP
55 Reynolds House
56 The Old Abbey Inn
MSP - Masterplan Expansion
SK(A)055
R
0
50m
N
11 Ducie Street, P.O. Box 85
Piccadilly Basin, Manchester
M60 3JA, United Kingdom
T +44 (0)161 828 2200
F +44 (0)161 828 2235
www.bdp.com
BDP.

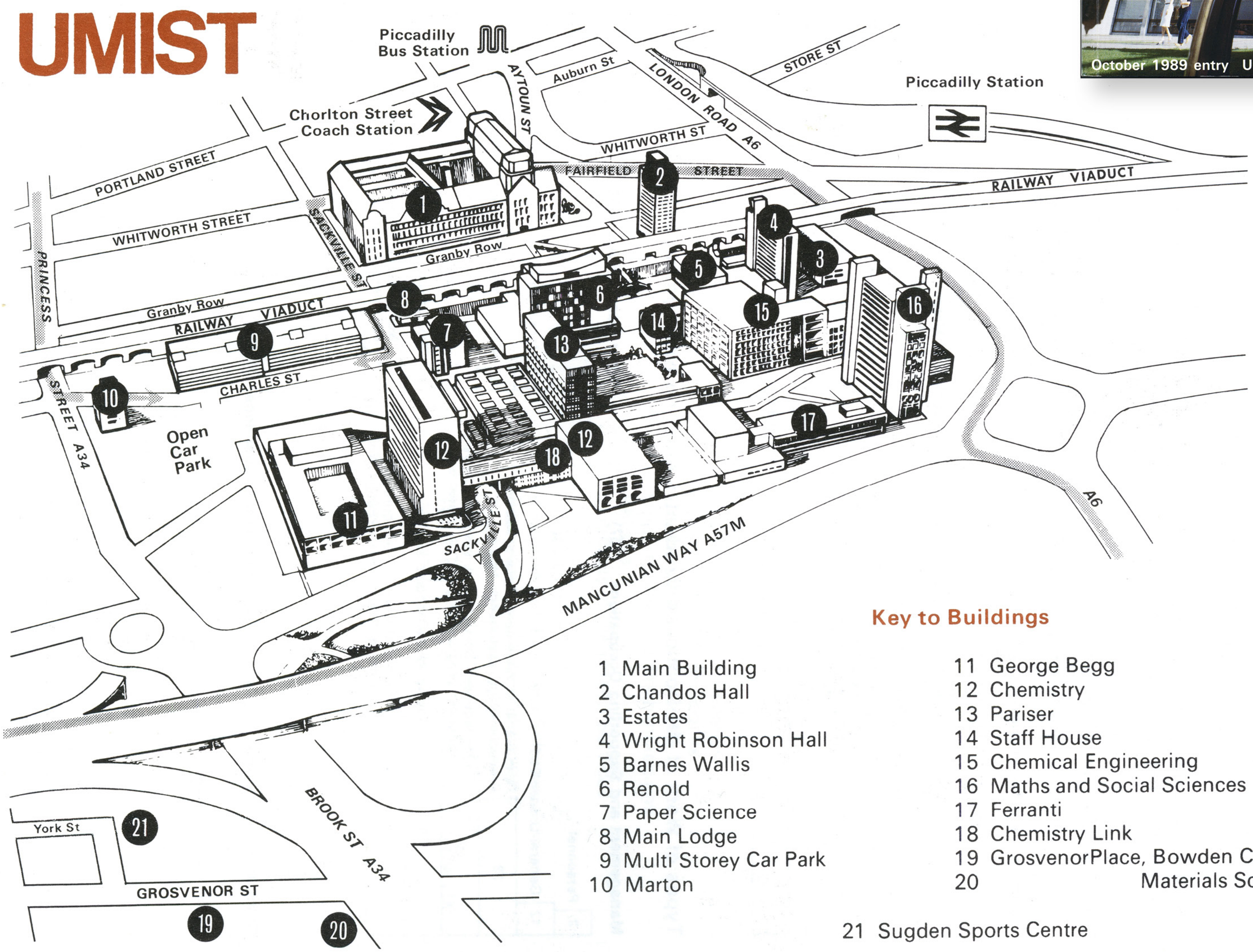
BDP's indicative 2018 masterplan for the future expansion of Manchester Science Park, with a substantial phased programme of new development providing additional offices and laboratory space, plus several student residential blocks. Some of the new buildings required the demolition of the original 1984 'Start-Up' building.

The first 'Start-Up' building on the MSP opened in 1984, and contained multiple rentable units varying in size from 500 to 2,000 sq. ft. It was designed by architects Cullearn & Phillips and was named Enterprise House. Early occupants, including firms such as Visual Machines, Thinking Software and Textile Computer Systems, focused largely on software development. Over subsequent years, MSP proved to be an attractive place for new companies. Substantive expansion in the late 1990s made it one of the biggest science parks in the UK, and, under a more recent comprehensive planning strategy overseen by Bruntwood SciTech, major new buildings have been added including the Bright Building (2017) which serves as an amenity hub for the whole park. Another building, named Greenheys after the historic name of the local area, is under-construction and will be completed by 2026. This flexible laboratory complex is intended for life sciences companies working in diagnostics, genomics, and precision medicine. Both the Bright Building and Greenheys were designed by firm Building Design Practice (BDP).

CAMPUS LOCATOR MAP

1989


UMIST
Undergraduate Prospectus
October 1989 entry UCCA Code UMIST 73


UMIST
Piccadilly Bus Station
Chorlton Street Coach Station
AYTOUN ST
Auburn St
LONDON ROAD A6
STORE ST
Piccadilly Station
WHITWORTH ST
FAIRFIELD STREET
RAILWAY VIADUCT
PORTLAND STREET
WHITWORTH STREET
SACKVILLE ST
Granby Row
PRINCESS STREET A34
Granby Row
RAILWAY VIADUCT
CHARLES ST
Open Car Park
SACKVILLE ST
MANCUNIAN WAY A57M
A6
BROOK ST A34
York St
GROSVENOR ST
1
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21

Key to Buildings

1 Main Building
2 Chandos Hall
3 Estates
4 Wright Robinson Hall
5 Barnes Wallis
6 Renold
7 Paper Science
8 Main Lodge
9 Multi Storey Car Park
10 Marton
11 George Begg
12 Chemistry
13 Pariser
14 Staff House
15 Chemical Engineering
16 Maths and Social Sciences
17 Ferranti
18 Chemistry Link
19 GrosvenorPlace, Bowden Court
20 Materials Science
21 Sugden Sports Centre

THE 'POLY' BECOMES MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

the
MANCHESTER
METROPOLITAN
UNIVERSITY

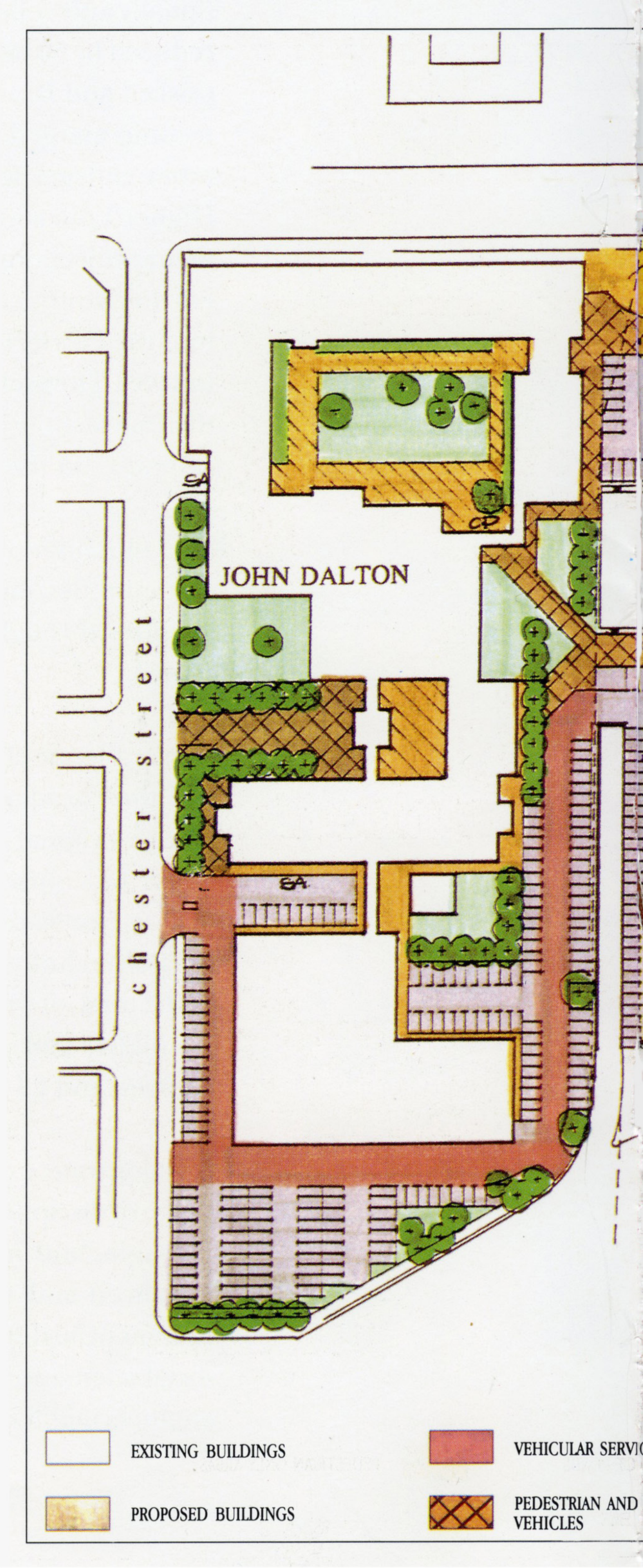
1992

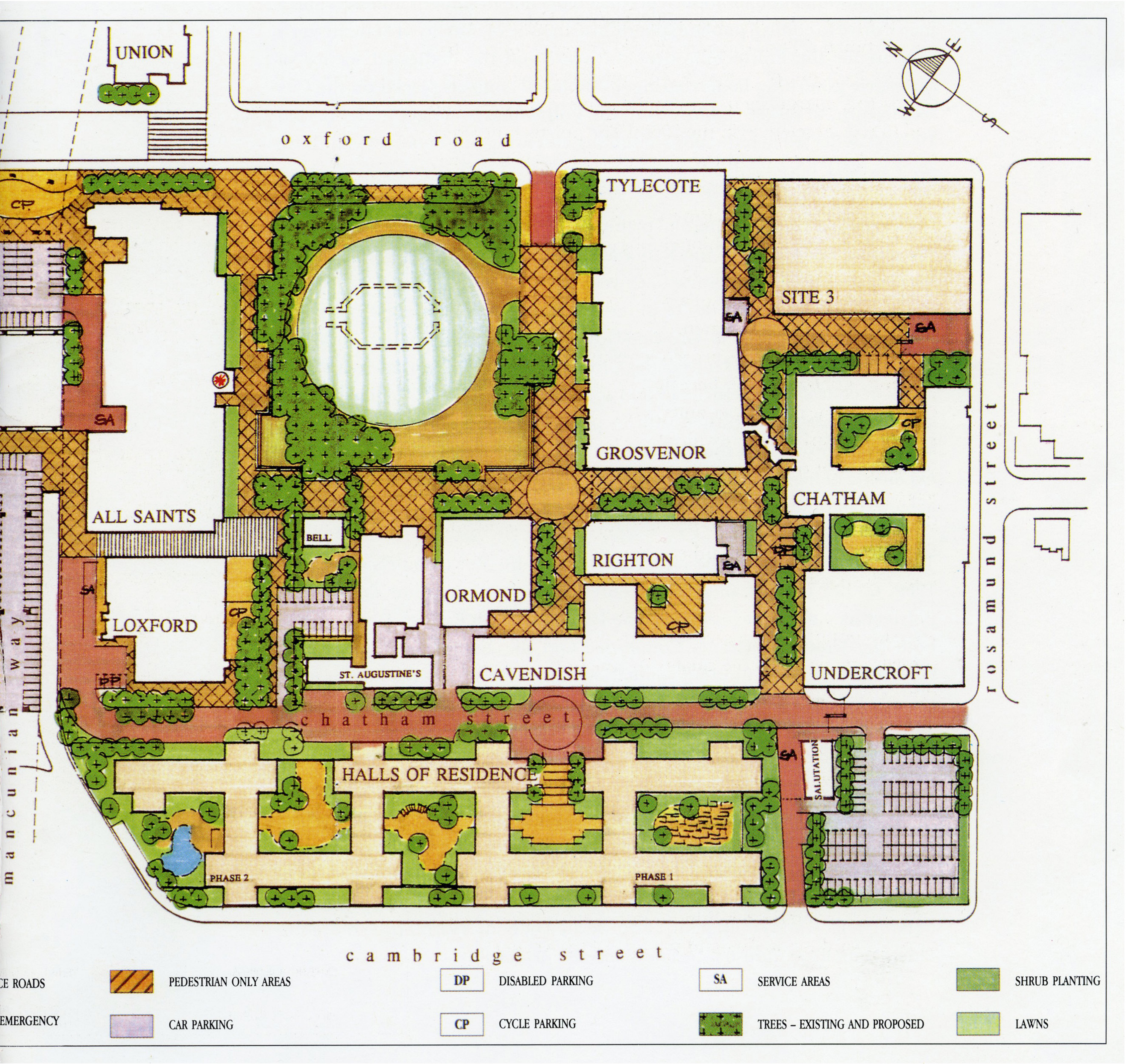
On 1st September 1992, Manchester Polytechnic formally became a new institution, Manchester Metropolitan University with its own degree awarding powers. This was part of a major shakeup of higher education and the start of a significant growth in the number of undergraduate students studying at universities.

The Polytechnic had expanded since its formation in 1970 and, through various mergers with allied teaching colleges, had a number of small campuses and buildings in south Manchester and beyond.

The major campus for MMU was on Oxford Road, just along from the University of Manchester, around All Saints. Shown here is the master plan from 1993, detailing the existing buildings and planned new student halls of residence along Cambridge Street and landscaping improvements around Grosvenor Square. The campus is bisected by the elevated Mancunian Way.

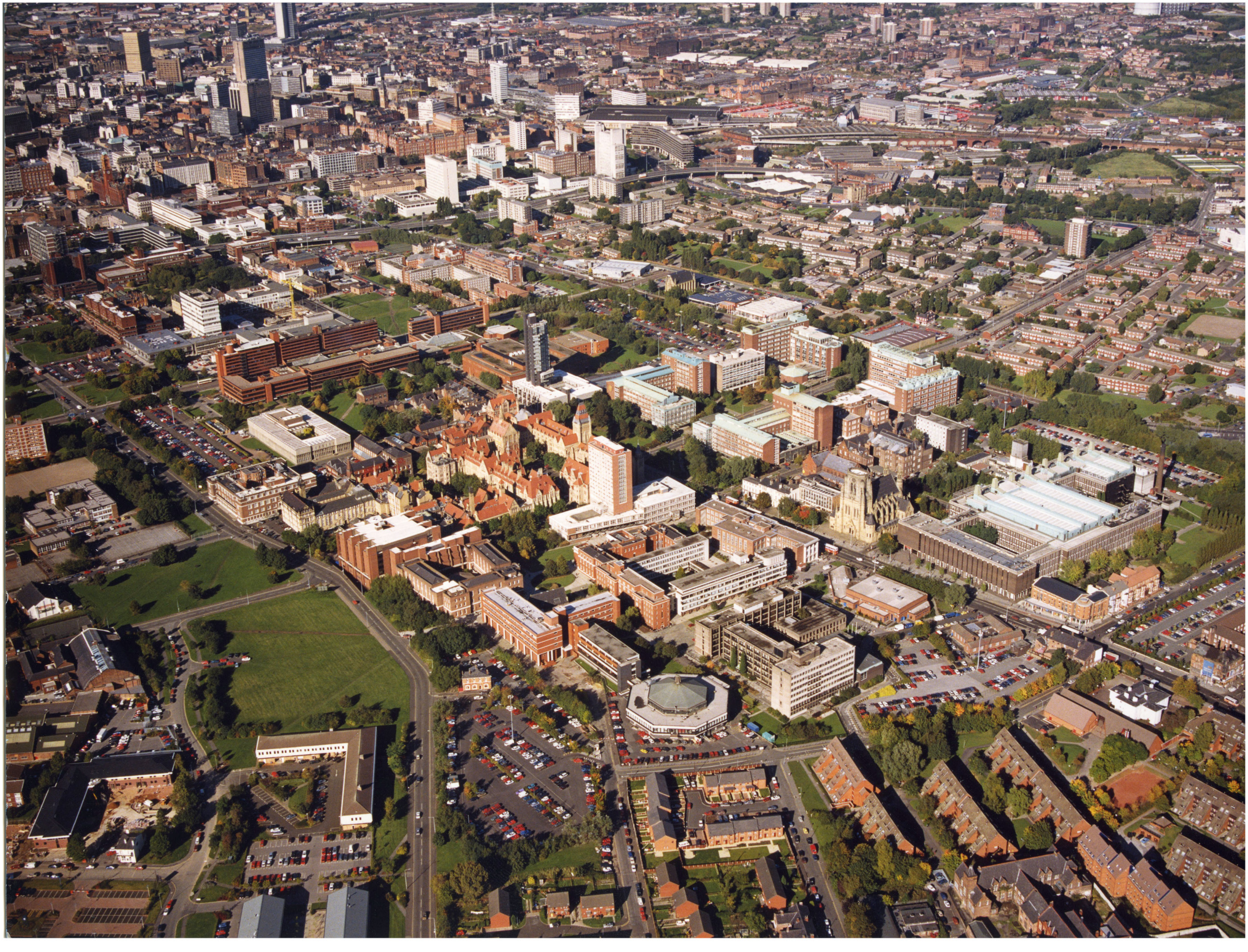
(Source: Alan Fowler and Terry Wyke, Many Arts Many Skills: The origins of the Manchester Metropolitan University, 1993.)



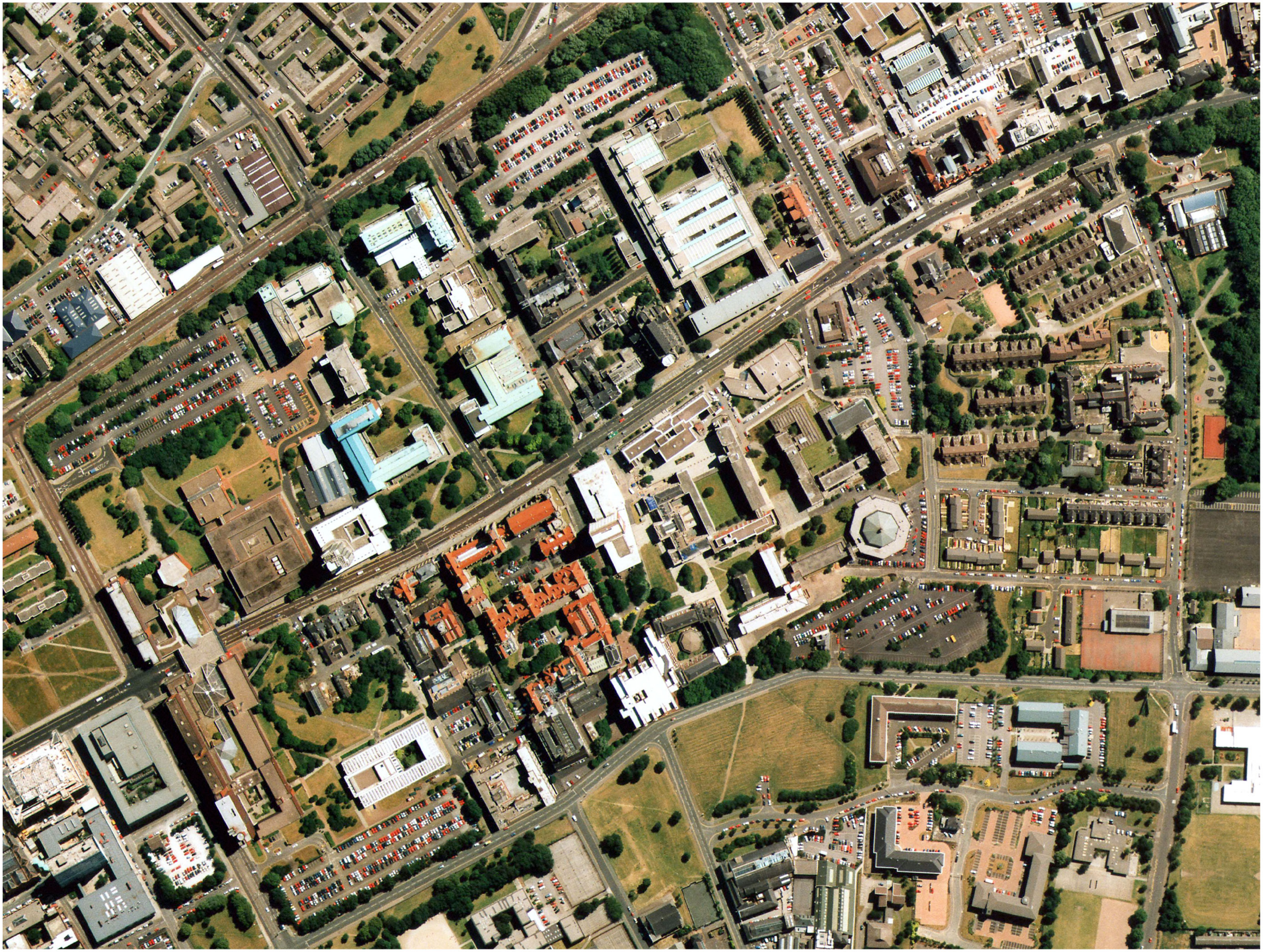

UNION
oxford road
N
E
S
W
TYLECOTE
SITE 3
SA
CP
ALL SAINTS
GROSVENOR
CHATHAM
BELL
RIGHTON
ORMOND
LOXFORD
CP
DP
ST. AUGUSTINE'S
CAVENDISH
UNDERCROFT
rosamund street
chatham street
mancunian way
HALLS OF RESIDENCE
SALUTATION
PHASE 2
PHASE 1
cambridge street
CE ROADS
EMERGENCY
PEDESTRIAN ONLY AREAS
CAR PARKING
DP DISABLED PARKING
CP CYCLE PARKING
SA SERVICE AREAS
TREES – EXISTING AND PROPOSED
SHRUB PLANTING
LAWNS

OXFORD ROAD CAMPUS

1994

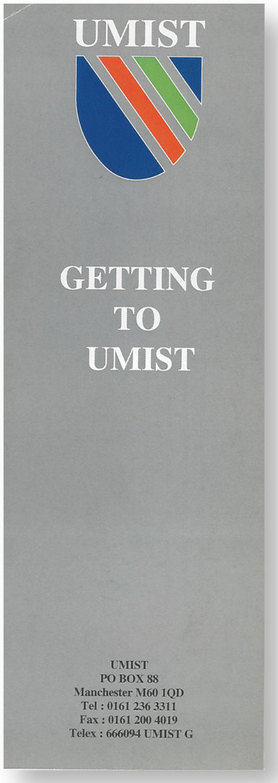


1995



CAMPUS LOCATOR MAPS

1997



UMIST

GETTING
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UMIST

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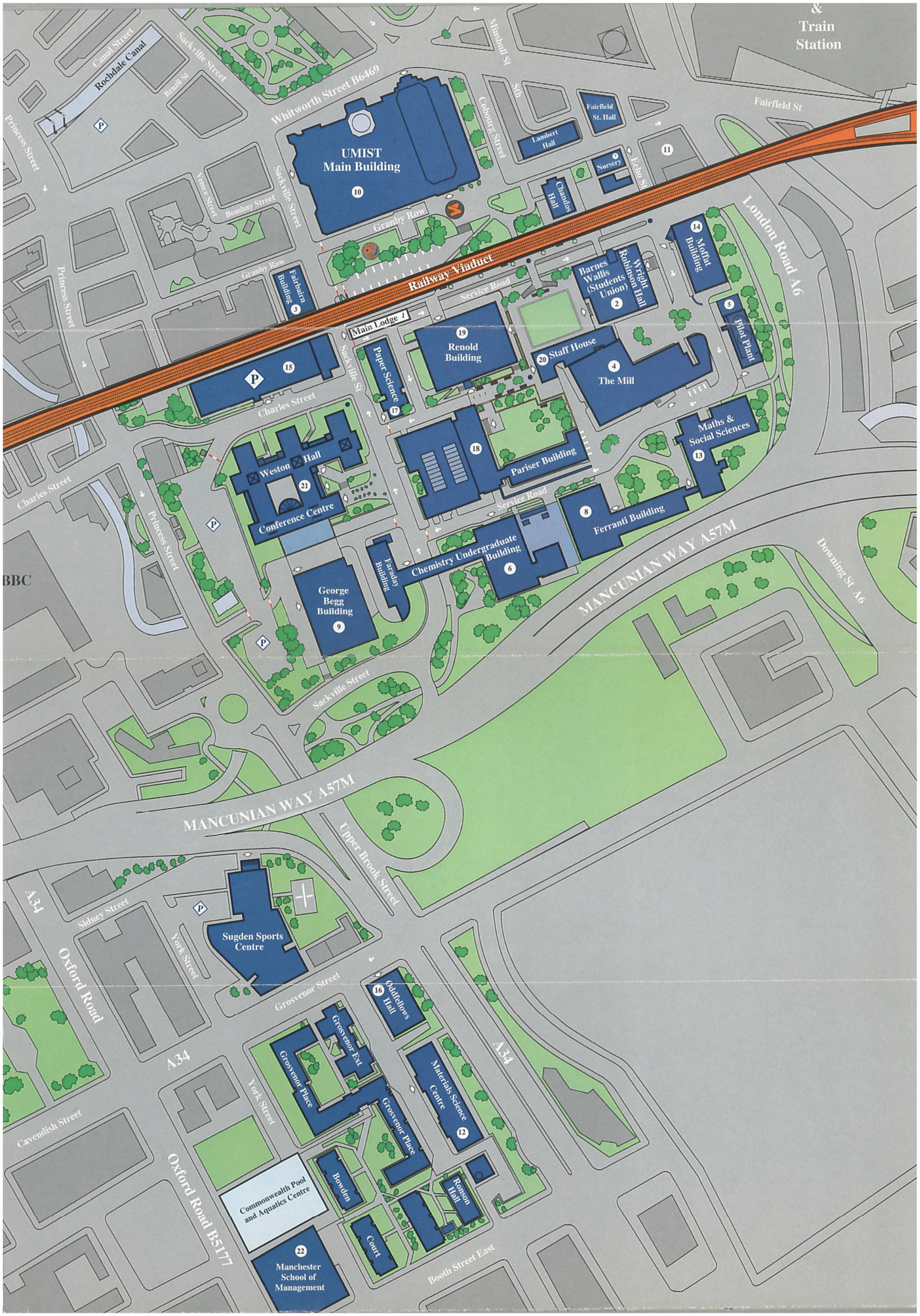
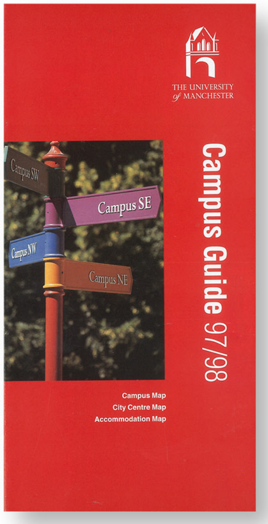
Manchester M60 1QD
Tel : 0161 236 3311
Fax : 0161 200 4019
Telex : 666094 UMIST G


&
Train
Station
Canal Street
Rochdale Canal
Sackville Street
Whitworth Street B6469
Mirabell St
Cobourg Street
Sillt
Fairfield St. Hall
Fairfield St
Lambert Hall
Nursery
Echo St
11
Princess Street
Venice Street
Bombay Street
Sackville Street
UMIST
Main Building
10
Granby Row
Chandos Hall
London Road A6
Moffat Building
14
Granby Row
Fairbairn Building
3
Railway Viaduct
Service Road
Barnes Wallis (Students Union)
2
Wright Robinson Hall
Main Lodge 1
19
Renold Building
5
Pilot Plant
P
15
Charles Street
Sackville St
Paper Science
17
20 Staff House
4
The Mill
Charles Street
Weston Hall
21
Conference Centre
18
Pariser Building
Maths & Social Sciences
13
Service Road
8
Ferranti Building
Princess Street
P
BBC
Faraday Building
Chemistry Undergraduate Building
6
George Begg Building
9
MANCUNIAN WAY A57M
Downing St A6
P
Sackville Street
MANCUNIAN WAY A57M
Upper Brook Street
A34
Sidney Street
P
Sugden Sports Centre
York Street
Oxford Road
Grosvenor Street
16 Oddfellows Hall
Grosvenor Ext
Grosvenor Place
A34
A34
Materials Science Centre
12
York Street
Grosvenor Place
Cavendish Street
Oxford Road B5177
Commonwealth Pool and Aquatics Centre
Bowden
Ronson Hall
Court
22
Manchester School of Management
Booth Street East



THE UNIVERSITY of MANCHESTER

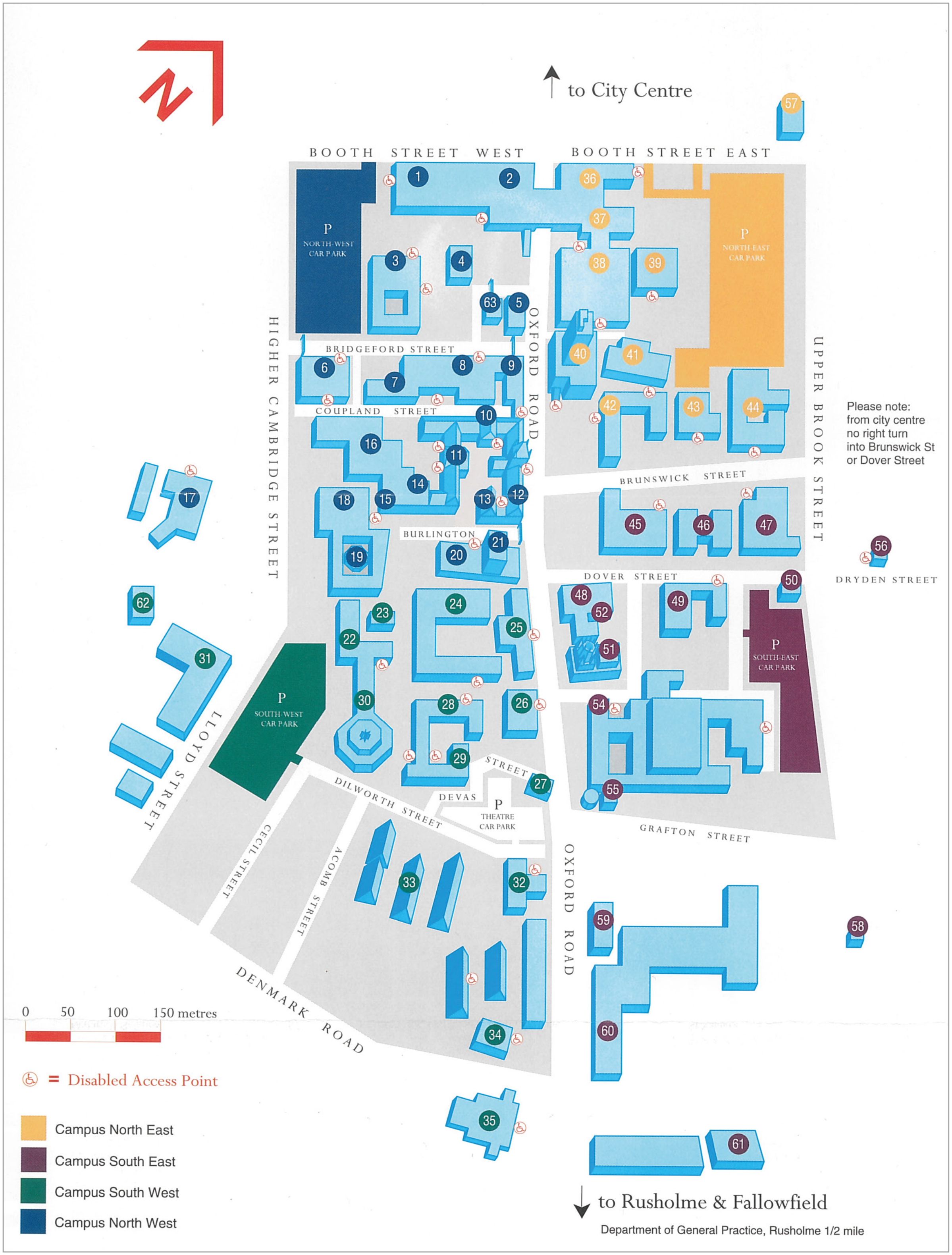
Campus Guide 97/98

Campus Map
City Centre Map
Accommodation Map

Campus SW
Campus SE
Campus NW
Campus NE

BUILDINGS

Academy	26
Architecture & Planning	3
Arts	24
Avila House	51
Beyer	10
Brickhouse	27
Chemistry	47
Christie	13
Computer	38
Contact Theatre	29
Cornbrook House	2
Coupland 1	8
Coupland 2	7
Coupland 3	16
Crawford House	36
Devonshire House	2
Dover Street Building	49
Dryden Street Day Nursery	56
Electrical Engineering	46
Grove House	32
Hillel House	62
Horniman House	55
Humanities	28
Information Technology	39
John Rylands University Library	18
John Owens	11
John Owens Annexe	14
Linac Building	41
McDougall Sports Centre	17
Manchester Business School	1
Manchester Museum	9
Manchester Royal Eye Hospital	59
Manchester Royal Infirmary	60
Manchester Science Park	31
Mansfield Cooper	22
Materials Science	57
Mathematics	40
Moberly Tower	21
Muriel Stott Conference Centre	19
Music	34
Northern Examination & Assessment Board	30
84 Plymouth Grove	58
Precinct Centre	2
Refectory	20
Roscoe	43
St Ambrose	63
St Mary's Hospital	61
St Peter's Chaplaincy	37
St Xaviers	50
Schunck	15
Schuster	44
Simon	45
Stephen Joseph Studio	23
Stopford	54
Students' Union	25
Tuer Street Depot	4
Turner Dental School	6
University Shopping Centre	2
Vaughan House	52
Waterloo Place	5
Whitworth Art Gallery	35
Whitworth Building	12
Whitworth Park Residences	33
William Kay House	48
Williamson	42



N
to City Centre
BOOTH STREET WEST
BOOTH STREET EAST
P NORTH-WEST CAR PARK
P NORTH-EAST CAR PARK
BRIDGEFORD STREET
COUPLAND STREET
OXFORD ROAD
HIGHER CAMBRIDGE STREET
UPPER BROOK STREET
BRUNSWICK STREET
BURLINGTON
DOVER STREET
DRYDEN STREET
P SOUTH-EAST CAR PARK
P SOUTH-WEST CAR PARK
LLOYD STREET
DILWORTH STREET
DEVAS STREET
P THEATRE CAR PARK
GRAFTON STREET
CECIL STREET
ACOMB STREET
DENMARK ROAD
OXFORD ROAD
0 50 100 150 metres
to Rusholme & Fallowfield

Please note:
from city centre
no right turn
into Brunswick St
or Dover Street

♿ = Disabled Access Point

🟨 Campus North East
🟪 Campus South East
🟩 Campus South West
🟦 Campus North West

Department of General Practice, Rusholme 1/2 mile

2000 – 2013
THE MILLENNIUM AND MERGER

BIOSCIENCES RESEARCH QUARTER

1999-2009

MANCHESTER INCUBATOR BUILDING
MICHAEL SMITH BUILDING
CORE TECHNOLOGY FACILITY
A.V. HILL BUILDING

Sandwiched between the rear of 1970s-era Stopford Medical School and Upper Brook Street is the University's Biosciences Research Quarter; a collection of buildings which began to coalesce in the early 2000s in a location considered somewhat of a 'back-water' of the campus.

Dedicated to specialised research and purposely lacking undergraduate teaching rooms, these separate but tightly aligned facilities are, consequently, relatively unknown to much of the University's staff and student body. The first building to be developed was the Manchester Incubator Building (1999), followed by the Michael Smith Building (2005), the Core Technology Facility (2006) and, finally, the A.V. Hill Building (2009). They were conceived to support and strengthen the University's growing work in the field of biomedicine, catering to developments within pure bioscience research and applied industrial ventures by providing space for the incubation of biotechnology start-ups and spin-out companies. The buildings, including the older Stopford Medical School (1972) are not only linked through their shared academic focuses, but also physically by pedestrian skybridges which help enhance the integration of the work occurring throughout the quarter.

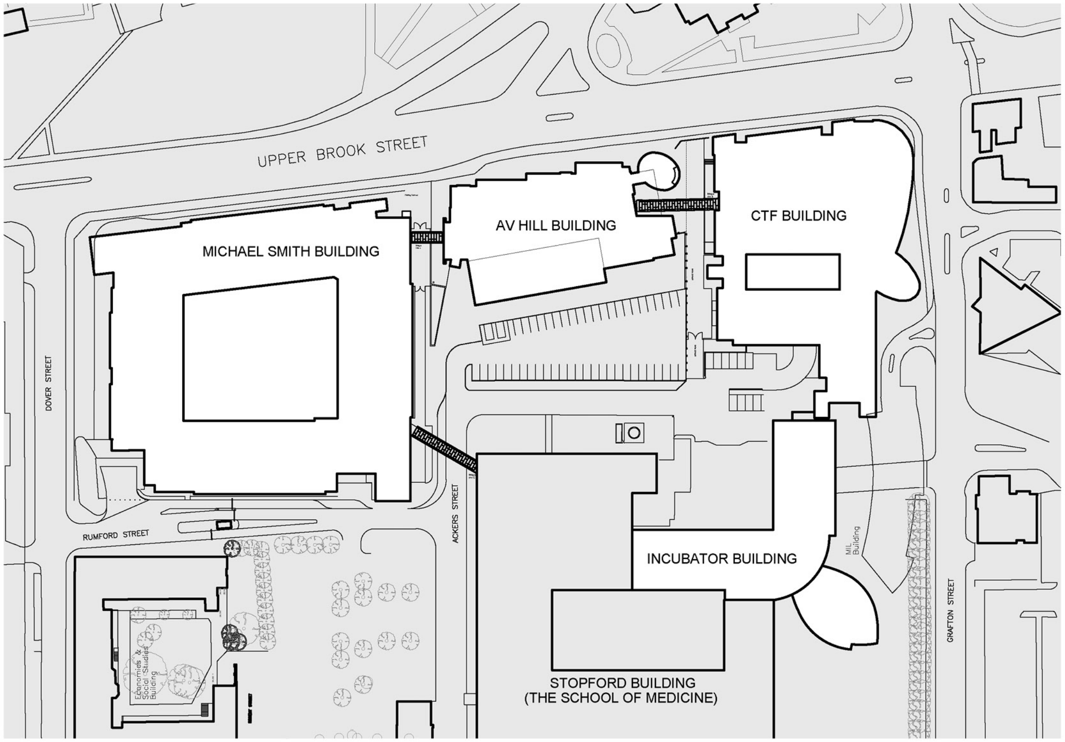
Aerial view from 2013 showing the four key buildings in the biosciences quarter between Dover Street and Grafton Street, along with the 1970s-era Stopford Medical School and the Holy Name Church.

MANCHESTER INCUBATOR BUILDING

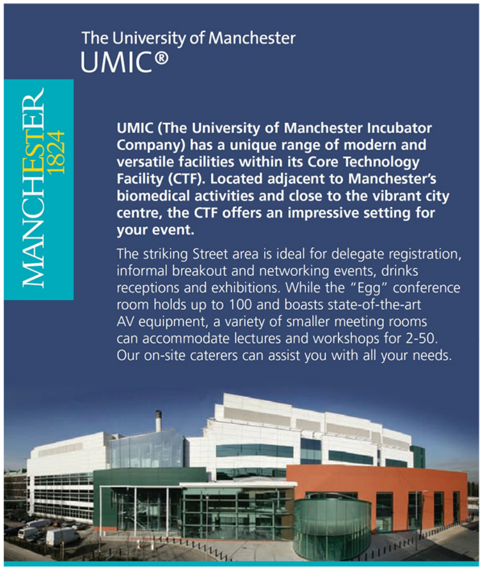
1999

The Manchester Incubator Building, the first to be erected in the Biosciences Research Quarter, neatly slotted onto the side of the Stopford Medical School.

Designed by Fairhurst Design Group (formerly H.S. Fairhurst and Son) and opened in 1999, the facility was the first on-campus biotech incubator in the UK.



Physical clustering of the four buildings of the biosciences quarter was intended to help foster intellectual collaboration and sharing of specialised equipment. Just off the plan, across Grafton Street, are several large teaching hospitals on the MRI site.



The University of Manchester
UMIC®

MANCHESTER 1824

UMIC (The University of Manchester Incubator Company) has a unique range of modern and versatile facilities within its Core Technology Facility (CTF). Located adjacent to Manchester's biomedical activities and close to the vibrant city centre, the CTF offers an impressive setting for your event.

The striking Street area is ideal for delegate registration, informal breakout and networking events, drinks receptions and exhibitions. While the "Egg" conference room holds up to 100 and boasts state-of-the-art AV equipment, a variety of smaller meeting rooms can accommodate lectures and workshops for 2-50. Our on-site caterers can assist you with all your needs.

Above: The Core Technology Facility, on Grafton Street, focuses on supporting biotechnology start-up companies. (Advert from 2008.)

The idea for the incubator was first proposed by Professor Mark Ferguson, the then Dean of the School of Biological Sciences. Ferguson passionately believed that having such a facility would help 'bridge the discovery gap, so that academics [could] test the commercial viability' of their work. He continued: 'If it doesn't work, you can go back to the lab without losing face. And if it goes well, you can develop it further inside the incubator and then spin it out to a science park or somewhere else.' The incubator was an expensive, high-spec building funded by the European Regional Development Fund, Hulme Regeneration and the University itself. As well as providing an onsite restaurant to encourage a 'lived-in' ambience, the 75,000 square metre building can accommodate around 250 scientists across its 16 fully-equipped laboratory suites. Associated support facilities include darkrooms and cold-rooms. Beyond its research activities, funding and management support is provided to help take academic biotechnology ideas and turn them into commercial products.

The front of the Manchester Incubator Building on Grafton Street. Photograph by Andrew Brooks, 2009.

MICHAEL SMITH BUILDING

2005

To the northwestern side of the Biosciences Research Quarter is the Michael Smith Building.

Designed by the architectural practice of Sheppard Robson, the building is square on plan and arranged around an inner quadrangle which, kept as a nature garden, facilitates social interaction amongst the 1,000 bioscience researchers its accommodates. Internally, open-plan laboratories breakdown traditional scientific fiefdoms to help foster new collaborations. Moreover, flexible by design, the laboratories can easily be adapted in response to future research practices.

According to the architects, there was also 'a call for light to pour in and bathe the heads of the scientists working within. They were trying to decode the secrets of life itself but denied access to the root of so much that is alive – the sun'. The quadrangle, therefore, as well as aiding social interaction, was introduced to help maximise natural light in the laboratories: researchers are never more than five metres away from daylight.

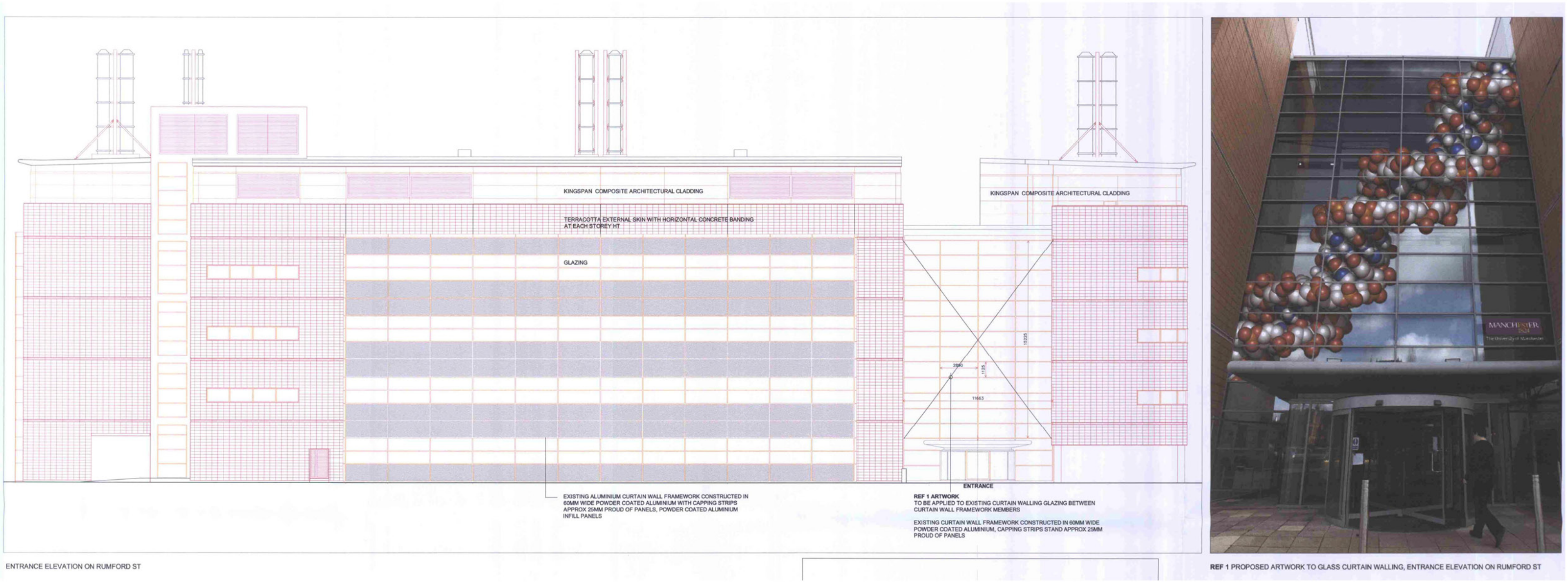
The building officially opened in March 2005, and was named in honour of Michael Smith (1932-2000), the influential biochemist and Nobel laureate who, having been born into a working-class family in Blackpool, studied for a degree in Chemistry in Manchester before gaining a doctorate from the University in the early 1950s.

At the time of opening, only three-sides of the building were completed. The final wing along Dover Street was opened in 2007.

The building now serves as the major anchor of the Biosciences Research Quarter being connected to both the A.V. Hill Building and Stopford Medical School through distinctive aerial tubes: these provide a secure way to transfer sensitive biological samples between laboratories.

Above: The Michael Smith Building viewed from Upper Brook Street, 2013.

Below: Elevation of the Michael Smith Building on Rumford Street in the planning application in 2013 for the installation of artwork on the front entrance façade. The piece depicts the 3D structure of a DNA double helix.


KINGSPAN COMPOSITE ARCHITECTURAL CLADDING
TERRACOTTA EXTERNAL SKIN WITH HORIZONTAL CONCRETE BANDING AT EACH STOREY HT
GLAZING
KINGSPAN COMPOSITE ARCHITECTURAL CLADDING
15225
2890
1125
11663
ENTRANCE
EXISTING ALUMINIUM CURTAIN WALL FRAMEWORK CONSTRUCTED IN 60MM WIDE POWDER COATED ALUMINIUM WITH CAPPING STRIPS APPROX 25MM PROUD OF PANELS, POWDER COATED ALUMINIUM INFILL PANELS
REF 1 ARTWORK
TO BE APPLIED TO EXISTING CURTAIN WALLING GLAZING BETWEEN CURTAIN WALL FRAMEWORK MEMBERS
EXISTING CURTAIN WALL FRAMEWORK CONSTRUCTED IN 60MM WIDE POWDER COATED ALUMINIUM, CAPPING STRIPS STAND APPROX 25MM PROUD OF PANELS
ENTRANCE ELEVATION ON RUMFORD ST
REF 1 PROPOSED ARTWORK TO GLASS CURTAIN WALLING, ENTRANCE ELEVATION ON RUMFORD ST

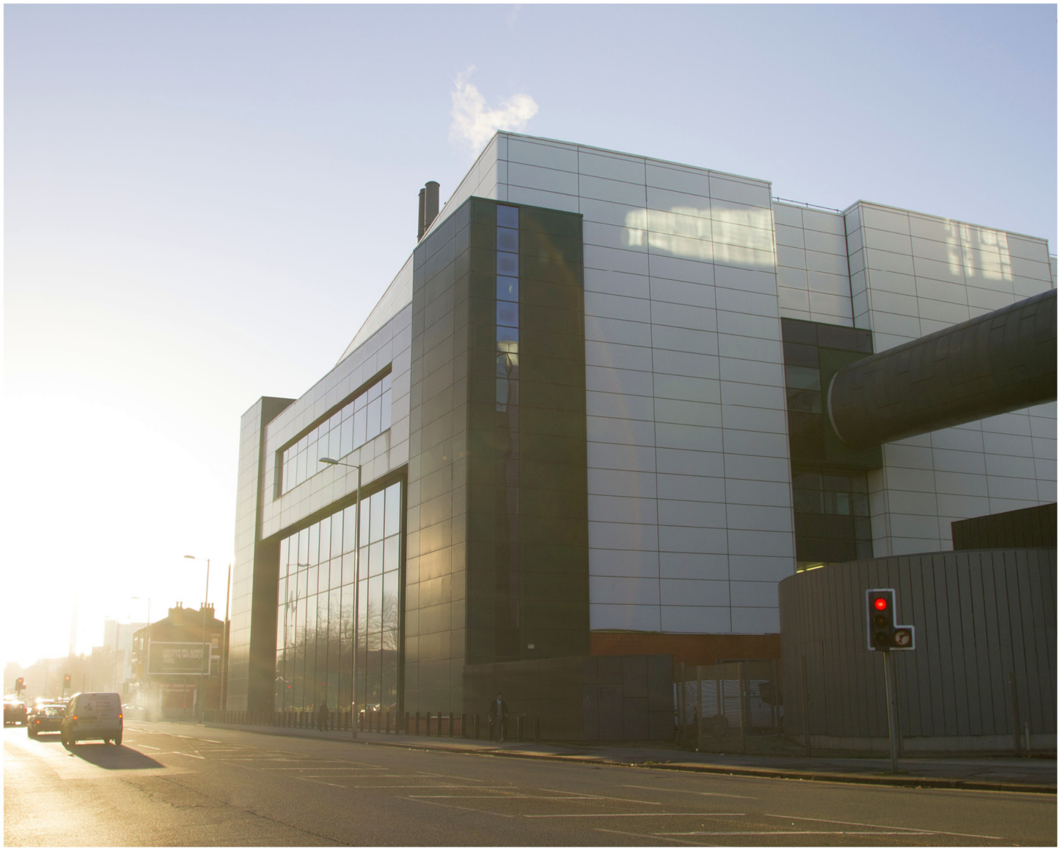
CORE TECHNOLOGY FACILITY

2006

By 2001, the Manchester Incubator Building – completed just two years previously – was operating at full capacity, providing the impetus for further expansion.

A site at the corner of Grafton Street and Upper Brook Street was identified, and Fairhurst Design Group – the architects of the original incubator – were commissioned to prepare plans for a new building. Their four storey proposal contained two floors dedicated to commercial activity allied to the biotech incubator, with the remaining two being occupied by laboratories to support the University's research activities: these included four large modular laboratories and four so-called 'flexi-labs' that could be configured to suit a mix of experimental bench work alongside meeting rooms and offices.

Funding for building came from the North West Development Agency and European Regional Development Fund and, named the Core Technology Facility, it was completed in 2006. Manchester Innovation Factory, the body set up to deal with intellectual property at the University, has offices within the building.



The Upper Brook Street elevation of the CTF with pedestrian skybridge across to the A.V. Hill Building, 2013.

A.V. HILL BUILDING

2009

On the northeastern side of the Bioscience Research Quarter is the A.V. Hill Building, a 9,700 square metre facility which supports research in neuroscience and immunology and provides laboratory space for around 300 scientists.

The building was named after Archibald Vivian Hill (1886–1977), a Nobel prize winning physiologist and pioneer of biophysics who was Professor of Physiology at the University between 1920 and 1923.

Designed by the architectural practice Wilson Mason, flexibility and adaptability was the key concept behind the A.V. Hill Building; the aim being to stimulate interaction amongst the different research groups located within. These include internationally recognised research groups developing novel treatments for human diseases, such as that of the University President, Professor Dame Nancy Rothwell, whose neuroscience research group investigates ways to prevent brain damage from stroke.

The Upper Brook Street elevation of the A.V. Hill Building, 2009.

The central atrium of the A.V. Hill Building in 2012 and the skybridge running through it.

Standing six storeys tall with a full-height atrium and light well, the A.V. Building was originally constructed and fitted-out with just five floors of laboratories with the option for another to be added later. A wooden-clad footbridge connects the building to the Michael Smith Building to the north and the Core Technology Facility to the south. Completed at the end 2008, the building was officially opened in May 2009.

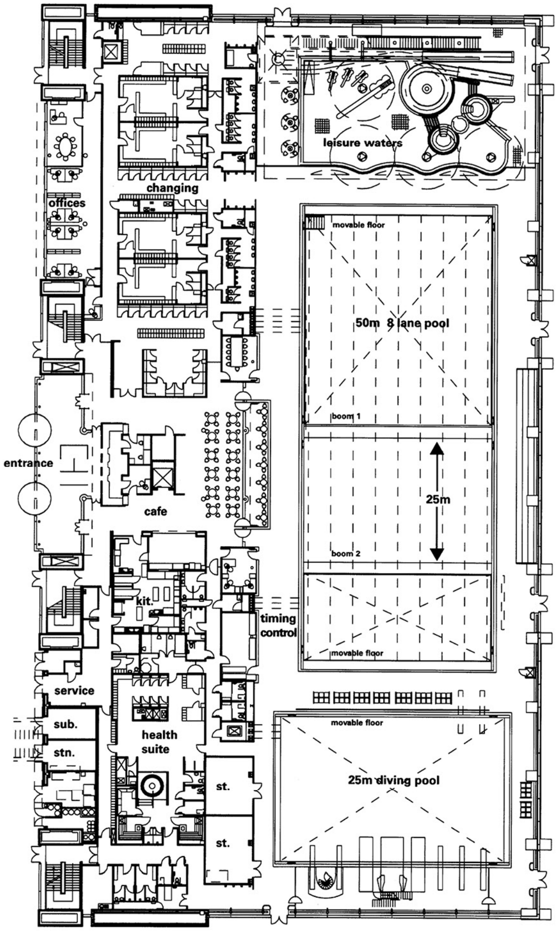
Although there were plans to build a further large biomedical research building on a surface car park adjacent to the Stopford Medical School, these were unrealised. Subsequent investment at the Biosciences Research Quarter has, therefore, focused on the significant refurbishment of research space and teaching laboratories, including those within the Stopford Medical Schools and at allied University facilities such as the refurbishment of the Carys Bannister Building housing the Optometry Department, and Vaughan House which is occupied by the Health eResearch Centre. Further investment has seen the creation of the Christabel Pankhurst Institute for Health Technology and Innovation on Dover Street, which was officially opened in November 2023. Such developments mean that the University boasts one of the largest concentrations of biomedical research buildings in Europe.

MANCHESTER AQUATICS CENTRE

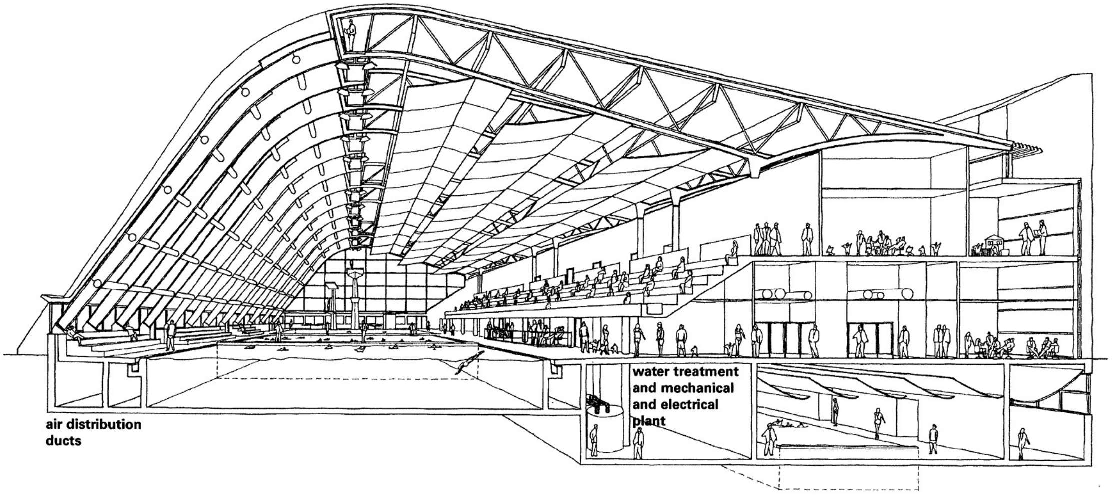
2000

The Aquatics Centre was commissioned by Manchester City Council, Manchester Metropolitan University, and the pre-merger Manchester Victoria University and UMIST ahead of the 2002 Commonwealth Games. It was designed by Faulkner Browns Architects, long-time specialist in swimming facilities, and intended as a flexible building that would serve as a community leisure centre once the Games had finished.

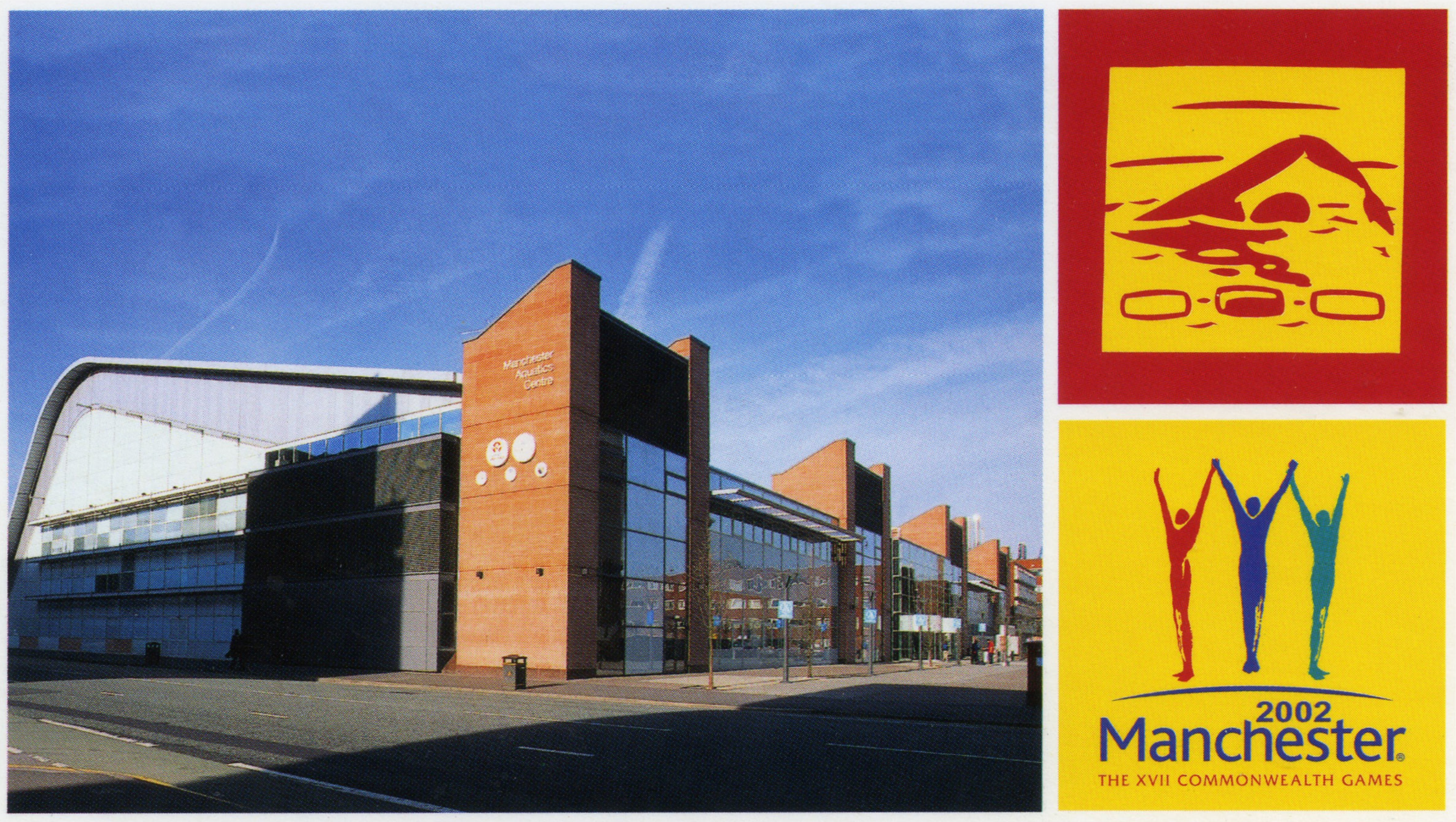
The proposals were unusual in that two 50 metre-length pools were included. The main pool, with its adjustable floor, could accommodate pool depths of up to two metres – as required for international competition – yet easily provide shallower water for regular swimmers. Further, moveable booms, meant that the main pool could be separated into two smaller pools, serving the local community throughout the year. Located in the basement, the other 50 metre-length pool, was to be used by elite swimmers as a training facility. Other proposals included a competition grade 5 metre deep diving pool with diving platforms between three and ten metres high and, marked by several artificial palm trees, a play and paddling pool with flume slide. Overlooking all pools there was to be tiered gallery capable of accommodating over a thousand spectators.


leisure waters
changing
offices
movable floor
50m 8 lane pool
boom 1
entrance
cafe
25m
boom 2
kit.
timing control
movable floor
service
sub.
stn.
health suite
movable floor
25m diving pool
st.
st.

Ground floor plan showing the combination of facilities for the local community and students at the universities and also capacity of the Aquatics Centre to support elite swimming.


air distribution ducts
water treatment and mechanical and electrical plant

- 50m pool with diving pool in the background
- 1250 seat spectator gallery at first floor backing onto a fitness suite, multi-use studio and children's play area
- 50m high performance training pool at lower level

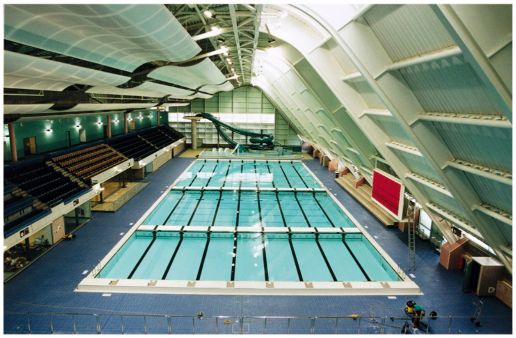

Manchester Aquatics Centre
2002
Manchester
THE XVII COMMONWEALTH GAMES

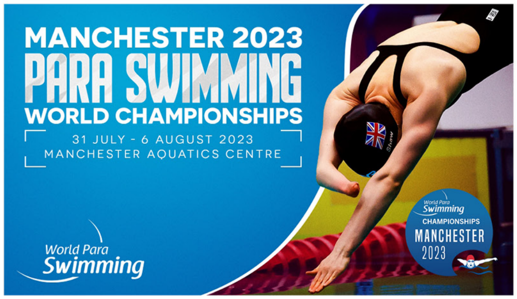
Postcard marking the 2002 Commonwealth Games and the newly completed Manchester Aquatic Centre. Photograph by David Toase.

In 1997, construction on the Aquatics Centre began on a site earmarked for use as sports centre as part of the Manchester Education Precinct plans, yet unrealised. The site was selected due to its proximity to the universities and its accessibility for neighbouring inner-city residential areas. Completed in September 2000, the main pool hall roof is supported by large plate girders, providing a column-free interior enclosed by curtain wall glazing with adjustable blinds and ceramic-backed opaque components.

Following the Commonwealth Games, the centre served as a training facility during the 2012 London Olympics and has since hosted a number of major international competitions including the Para Swimming World Championships in 2023.

It is currently the training base of Great Britain's Para Swim Team. Overseen by Pozzoni Architects, the centre has recently undergone a major refurbishment aimed at reducing the centre's operational carbon emissions by up to 40 per cent. To this end, the flume (and artificial palm trees) have been removed, and two large air source heat pumps have been installed along with a rooftop photovoltaic array.




MANCHESTER 2023
PARA SWIMMING
WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
31 JULY - 6 AUGUST 2023
MANCHESTER AQUATICS CENTRE
World Para Swimming
World Para Swimming CHAMPIONSHIPS
MANCHESTER 2023

The main hall with the 50m competition pool and play area at the far end, photographed in 2000. (Courtesy of John Laing Photographic Collection, English Heritage Archive.)

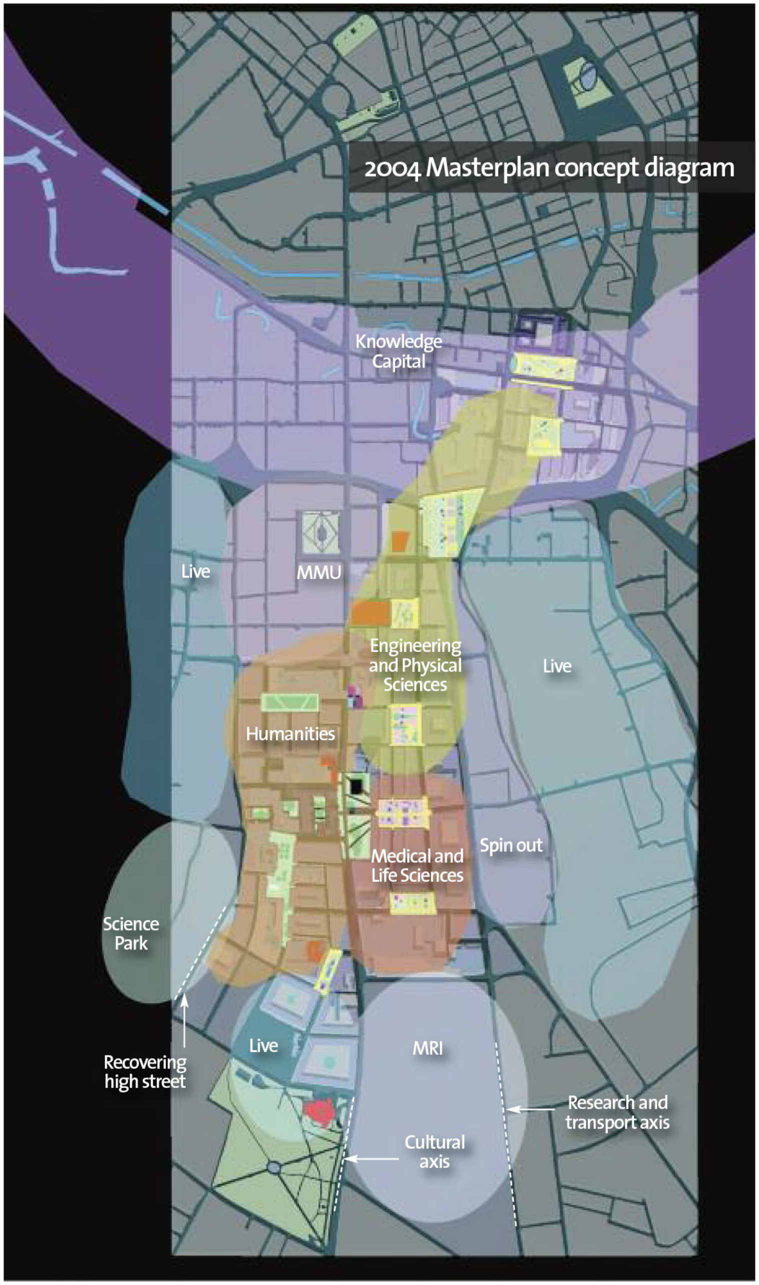
PROJECT UNITY MASTER PLANNING

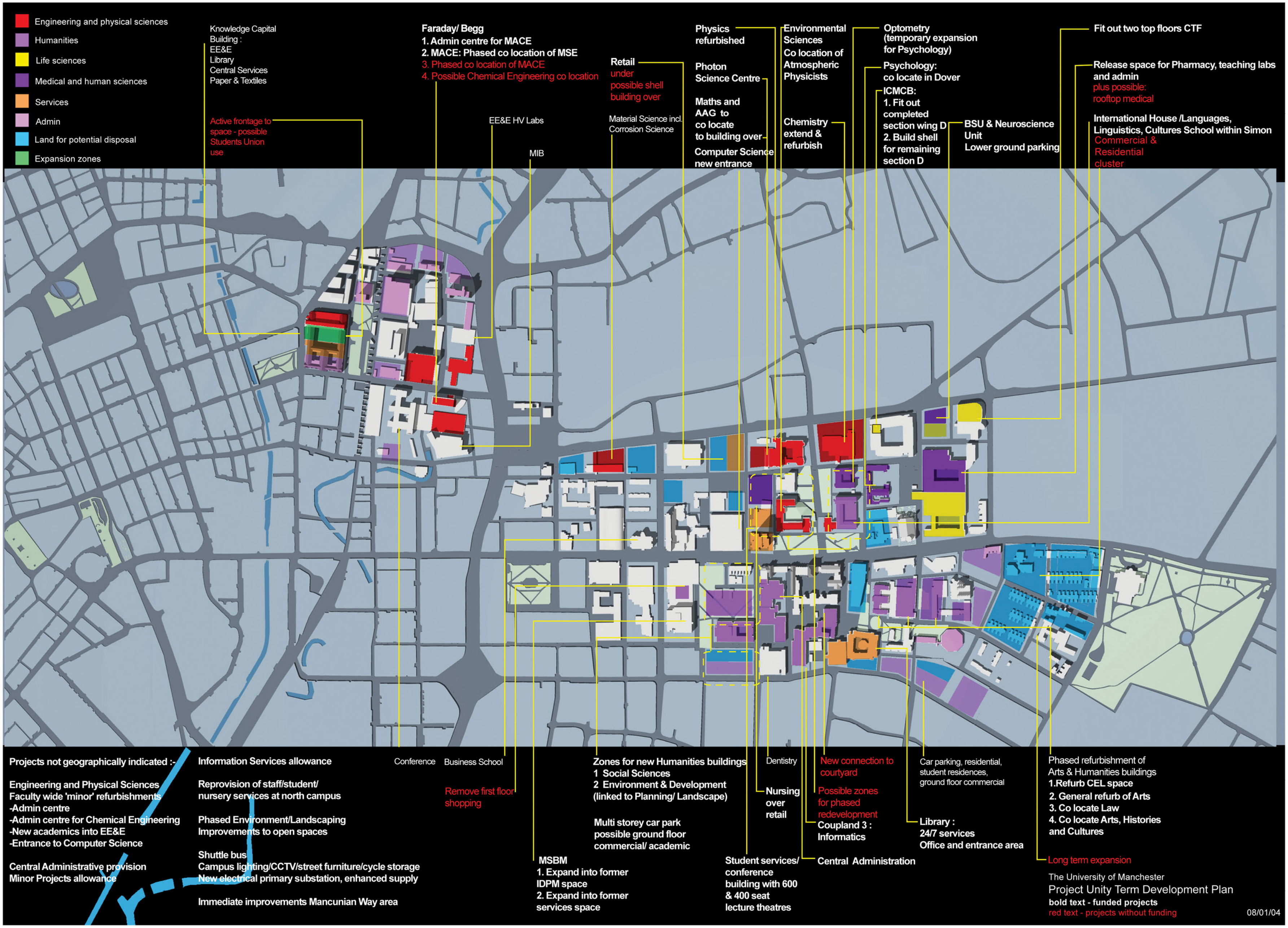
2004

On the 1st October 2004, the Victoria University of Manchester and UMIST merged to form a new institution. The University of Manchester was the largest single site university in Britain and had the aim to become one of the leading universities in the world by 2015. A major reconfiguration of the campus under Project Unity and the delivery of several new buildings was seen as key to achieving this goal. On a more prosaic level the University also deployed a new logo and signage system across the campus.

MANCHESTER
1824
The University of Manchester

MANCHESTER
1824
The University of Manchester


2004 Masterplan concept diagram
Knowledge Capital
Live
MMU
Engineering and Physical Sciences
Live
Humanities
Medical and Life Sciences
Spin out
Science Park
Recovering high street
Live
MRI
Research and transport axis
Cultural axis



🟥 Engineering and physical sciences
🟪 Humanities
🟨 Life sciences
🟪 Medical and human sciences
🟧 Services
🟪 Admin
🟦 Land for potential disposal
🟩 Expansion zones

Knowledge Capital
Building :
EE&E
Library
Central Services
Paper & Textiles

Active frontage to
space - possible
Students Union
use

Faraday/ Begg
1. Admin centre for MACE
2. MACE: Phased co location of MSE
3. Phased co location of MACE
4. Possible Chemical Engineering co location

EE&E HV Labs

MIB

Retail
under
possible shell
building over

Material Science incl.
Corrosion Science

Physics
refurbished

Photon
Science Centre

Maths and
AAG to
co locate
to building over

Computer Science
new entrance

Environmental
Sciences
Co location of
Atmospheric
Physicists

Chemistry
extend &
refurbish

Optometry
(temporary expansion
for Psychology)

Psychology:
co locate in Dover

ICMCB:
1. Fit out
completed
section wing D
2. Build shell
for remaining
section D

BSU & Neuroscience
Unit
Lower ground parking

Fit out two top floors CTF

Release space for Pharmacy, teaching labs
and admin
plus possible:
rooftop medical

International House /Languages,
Linguistics, Cultures School within Simon
Commercial &
Residential
cluster

Projects not geographically indicated :-

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Faculty wide 'minor' refurbishments
-Admin centre
-Admin centre for Chemical Engineering
-New academics into EE&E
-Entrance to Computer Science

Central Administrative provision
Minor Projects allowance

Information Services allowance

Reprovision of staff/student/
nursery services at north campus

Phased Environment/Landscaping
Improvements to open spaces

Shuttle bus
Campus lighting/CCTV/street furniture/cycle storage
New electrical primary substation, enhanced supply

Immediate improvements Mancunian Way area

Conference

Business School

Remove first floor
shopping

MSBM
1. Expand into former
IDPM space
2. Expand into former
services space

Zones for new Humanities buildings
1 Social Sciences
2 Environment & Development
(linked to Planning/ Landscape)

Multi storey car park
possible ground floor
commercial/ academic

Student services/
conference
building with 600
& 400 seat
lecture theatres

Dentistry

Nursing
over
retail

New connection to
courtyard

Possible zones
for phased
redevelopment

Coupland 3 :
Informatics

Central Administration

Car parking, residential,
student residences,
ground floor commercial

Library :
24/7 services
Office and entrance area

Phased refurbishment of
Arts & Humanities buildings
1.Refurb CEL space
2. General refurb of Arts
3. Co locate Law
4. Co locate Arts, Histories
and Cultures

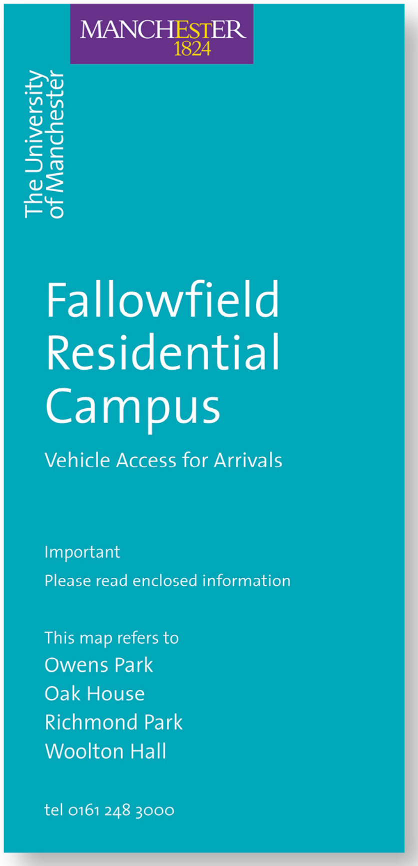
Long term expansion

The University of Manchester
Project Unity Term Development Plan
bold text - funded projects
red text - projects without funding

08/01/04

FALLOWFIELD STUDENT RESIDENTIAL CAMPUS

2006



MANCHESTER
1824

The University
of Manchester

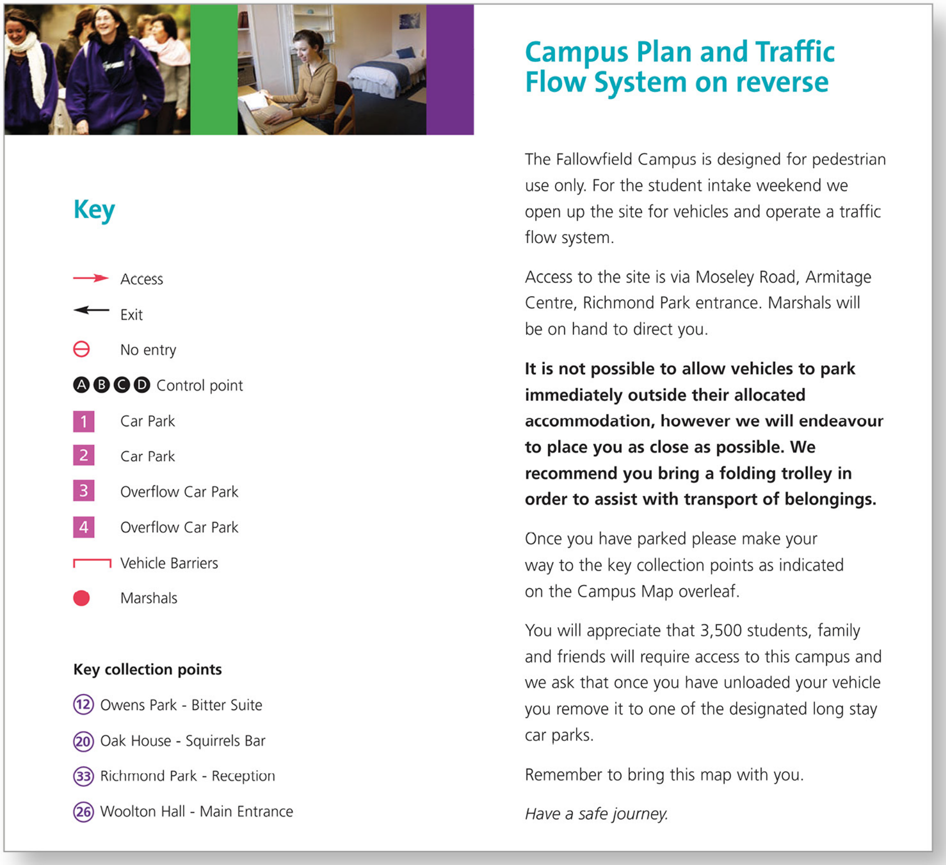
Fallowfield
Residential
Campus

Vehicle Access for Arrivals

Important
Please read enclosed information

This map refers to
Owens Park
Oak House
Richmond Park
Woolton Hall

tel 0161 248 3000



Key

→ Access
← Exit
⊖ No entry
Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Control point
1 Car Park
2 Car Park
3 Overflow Car Park
4 Overflow Car Park
⊓ Vehicle Barriers
● Marshals

Key collection points

⑫ Owens Park - Bitter Suite
⑳ Oak House - Squirrels Bar
㉝ Richmond Park - Reception
㉖ Woolton Hall - Main Entrance

Campus Plan and Traffic Flow System on reverse

The Fallowfield Campus is designed for pedestrian use only. For the student intake weekend we open up the site for vehicles and operate a traffic flow system.

Access to the site is via Moseley Road, Armitage Centre, Richmond Park entrance. Marshals will be on hand to direct you.

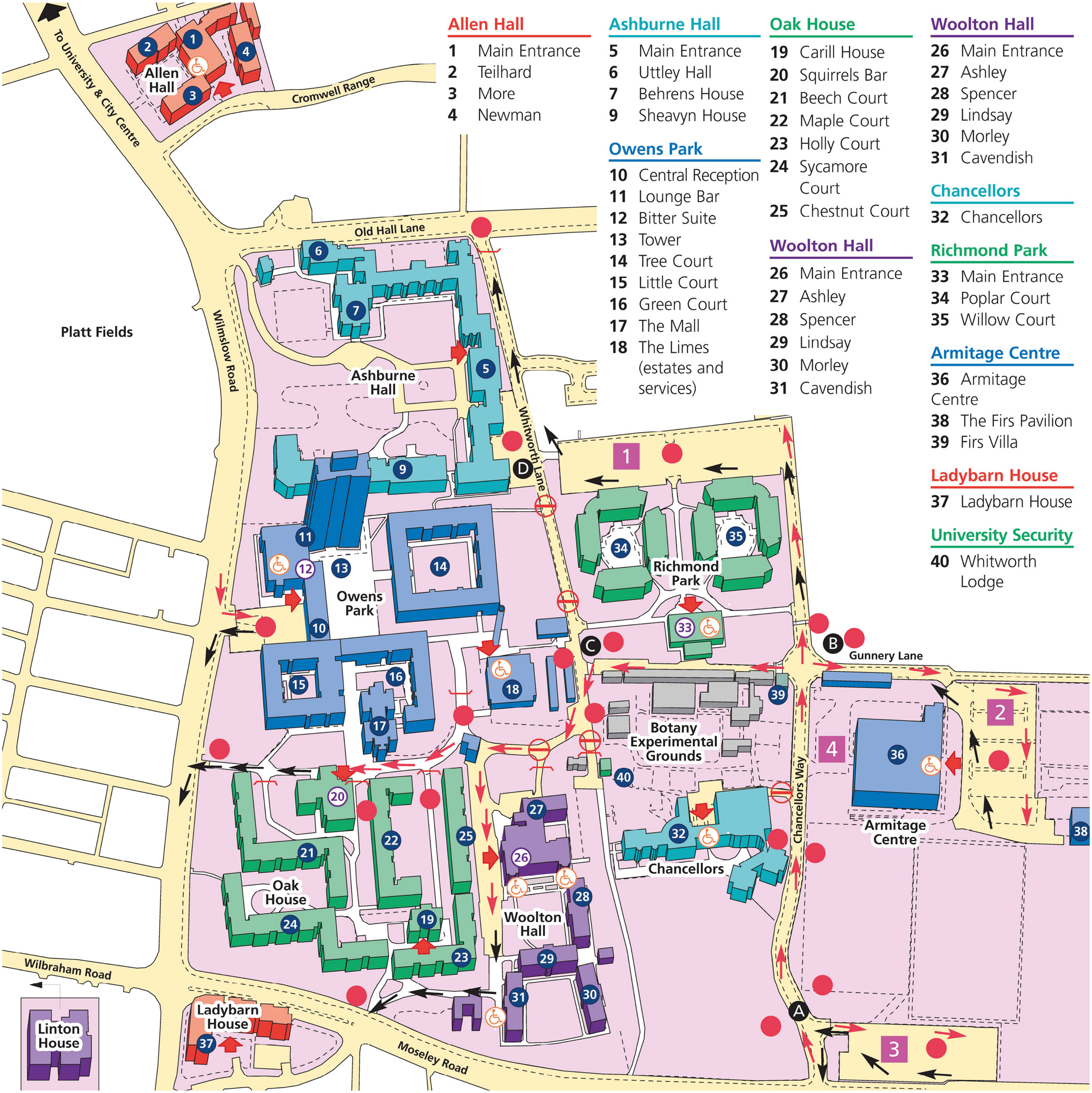
It is not possible to allow vehicles to park immediately outside their allocated accommodation, however we will endeavour to place you as close as possible. We recommend you bring a folding trolley in order to assist with transport of belongings.

Once you have parked please make your way to the key collection points as indicated on the Campus Map overleaf.

You will appreciate that 3,500 students, family and friends will require access to this campus and we ask that once you have unloaded your vehicle you remove it to one of the designated long stay car parks.

Remember to bring this map with you.

Have a safe journey.


To University & City Centre
Allen Hall
Cromwell Range
Old Hall Lane
Platt Fields
Wilmslow Road
Ashburne Hall
Whitworth Lane
Owens Park
Richmond Park
Gunnery Lane
Botany Experimental Grounds
Chancellors Way
Armitage Centre
Chancellors
Oak House
Woolton Hall
Wilbraham Road
Linton House
Ladybarn House
Moseley Road
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4

Allen Hall

1	Main Entrance
2	Teilhard
3	More
4	Newman

Ashburne Hall

5	Main Entrance
6	Uttley Hall
7	Behrens House
9	Sheavyn House

Owens Park

10	Central Reception
11	Lounge Bar
12	Bitter Suite
13	Tower
14	Tree Court
15	Little Court
16	Green Court
17	The Mall
18	The Limes (estates and services)

Oak House

19	Carill House
20	Squirrels Bar
21	Beech Court
22	Maple Court
23	Holly Court
24	Sycamore Court
25	Chestnut Court

Woolton Hall

26	Main Entrance
27	Ashley
28	Spencer
29	Lindsay
30	Morley
31	Cavendish

Woolton Hall

26	Main Entrance
27	Ashley
28	Spencer
29	Lindsay
30	Morley
31	Cavendish

Chancellors

32	Chancellors

Richmond Park

33	Main Entrance
34	Poplar Court
35	Willow Court

Armitage Centre

36	Armitage Centre
38	The Firs Pavilion
39	Firs Villa

Ladybarn House

37	Ladybarn House

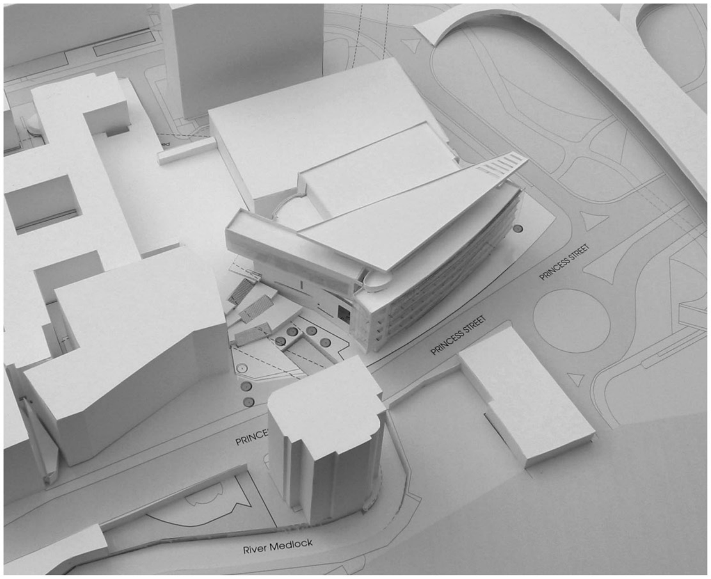
University Security

40	Whitworth Lodge

JOHN GARSIDE BUILDING

MANCHESTER INSTITUTE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

2006



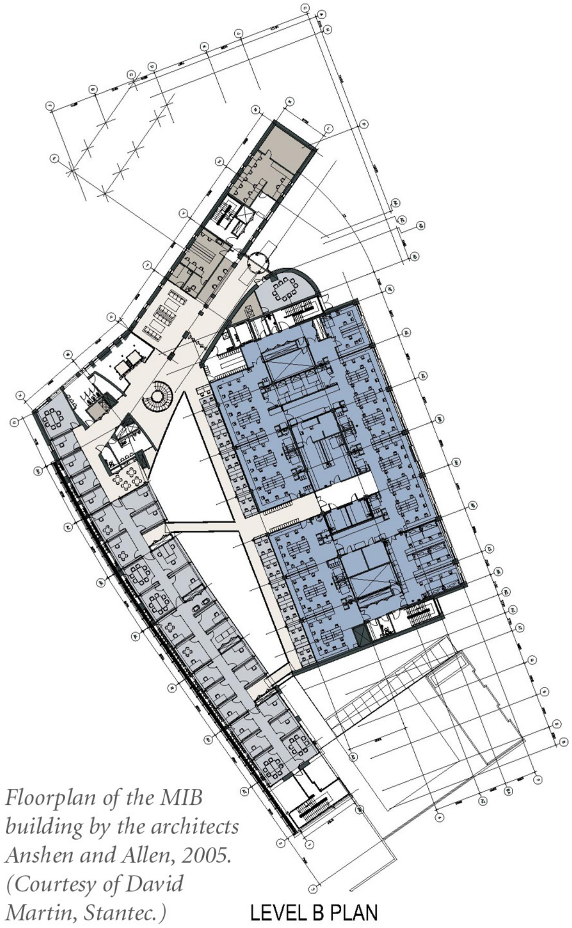
Model view of the MIB building by the architects Anshen and Allen, c.2005. (Courtesy of David Martin, Stantec.)

Named in honour of Professor John Garside, the last Vice-Chancellor of UMIST prior to its merger with the Victoria University of Manchester in 2004, the John Garside Building is an interdisciplinary research facility for what was formerly the Manchester Interdisciplinary Biocentre (MIB), now the Manchester Institute of Biotechnology.

The idea of a biocentre can be traced back to the 1990s and was part of UMIST's strategy for developing life sciences research. However, along with the Alan Turing Building, it would be a flagship project for the new University.

Bringing together researchers from a range of disciplines including physics, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, engineering and biology, the ethos of MIB was set out by its first director Professor John McCarthy who declared, 'Our aim is to integrate analytical tools, technologies and theoretical rigour from the physical sciences, engineering, and mathematics into bioscience research. The only way to achieve this aim effectively is to create a new type of research environment'.

The site chosen for the biocentre was a neglected brownfield plot on the edge of the former UMIST campus, hemmed in by several major roads, existing research buildings and the Weston Hall student residences and hotel. The architects commissioned to design the new building were Anshen and Allen. The brief asked that it house around 600 researchers and technical staff, collaborating across multiple shared spaces. To achieve this, the design envisaged a building split into three separate structures. These included a six-storey block containing laboratories with specialist facilities and services; an office and administrative block to shield the laboratories from the noise and vibration from the adjacent Princess Street; and finally, rising up in between both blocks, a five storey central atrium traversed by bridges or 'collision spaces' where informal conversations could take place.



Floorplan of the MIB building by the architects Anshen and Allen, 2005. (Courtesy of David Martin, Stantec.)

Computer rendered view of the lead elevations of the MIB building fronting Princess Street, by the architects Anshen and Allen, c.2005. (Courtesy of David Martin, Stantec.)

Outside the laboratories, and overlooking the central atrium, open-plan workspace was provided for researchers to write-up their experiments. To help achieve these objectives, a double skin was proposed for the southwest façade of the building which, closely following the curve of the Princess Street, would incorporate motorized shading to mitigate solar glare whilst acting as an acoustic buffer. The MIB was part-funded by the Wellcome Trust, and its construction was completed in 2006.

In 2012, to better reflect the research being undertaken at the facility, the centre was renamed the Manchester Institute of Biotechnology and continues to contribute to one of the University's five major 'Research Beacons' by developing biotechnologies aimed at creating a more sustainable future. MIB's work focusses on a range of applications including innovations in food, fuels and human health, with a strong focus on knowledge transfer resulting in multiple partnerships with industry.

Aside from the significant grant income this has attracted, eight 'spin-out' company have been created and more than 50 patents taken out. Its activity is well-matched to the Graphene Engineering Innovation Centre (GEIC) and, if plans to reimagine the north campus as a world-renowned innovation district come to fruition, the MIB will be well placed to foster new creative scientific collaborations.

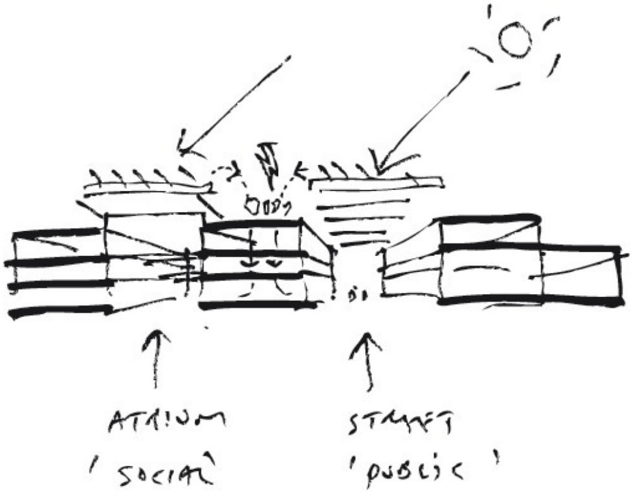
Manchester Interdisciplinary Biocentre

Above: The main entrance of the MIB building. Photograph by Craig Auckland, 2019.

Left: The impressive atrium of the MIB building with pedestrian link bridges to promote interaction between staff. Photograph by Pete Carr.

ALAN TURING BUILDING

2007



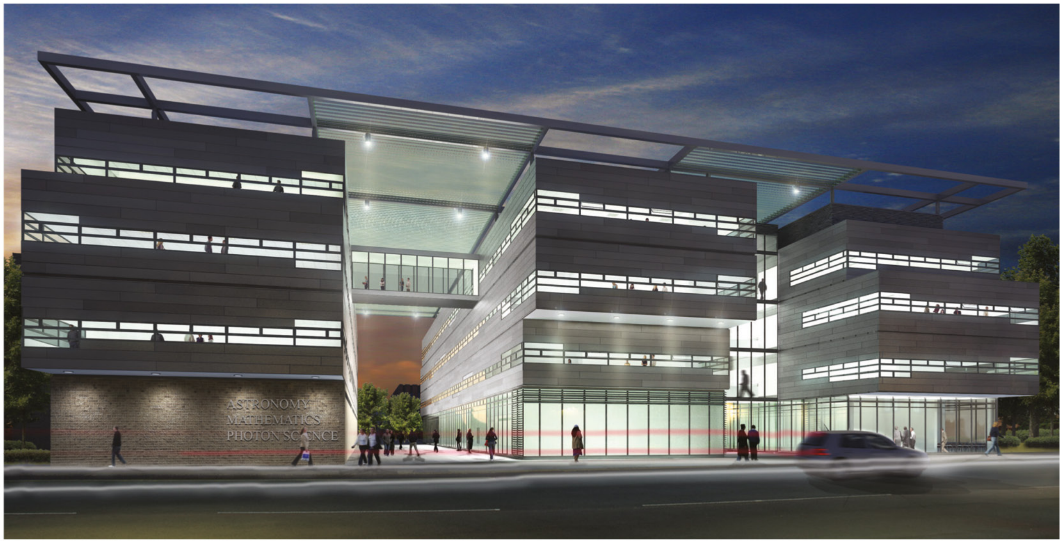
An initial concept sketch for the design by architects Sheppard Robson.

In 2007, construction was completed on a new teaching and research building for the University's Department of Mathematics; their former home, the Mathematics Tower, having been demolished in 2005.

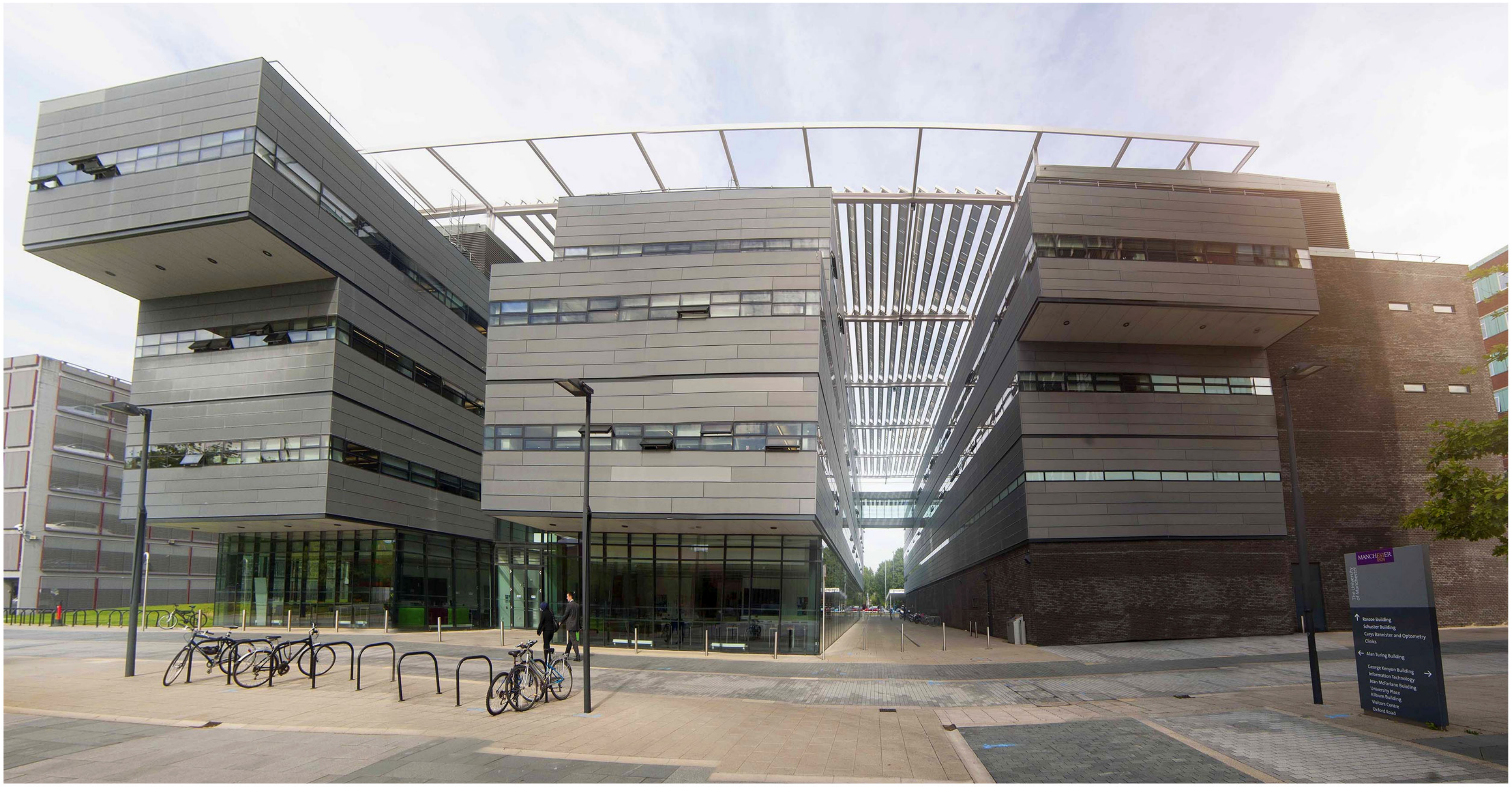
The new building was the University's first major undertaking following the 2004 merger and was sited adjacent to the Schuster Physics Building in order to extend the campus perimeter along Upper Brook Street whilst being in close proximity to the National Graphene Institute and Henry Royce Institute Hub. The building was named after Alan Turing (1912-1954), the noted mathematician and pioneer in the field computer sciences. Turing joined the University in 1948 as Deputy Director of the Computing Laboratory, teaching in the Mathematics Department until his tragic death by suicide in 1954.

Designed by the architects Sheppard Robson, later responsible for the Alan Gilbert Learning Commons, the building is structured around three parallel rectangular blocks. The two most northerly blocks are connected via a full-height atrium with ground floor café. From here, one can access teaching rooms, work and common rooms and administrative offices.

A pedestrian through route, running from Rumford Street to Upper Brook Street, means that the third block is largely independent of the others, albeit there is a glazed connecting footbridge on the top floor: this block houses the Photon Science Institute, a multidisciplinary organisation which facilitates collaboration amongst physicists, chemists, engineers



Computer render of the rear elevation of the Alan Turing Building facing Ardwick on Upper Brook Street.



View of the front of the Alan Turing Building facing University Place. The louvred canopy flies over the glazed atrium and street between the cantilevered boxes and strongly frames the space. Photograph by Andrew Brooks, 2013.

and materials scientists on subjects ranging from photovoltaics and photonics to spectroscopy and imaging science. Astrophysicists from Jodrell Bank also utilise the building as their campus base.

The upper storeys of all three blocks are clad in zinc panels with horizontal strip windows and, except for the Photon Science block, are fully glazed at ground level. Floating above all three blocks is a skeletal canopy carrying a photovoltaic array which, when the building first opened, was largest of its kind in the north west of England. The electricity generated saves around 17,000 kilograms of carbon dioxide per year.

The four-storey atrium separating two of building's main boxes. During teaching change over times, it becomes a busy social space. Photograph by Alex Amato, 2017.

ALAN TURING BUILDING

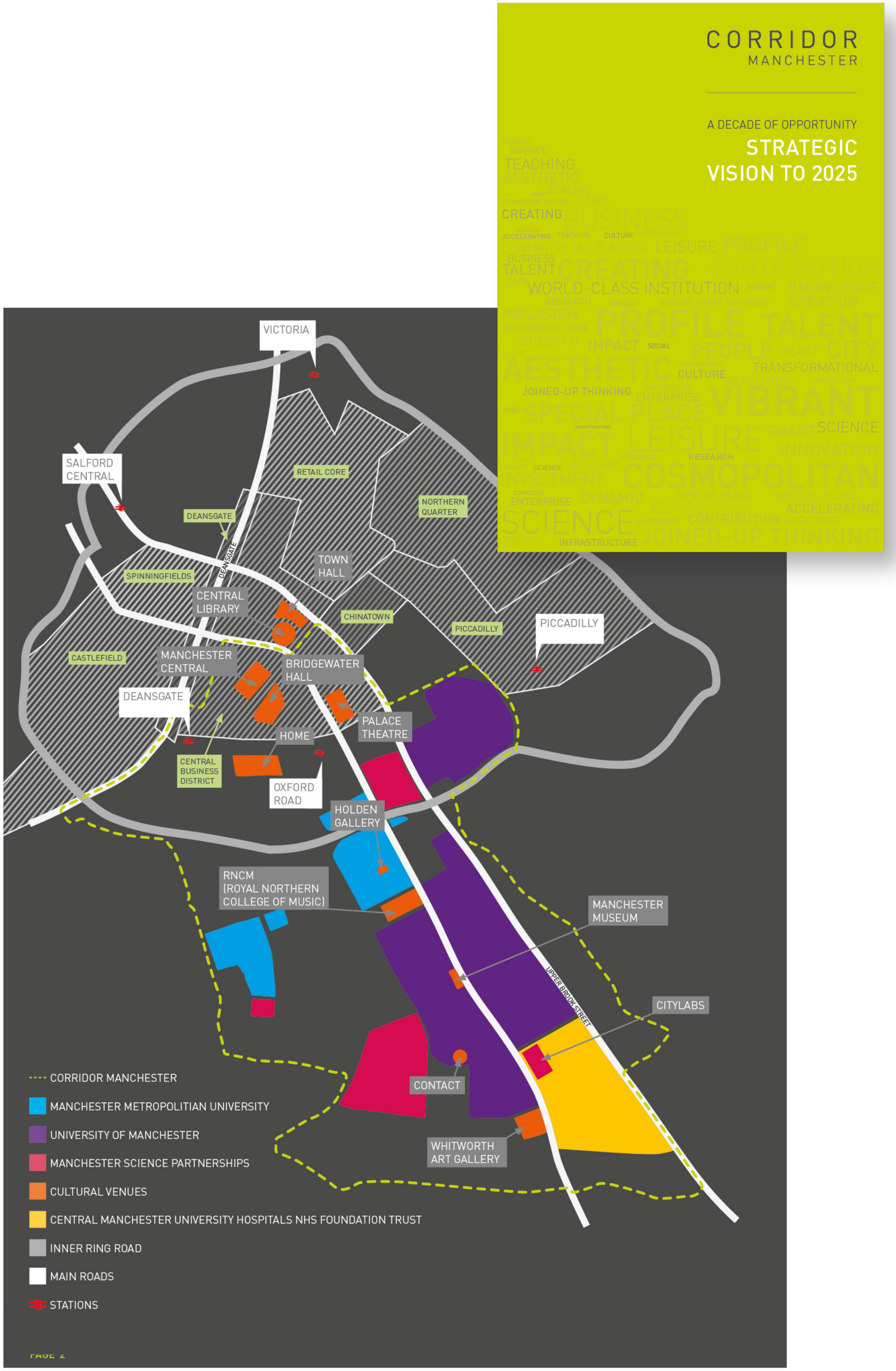
Photograph by Alex Amato, 2017.

CORRIDOR MANCHESTER VISION

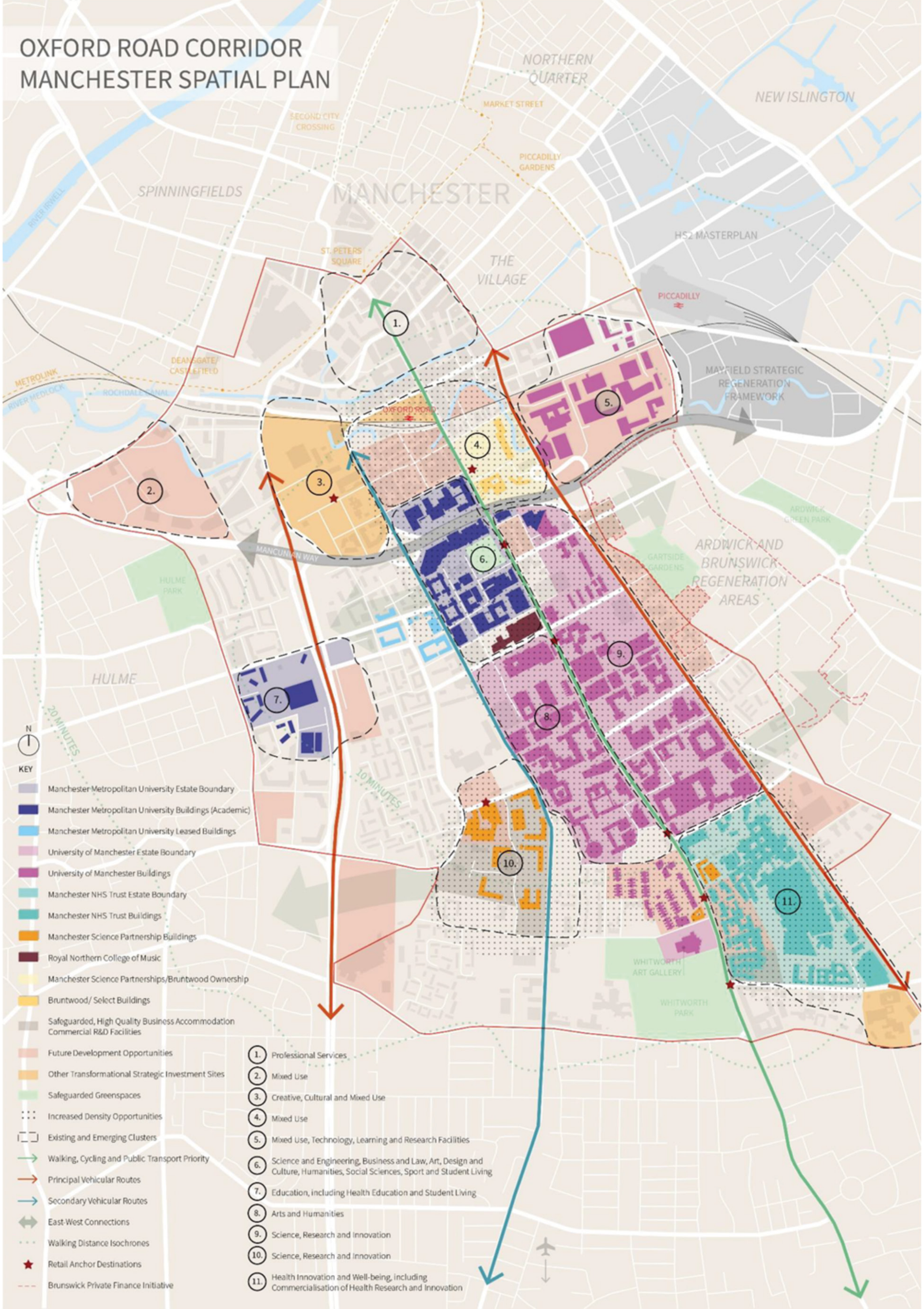
2008

The Corridor Manchester partnership, originally formed in 2008, brought together Manchester City Council, the University of Manchester, Manchester Metropolitan University, RNCM, Bruntwood and the Central Manchester University Hospitals Trust to more coherently plan and promote the 234 hectare swath from St Peter's Square in the city centre and south along Oxford Road to Whitworth Park.

It is claimed the Corridor has the most significant concentration of knowledge-based assets and potential for growth in the UK today.


CORRIDOR
MANCHESTER
A DECADE OF OPPORTUNITY
STRATEGIC VISION TO 2025
VICTORIA
SALFORD CENTRAL
RETAIL CORE
NORTHERN QUARTER
DEANSGATE
TOWN HALL
SPINNINGFIELDS
CENTRAL LIBRARY
CHINATOWN
PICCADILLY
CASTLEFIELD
MANCHESTER CENTRAL
BRIDGEWATER HALL
DEANSGATE
PALACE THEATRE
HOME
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
OXFORD ROAD
HOLDEN GALLERY
RNCM (ROYAL NORTHERN COLLEGE OF MUSIC)
MANCHESTER MUSEUM
UPPER BROOK STREET
CITYLABS
CONTACT
WHITWORTH ART GALLERY
CORRIDOR MANCHESTER
MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
MANCHESTER SCIENCE PARTNERSHIPS
CULTURAL VENUES
CENTRAL MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST
INNER RING ROAD
MAIN ROADS
STATIONS
PAGE 2

(Source: Corridor Manchester, Strategic Vision to 2025 Report, 2015.)


OXFORD ROAD CORRIDOR
MANCHESTER SPATIAL PLAN
NORTHERN QUARTER
NEW ISLINGTON
MARKET STREET
SECOND CITY CROSSING
PICCADILLY GARDENS
SPINNINGFIELDS
MANCHESTER
RIVER IRWELL
HS2 MASTERPLAN
ST. PETERS SQUARE
THE VILLAGE
PICCADILLY
DEANSGATE/ CASTLEFIELD
METROLINK
RIVER MEDLOCK
ROCHDALE CANAL
MAYFIELD STRATEGIC REGENERATION FRAMEWORK
OXFORD ROAD
MANCUNIAN WAY
ARDWICK GREEN PARK
GARTSIDE GARDENS
ARDWICK AND BRUNSWICK REGENERATION AREAS
HULME PARK
HULME
20 MINUTES
10 MINUTES
WHITWORTH ART GALLERY
WHITWORTH PARK
1.
2.
3.
4.
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11.
N
KEY
Manchester Metropolitan University Estate Boundary
Manchester Metropolitan University Buildings (Academic)
Manchester Metropolitan University Leased Buildings
University of Manchester Estate Boundary
University of Manchester Buildings
Manchester NHS Trust Estate Boundary
Manchester NHS Trust Buildings
Manchester Science Partnership Buildings
Royal Northern College of Music
Manchester Science Partnerships/Bruntwood Ownership
Bruntwood/ Select Buildings
Safeguarded, High Quality Business Accommodation Commercial R&D Facilities
Future Development Opportunities
Other Transformational Strategic Investment Sites
Safeguarded Greenspaces
Increased Density Opportunities
Existing and Emerging Clusters
Walking, Cycling and Public Transport Priority
Principal Vehicular Routes
Secondary Vehicular Routes
East-West Connections
Walking Distance Isochrones
Retail Anchor Destinations
Brunswick Private Finance Initiative
1. Professional Services
2. Mixed Use
3. Creative, Cultural and Mixed Use
4. Mixed Use
5. Mixed Use, Technology, Learning and Research Facilities
6. Science and Engineering, Business and Law, Art, Design and Culture, Humanities, Social Sciences, Sport and Student Living
7. Education, including Health Education and Student Living
8. Arts and Humanities
9. Science, Research and Innovation
10. Science, Research and Innovation
11. Health Innovation and Well-being, including Commercialisation of Health Research and Innovation

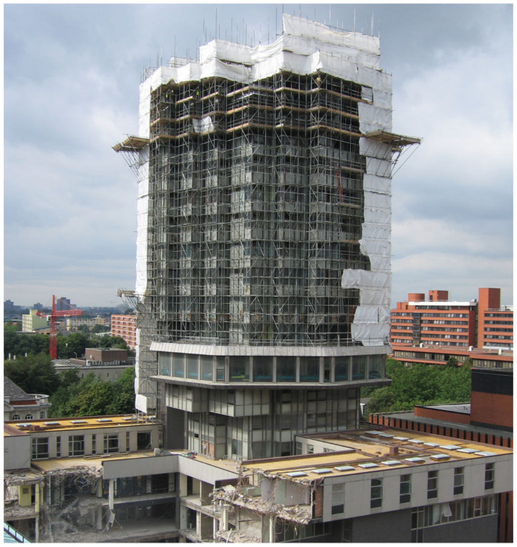
(Source: Oxford Road Corridor Strategic Spatial Framework, 2018.)

UNIVERSITY PLACE

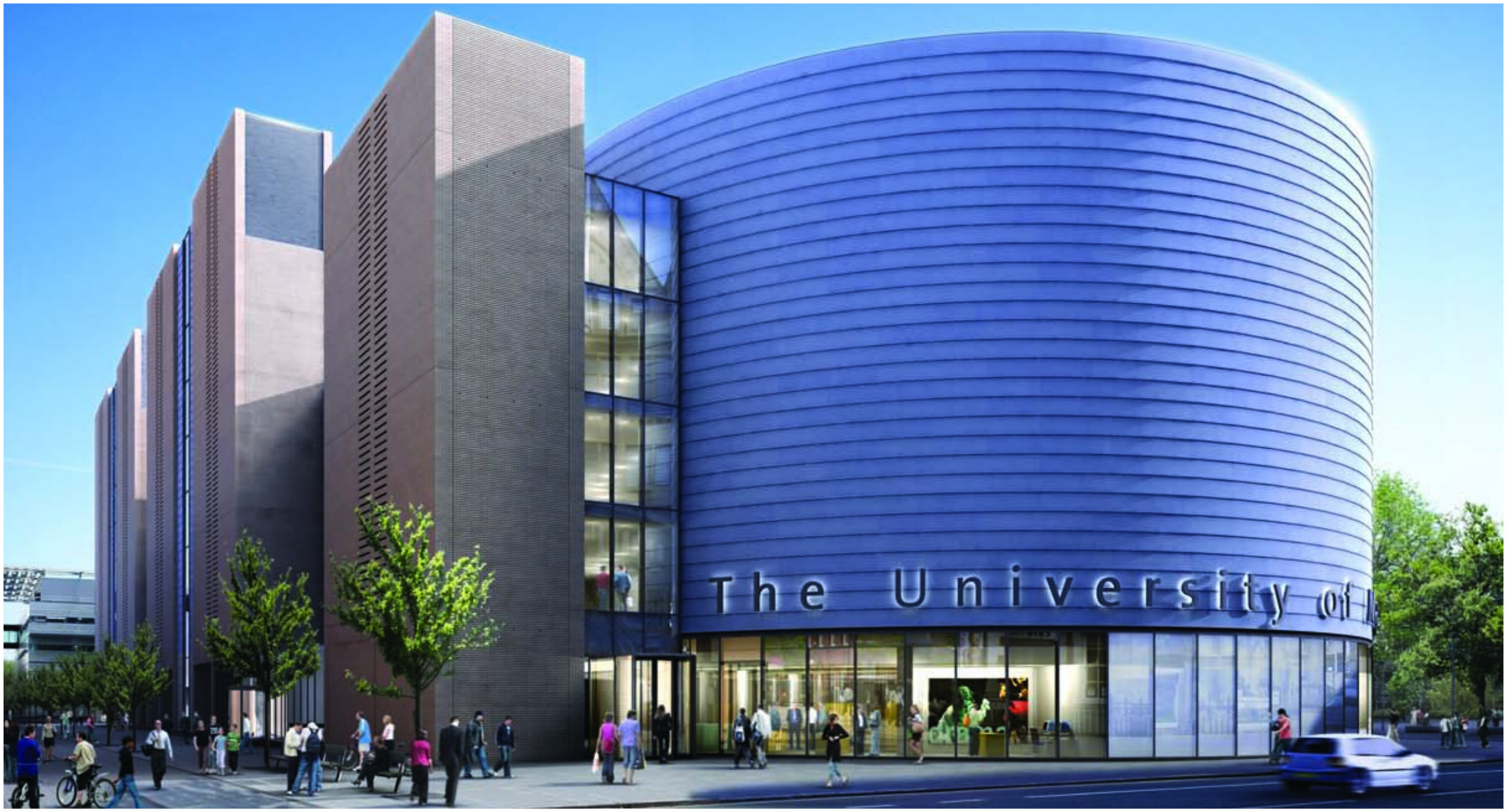
2008

In 2005, demolition of the Scherrer and Hicks designed Mathematics Tower, a building that had stood as a landmark on Oxford Road since its opening in 1968, commenced.

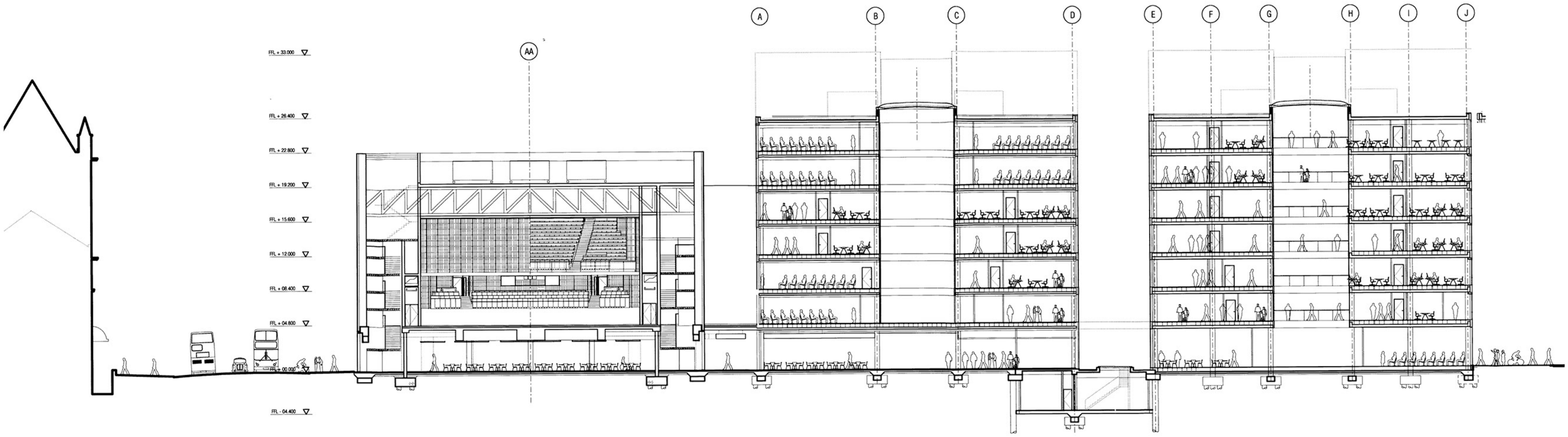
With the University planning a major restructuring of its campus accommodation in the years leading up to the 2004 merger, the building had fallen out of favour and its location was seen as ideal for the construction of a flagship new building.



The demolition of the Mathematics Tower and podium well underway in September 2005. Photograph by Nick Higham.



Computer render by architects John McAslan and Partners.


AA
A
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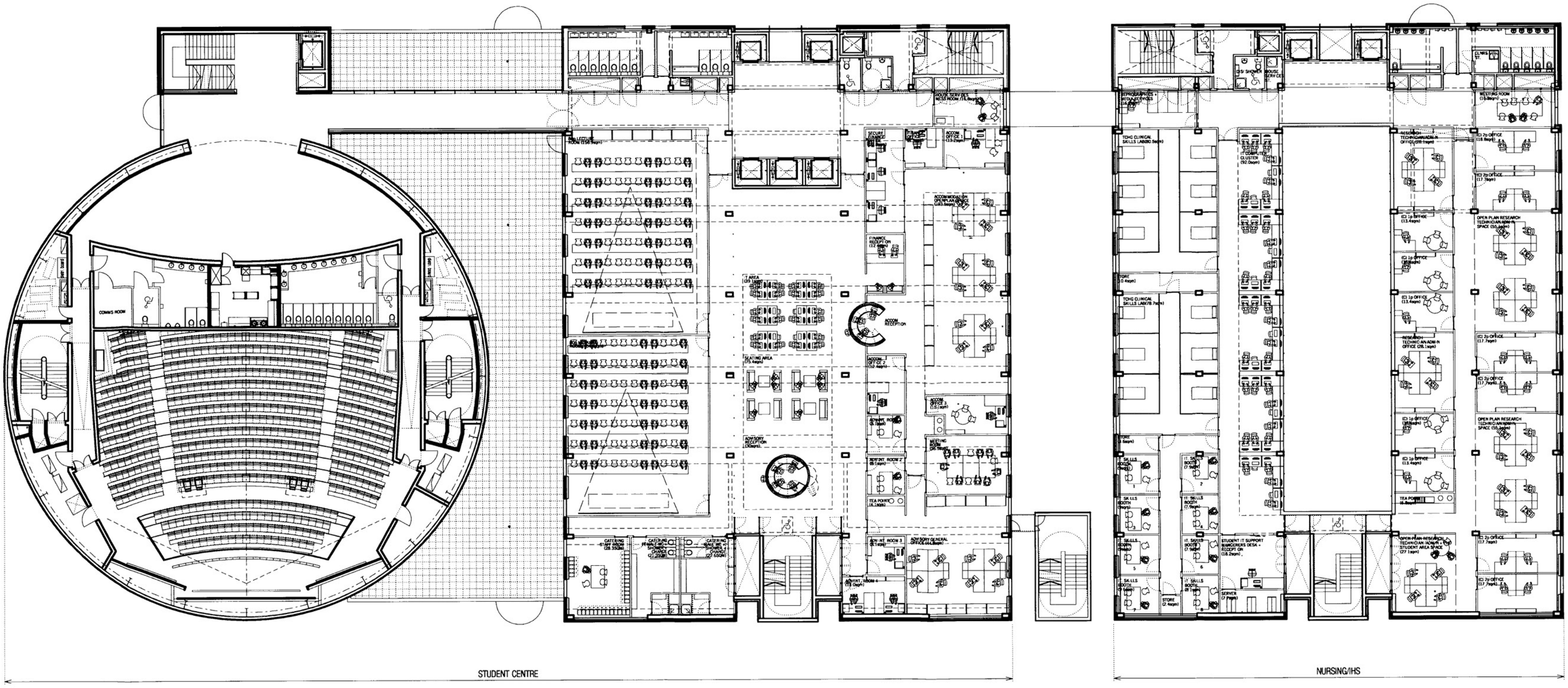
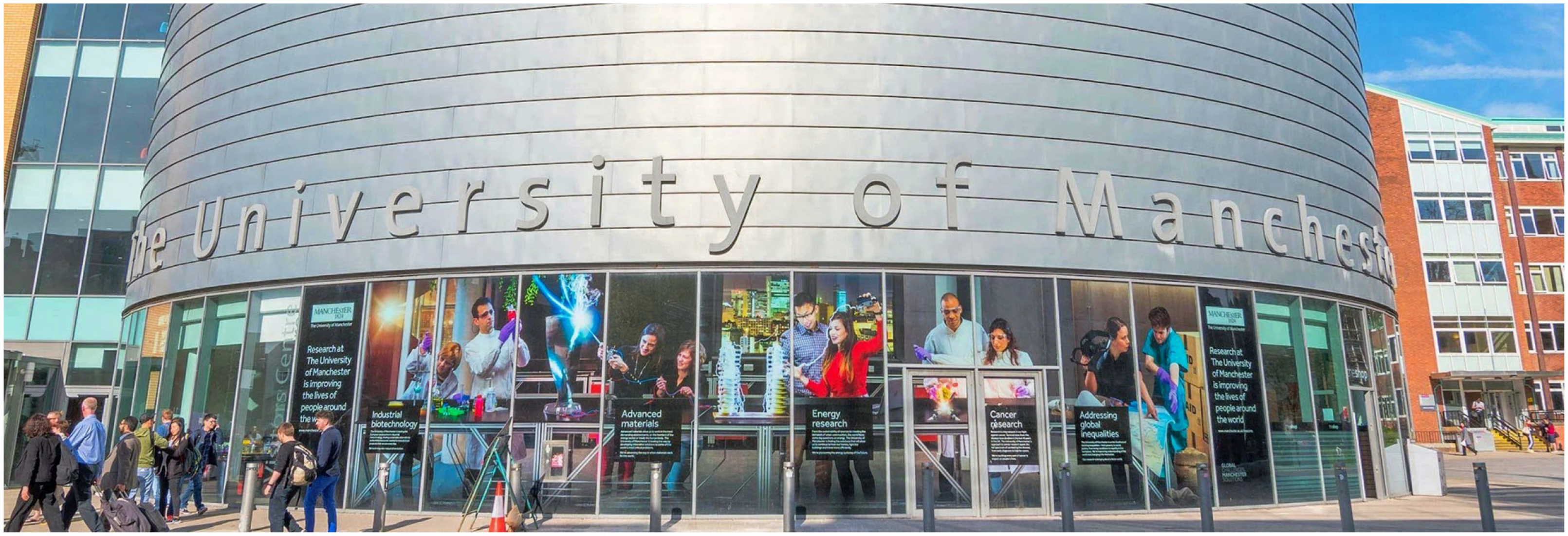
I
J
FFL + 33.000
FFL + 26.400
FFL + 22.800
FFL + 19.200
FFL + 15.600
FFL + 12.000
FFL + 08.400
FFL + 04.800
FFL + 00.000
FFL - 04.400

Longitudinal section though the three component structures of University Place.


STUDENT CENTRE
NURSING/IHS

First floor plan of the three component structures of University Place.


The University of Manchester
Research at The University of Manchester is improving the lives of people around the world
Industrial biotechnology
Advanced materials
Energy research
Cancer research
Addressing global inequalities

Photograph by Amirraizat, 2016.

Proposals put forward by the architects John McAslan and Partners envisaged a building comprised of three distinct blocks. The first was a six-storey rotunda clad in zinc, a visually striking material choice that would eventually see the completed building referred to as the 'tin can'. On the ground floor, this block would house a large open foyer, a shop, a food court for students, staff and visitors, and two large lecture theatres which could combine to provide a single auditorium capable of seating 1,000 people. Adjoining the 'tin can', a seven-storey yellow brick-clad rectangular block would accommodate smaller lecture halls and seminar rooms. With student numbers having grown significantly through the 2000s, these were to be made available for teaching support across the University. Completing the ensemble, a further seven-storey block was to be the new home of the School of Nursing and named in honour of Jean McFarlane (1926-2012), a pioneer in the teaching of nursing at degree level in the 1970s. Born in Cardiff, McFarlane had practiced as a nurse, a midwife and health visitor before going on to build an influential career in nursing education and administration.

Since its completion in 2008, University Place has become the first point of contact for prospective students coming to Manchester and focal point for major events on campus. The paved open square beside the rotunda, and in front of the Williamson Building, is frequently used for outdoor events and is the site of a large reception marquee erected during graduations.

Right: The seven-storey atrium inside University Place.

Below: The 1,000-seat lecture theatre that fills the drum of University Place.

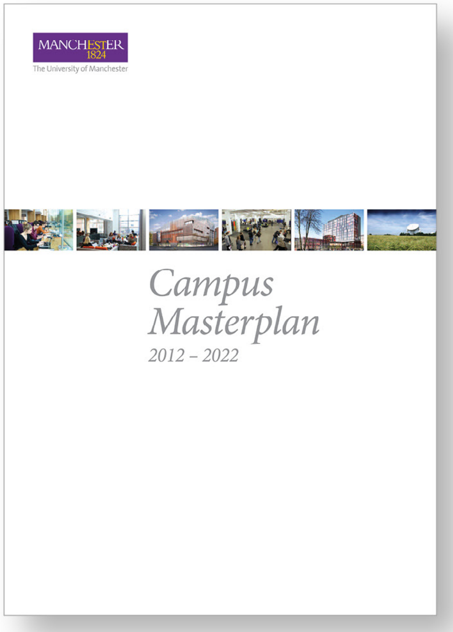
Busy pavement in front of University Place, 2011.

THE UNIVERSITY'S £1 BILLION CAMPUS MASTERPLAN

2010s

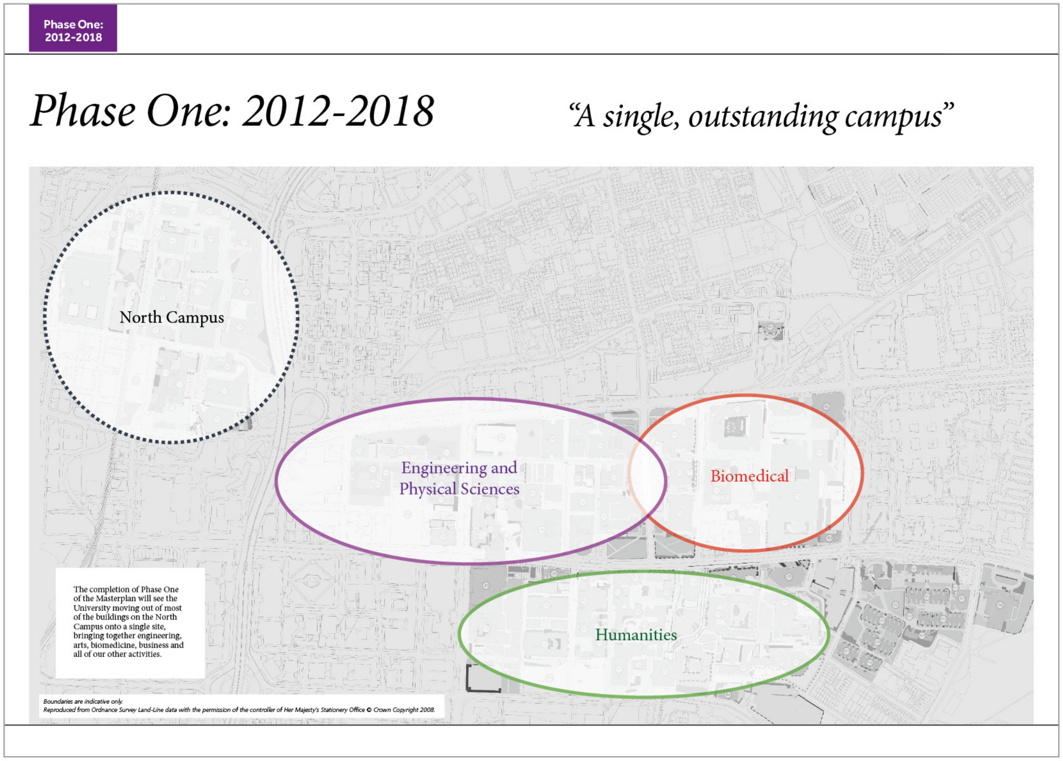
Besides commissioning a sequence of significant new buildings for research, a key part of the Campus Masterplan 2012-2022 strategy was to improve the public realm and green the campus.

The re-configuration of the campus also saw a transition from single freestanding buildings typically surrounded by expansive lawns to a denser, more urban, feel of street frontages and boulevards with a concentration of open space in more attractively landscaped squares and linear parks.



MANCHESTER
1824
The University of Manchester

Campus
Masterplan
2012 – 2022



**Phase One:
2012-2018**

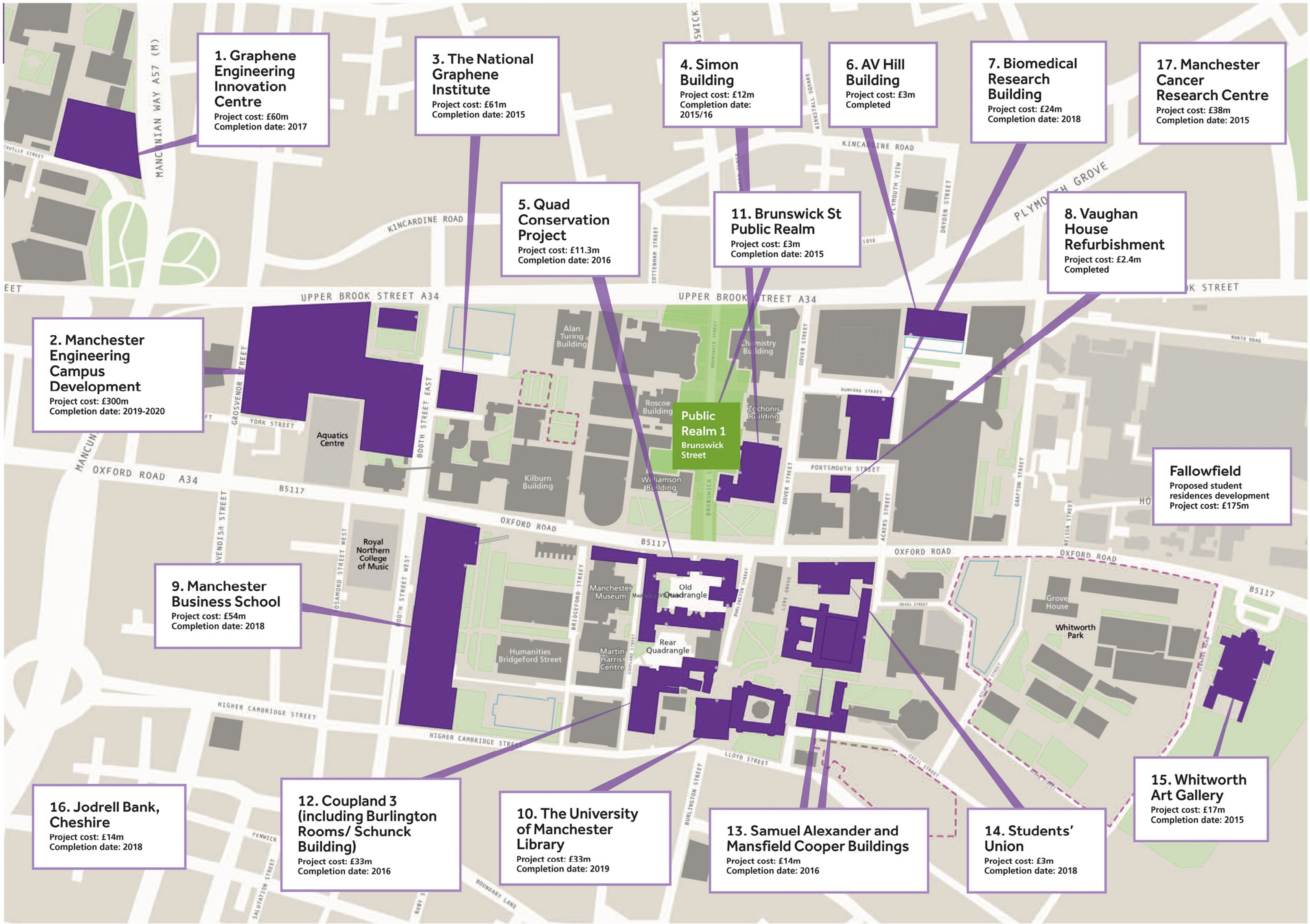
Phase One: 2012-2018

"A single, outstanding campus"

The completion of Phase One of the Masterplan will see the University moving out of most of the buildings on the North Campus onto a single site, bringing together engineering, arts, biomedicine, business and all of our other activities.

Boundaries are indicative only.
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Land-Line data with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 2008.

Director of Estates and Facilities Diana Hampson said: 'Since the merger of the two universities in 2004, it has been our ambition to bring all of the academic activity together on a single site south of the Mancunian Way, which will improve efficiency, improve the student experience and reduce the University's carbon footprint. The new investment is in addition to the £750 million spent since 2004 which has already seen the completion of ten new buildings and many large scale refurbishments.'

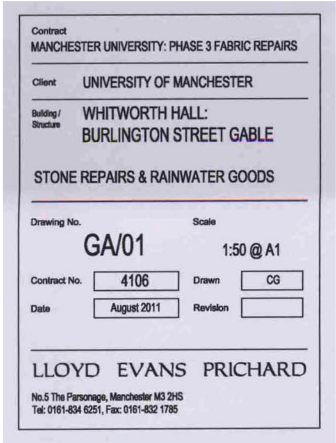

1. Graphene Engineering Innovation Centre
Project cost: £60m
Completion date: 2017
3. The National Graphene Institute
Project cost: £61m
Completion date: 2015
4. Simon Building
Project cost: £12m
Completion date: 2015/16
6. AV Hill Building
Project cost: £3m
Completed
7. Biomedical Research Building
Project cost: £24m
Completion date: 2018
17. Manchester Cancer Research Centre
Project cost: £38m
Completion date: 2015
5. Quad Conservation Project
Project cost: £11.3m
Completion date: 2016
11. Brunswick St Public Realm
Project cost: £3m
Completion date: 2015
8. Vaughan House Refurbishment
Project cost: £2.4m
Completed
2. Manchester Engineering Campus Development
Project cost: £300m
Completion date: 2019-2020
Public Realm 1
Brunswick Street
Fallowfield
Proposed student residences development
Project cost: £175m
9. Manchester Business School
Project cost: £54m
Completion date: 2018
16. Jodrell Bank, Cheshire
Project cost: £14m
Completion date: 2018
12. Coupland 3 (including Burlington Rooms/ Schunck Building)
Project cost: £33m
Completion date: 2016
10. The University of Manchester Library
Project cost: £33m
Completion date: 2019
13. Samuel Alexander and Mansfield Cooper Buildings
Project cost: £14m
Completion date: 2016
14. Students' Union
Project cost: £3m
Completion date: 2018
15. Whitworth Art Gallery
Project cost: £17m
Completion date: 2015
MANCUNIAN WAY A57 (M)
KINCARDINE ROAD
UPPER BROOK STREET A34
PLYMOUTH GROVE
OXFORD ROAD A34
B5117
OXFORD ROAD
GROSVENOR STREET
YORK STREET
BOOTH STREET EAST
BOOTH STREET WEST
CAVENDISH STREET
ROSAMOND STREET WEST
BRIDGEFORD STREET
BURLINGTON STREET
LIME GROVE
DOVER STREET
PORTSMOUTH STREET
ACKERS STREET
GRAFTON STREET
NELSON STREET
HIGHER CAMBRIDGE STREET
LLOYD STREET
CECIL STREET
BOUNDARY LANE
FENWICK STREET
SALUTATION STREET
COTTENHAM STREET
RUMFORD STREET
DRYDEN STREET
KINCARDINE ROAD
Aquatics Centre
Alan Turing Building
Chemistry Building
Roscoe Building
Zochonis Building
Kilburn Building
Williamson Building
Royal Northern College of Music
Manchester Museum
Old Quadrangle
Rear Quadrangle
Humanities Bridgeford Street
Martin Harris Centre
Grove House
Whitworth Park

CONSERVING THE UNIVERSITY'S HISTORIC BUILDINGS

2011

Caring for the University's buildings is an ongoing task and is particularly challenging for the more than 30 Listed ones that need specialist conservation to the highest standards.

With the help of architects Lloyd Evans Prichard, who specialise in heritage buildings, a major conservation project ran from 2010 to 2016 to restore the Grade II and II* listed buildings surrounding the Old Quadrangle on the Oxford Road campus. At the cost of £11.3 million, the conservation work included stonework restoration, re-leading stained glass windows, roof repairs, as well as the restoration and repair of the clock face on the John Owens Building.



Contract
MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY: PHASE 3 FABRIC REPAIRS

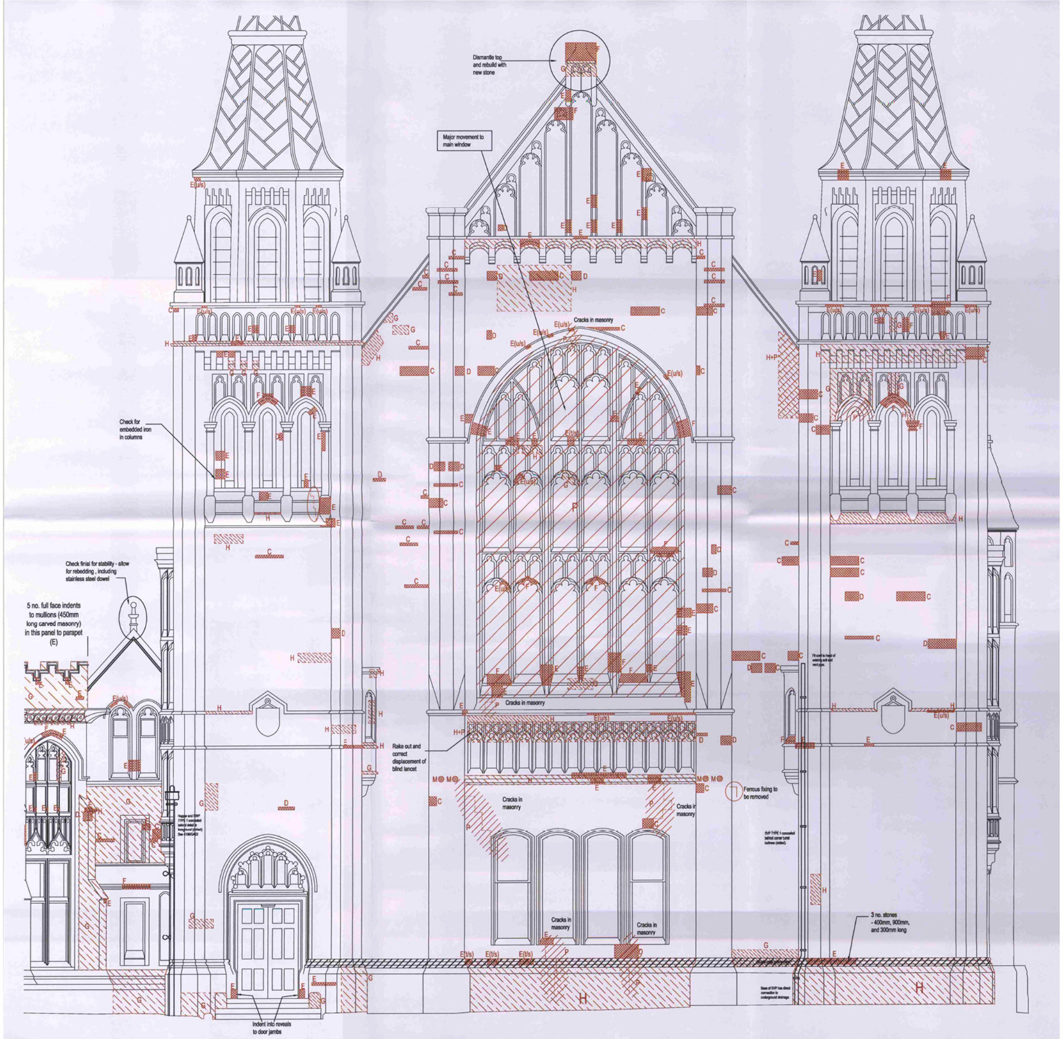
Client UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Building / Structure WHITWORTH HALL:
BURLINGTON STREET GABLE

STONE REPAIRS & RAINWATER GOODS

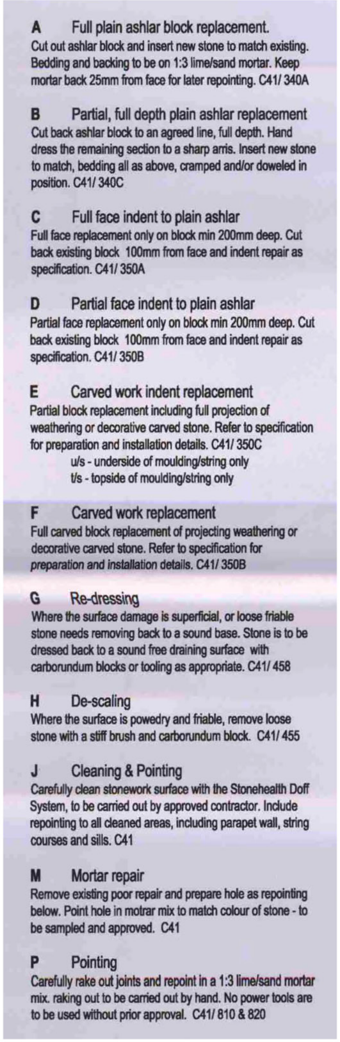
Drawing No.		Scale	
GA/01		1:50 @ A1	
Contract No.	4106	Drawn	CG
Date	August 2011	Revision	

LLOYD EVANS PRICHARD
No.5 The Parsonage, Manchester M3 2HS
Tel: 0161-834 6251, Fax: 0161-832 1785


Dismantle top and rebuild with new stone
Major movement to main window
Check for embedded iron in columns
Check finial for stability - allow for rebedding , including stainless steel dowel
5 no. full face indents to mullions (450mm long carved masonry) in this panel to parapet (E)
Cracks in masonry
Rake out and correct displacement of blind lancet
Ferrous fixing to be removed
Cracks in masonry
Cracks in masonry
Cracks in masonry
Cracks in masonry
3 no. stones - 400mm, 900mm, and 300mm long
Indent into reveals to door jambs

The work also sought to future-proof these valuable buildings, with gutters and rainwater pipes enlarged where possible to cope with likely heavier rain due to climate change. The windows in the John Owens Building were replaced by energy-efficient glazing, reducing the amount of energy used to heat the building by 25%.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER



A Full plain ashlar block replacement.
Cut out ashlar block and insert new stone to match existing. Bedding and backing to be on 1:3 lime/sand mortar. Keep mortar back 25mm from face for later repointing. C41/ 340A

B Partial, full depth plain ashlar replacement
Cut back ashlar block to an agreed line, full depth. Hand dress the remaining section to a sharp arris. Insert new stone to match, bedding all as above, cramped and/or doweled in position. C41/ 340C

C Full face indent to plain ashlar
Full face replacement only on block min 200mm deep. Cut back existing block 100mm from face and indent repair as specification. C41/ 350A

D Partial face indent to plain ashlar
Partial face replacement only on block min 200mm deep. Cut back existing block 100mm from face and indent repair as specification. C41/ 350B

E Carved work indent replacement
Partial block replacement including full projection of weathering or decorative carved stone. Refer to specification for preparation and installation details. C41/ 350C
u/s - underside of moulding/string only
t/s - topside of moulding/string only

F Carved work replacement
Full carved block replacement of projecting weathering or decorative carved stone. Refer to specification for preparation and installation details. C41/ 350B

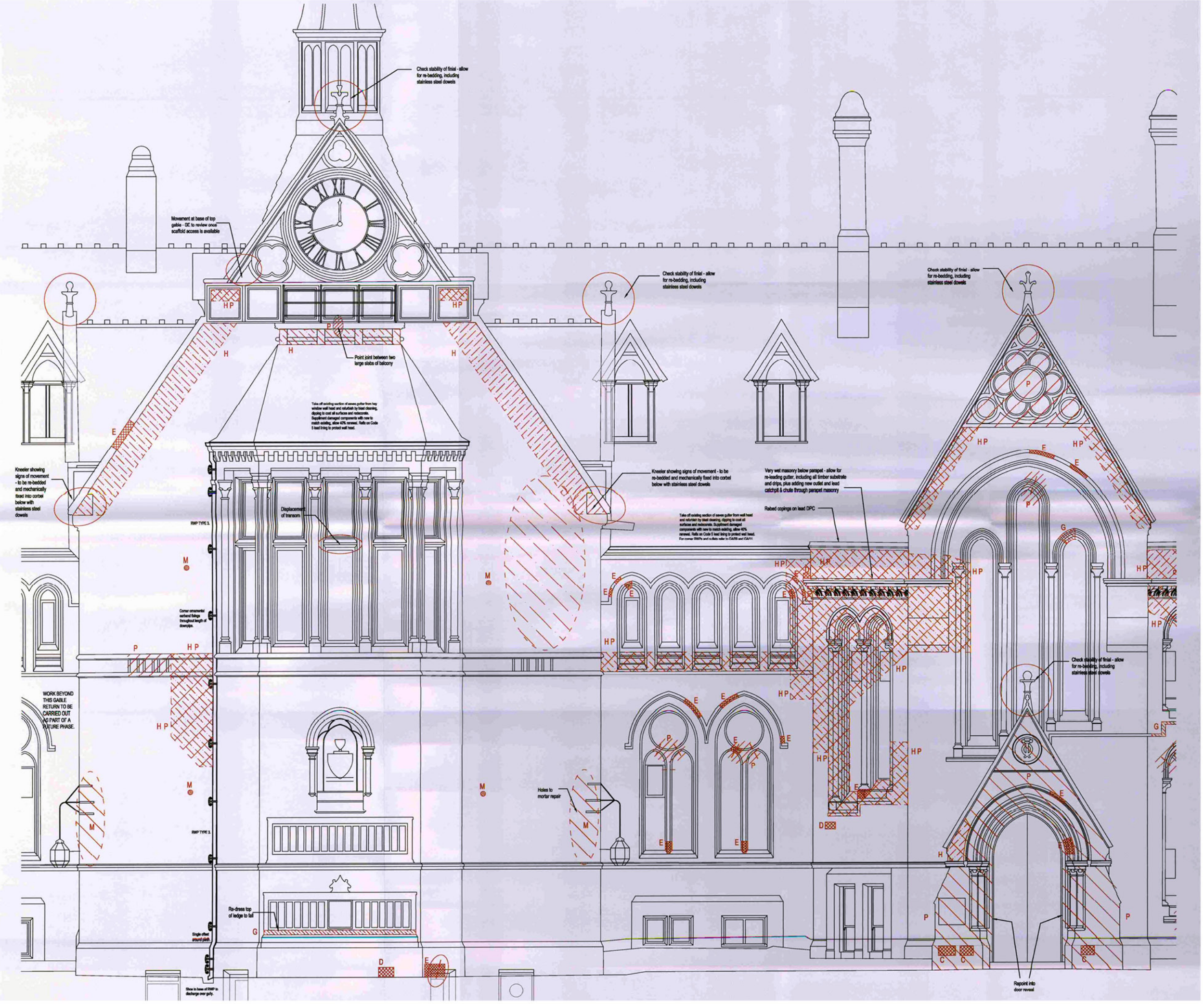
G Re-dressing
Where the surface damage is superficial, or loose friable stone needs removing back to a sound base. Stone is to be dressed back to a sound free draining surface with carborundum blocks or tooling as appropriate. C41/ 458

H De-scaling
Where the surface is powedry and friable, remove loose stone with a stiff brush and carborundum block. C41/ 455

J Cleaning & Pointing
Carefully clean stonework surface with the Stonehealth Doff System, to be carried out by approved contractor. Include repointing to all cleaned areas, including parapet wall, string courses and sills. C41

M Mortar repair
Remove existing poor repair and prepare hole as repointing below. Point hole in motrar mix to match colour of stone - to be sampled and approved. C41

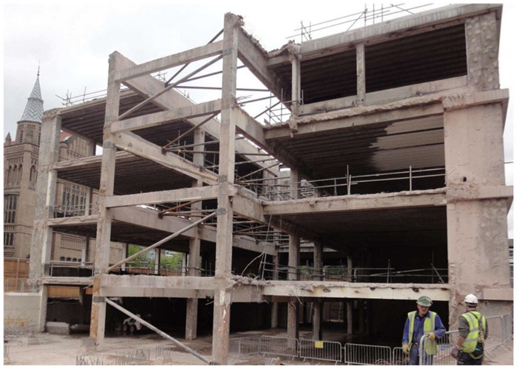
P Pointing
Carefully rake out joints and repoint in a 1:3 lime/sand mortar mix. raking out to be carried out by hand. No power tools are to be used without prior approval. C41/ 810 & 820


Check stability of finial - allow for re-bedding, including stainless steel dowels
Movement at base of top gable - SE to review once scaffold access is available
HP
H
P
Point joint between two large slabs of balcony
Take off existing section of eaves gutter from bay window wall head and refurbish by blast cleaning, dipping to coat all surfaces and redecorate. Supplement damaged components with new to match existing, allow 40% renewal. Refix on Code 5 lead lining to protect wall head.
Check stability of finial - allow for re-bedding, including stainless steel dowels
Check stability of finial - allow for re-bedding, including stainless steel dowels
Kneeler showing signs of movement - to be re-bedded and mechanically fixed into corbel below with stainless steel dowels
Very wet masonry below parapet - allow for re-leading gutter, including all timber substrate and drips, plus adding new outlet and lead catchpit & chute through parapet masonry
Rebed copings on lead DPC
Take off existing section of eaves gutter from wall head and refurbish by blast cleaning, dipping to coat all surfaces and redecorate. Supplement damaged components with new to match existing, allow 40% renewal. Refix on Code 5 lead lining to protect wall head.
E
G
M
D
WORK BEYOND THIS GABLE RETURN TO BE CARRIED OUT AS PART OF A FUTURE PHASE.
Holes to mortar repair
Re-dress top of ledge to fall
Repoint into door reveal
Check stability of finial - allow for re-bedding, including stainless steel dowels

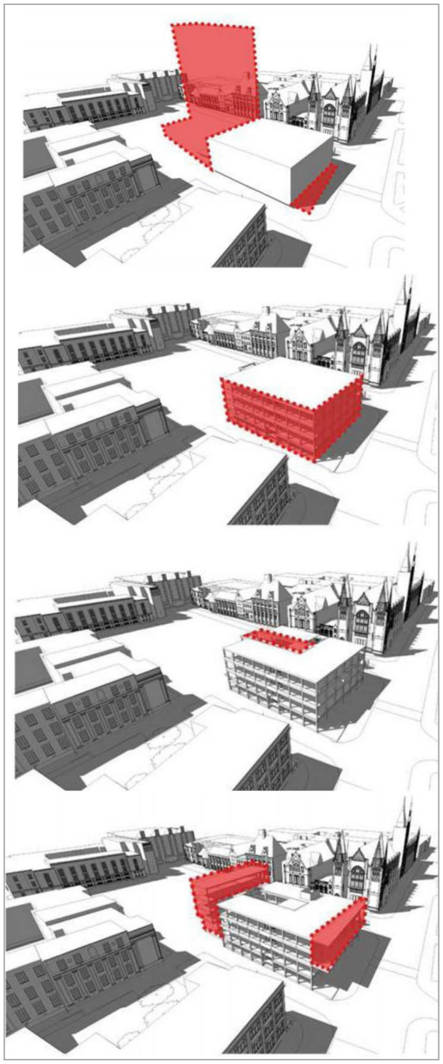
ALAN GILBERT LEARNING COMMONS

2012

In 2012, the University's Learning Commons opened. Named in honour Alan Gilbert (1944-2010), the University's President and Vice-Chancellor who had overseen the University merger in 2004, the building reflected fundamental shifts in higher education pedagogy.

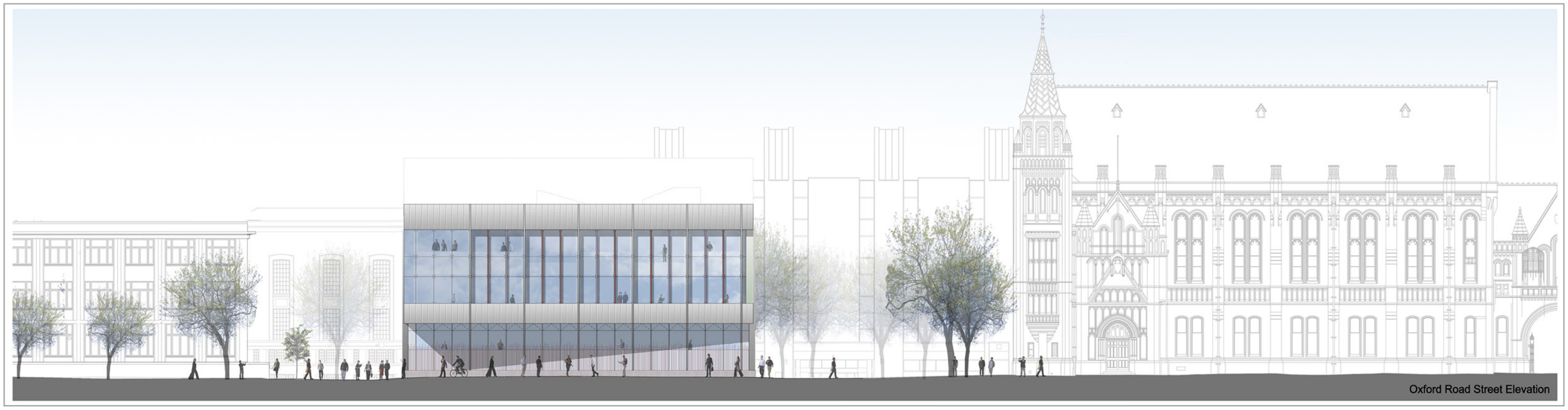


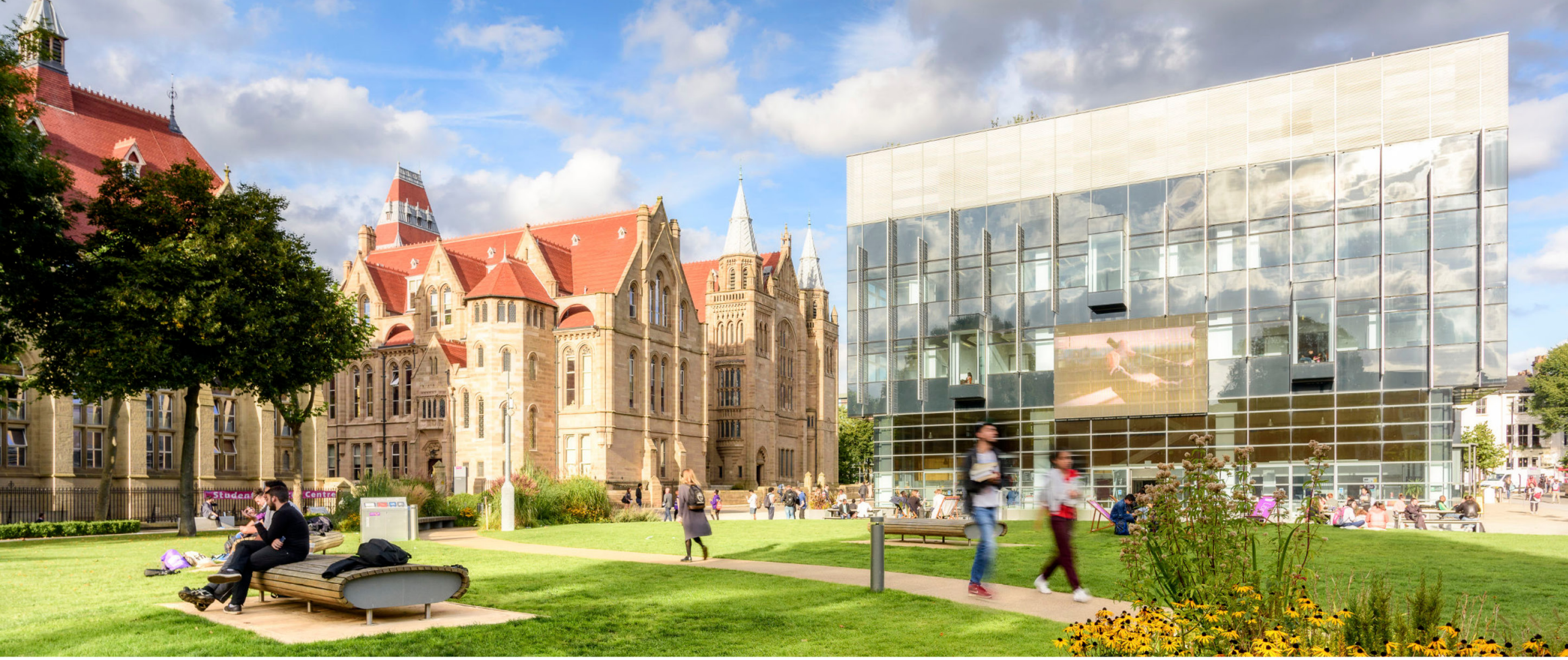
The heavy concrete frame retained in the demolition of the Refectory building.



Sequence of 3d views showing the changes from the volume of the Refectory and Moberly Tower to the new Learning Commons building.

The Learning Commons elevation on Oxford Road.



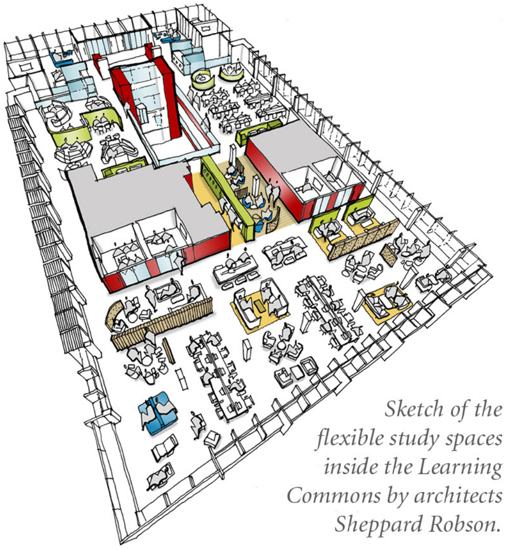


View across Gilbert Square. This pleasant green space in front of the Learning Commons has become a popular spot for student and staff to sit and socialise when the sun shines. Photograph by Rich J. Jones.

The building offers a range of study spaces and facilities including individual desks and cubicles for quiet work, bookable small rooms for group work and conversations, computers and large screens to practice presentations and places for social interaction. The idea was to encourage different approaches to learning, and move away from more constrained on-campus learning environments typically provided by university libraries. The Learning Commons would provide much of same services as a library, but without physical access to books.

Designed by the architectural practice Sheppard Robson, the building is comprised of four floors of flexible study spaces arranged around a full-height atrium, and can accommodate around 1,000 students. It is open all day, each day of the week, and includes support services and café in the entrance foyer. Innovative in its agenda for student learning, the project also anticipated moves towards mitigating the environmental impact of construction works. The site chosen for the Learning Commons was formerly occupied by Moberly Tower, a hall of residence for male postgraduate students, and the University Refectory (1963). Regrettably the tower was demolished in 2010, but elements of the refectory's concrete frame were retained to form the structure of the new building. Being 40 per cent refurbishment and only 60 per cent new build, embodied carbon emissions were thus reduced.

Retention of the old structure did, however, introduce certain design constraints – not least in the rectilinear form it dictated for the new building. Given that the Refectory was set back from Oxford Road, a decision was taken not to extend at ground floor level but to cantilever the second and third floors such that the new building aligned with the façades of its neighbours, Whitworth Hall and the Students' Union. In doing so, a sheltered pedestrian area was created along Oxford Road. The main entrance, however, was placed on the opposing side of the building facing the Main Library. The landscaped space in-between the two buildings now known as Gilbert Square – a thriving public space in good weather. The Learning Commons itself is affectionately known as the 'Ali-G'.

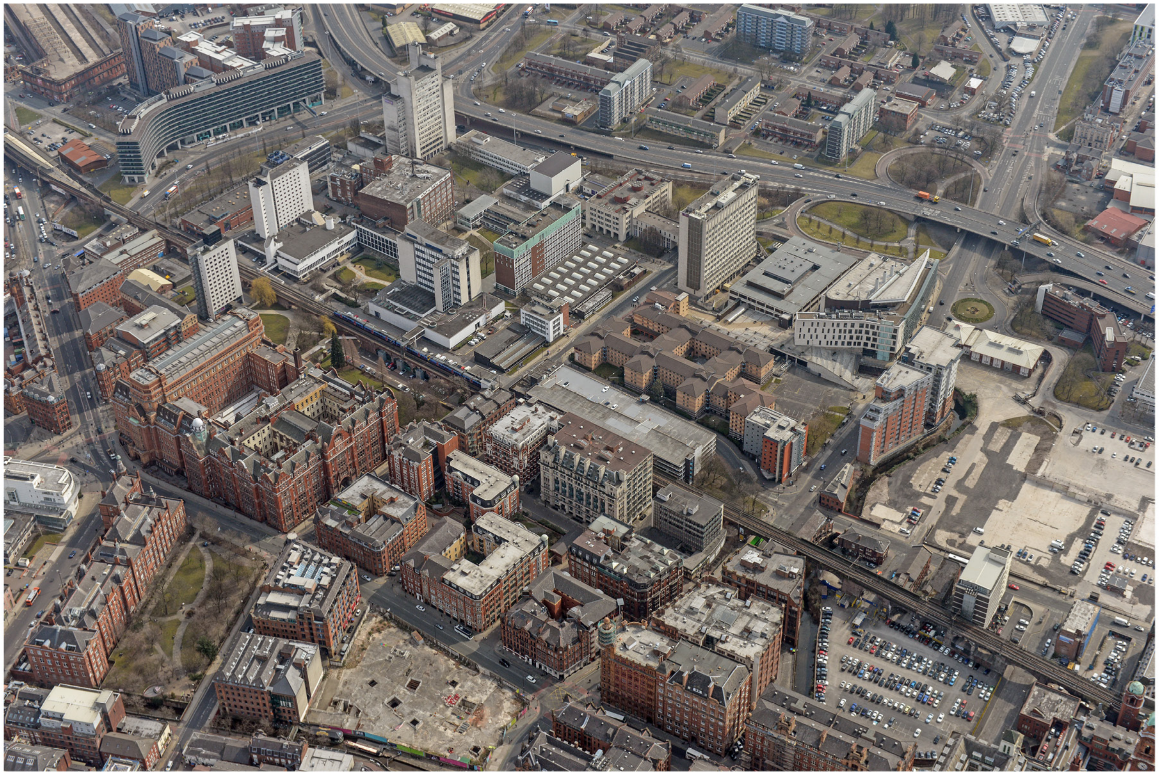


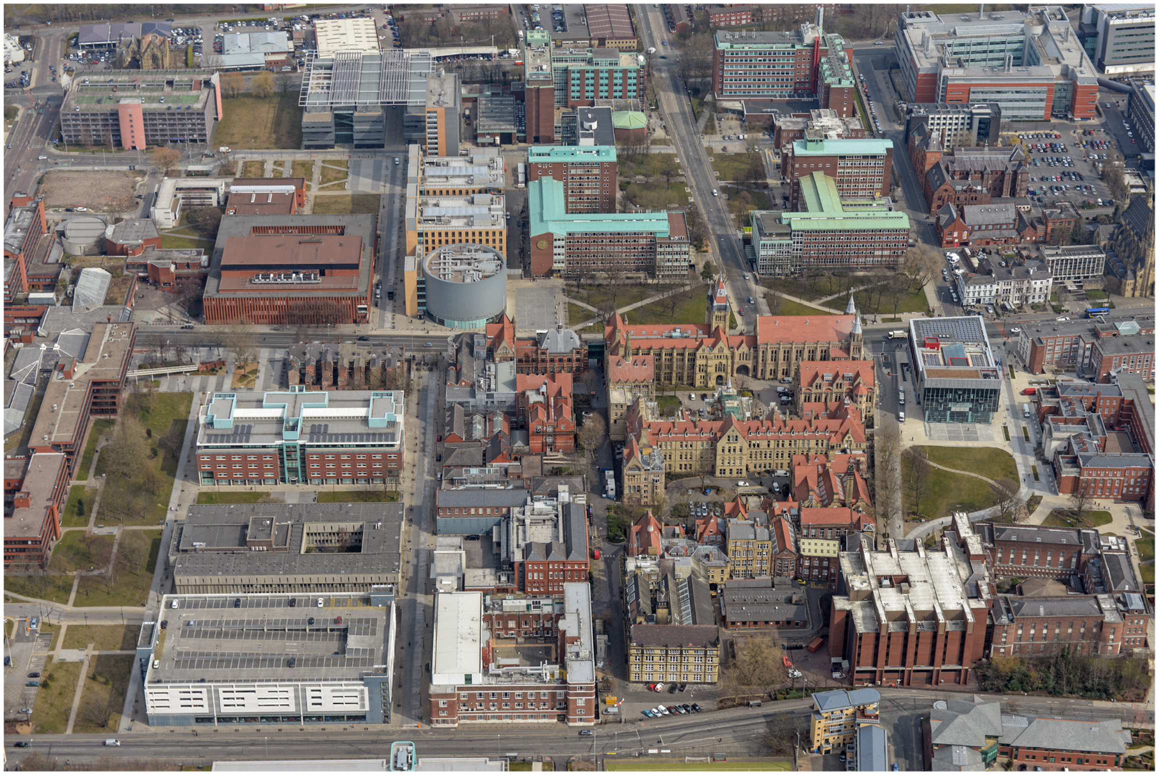
Sketch of the flexible study spaces inside the Learning Commons by architects Sheppard Robson.

AERIAL VIEWS OF THE CAMPUSES

2013

Aerial views capturing the extent of campus in mid-2010s. The phase of post-2004 development including the Alan Turing Building, University Place, the Learning Commons and the Arthur Lewis Building, have been completed and are in use. The redevelopment of the Precinct Centre and Business School is about to begin. There is a vacant lot on Booth Street East, soon to be site for the National Graphene Institute building. The aerial view of North Campus captures well the architectural zenith of the former UMIST site and its range of building styles although many academics and much teaching activity had already relocated to the Main Campus on Oxford Road.





DEDICATED CYCLE LANES PAST THE UNIVERSITY, PART OF THE BUS PRIORITY SCHEME ON OXFORD ROAD

2013

Transport for Greater Manchester

Our city is changing

We want to help bus passengers travel more freely through Manchester city centre and along Oxford Road.

This will effect everyone who uses these routes – not just bus passengers, but also car drivers, cyclists and pedestrians

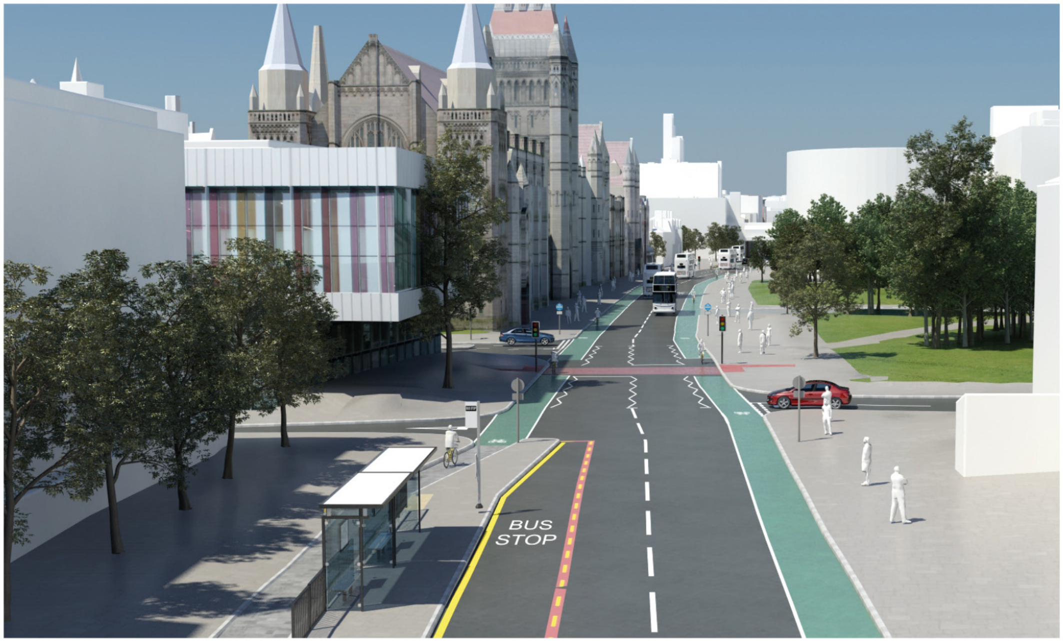
Please tell us what you think by **26 June 2013**

In partnership with

MANCHESTER
CITY COUNCIL

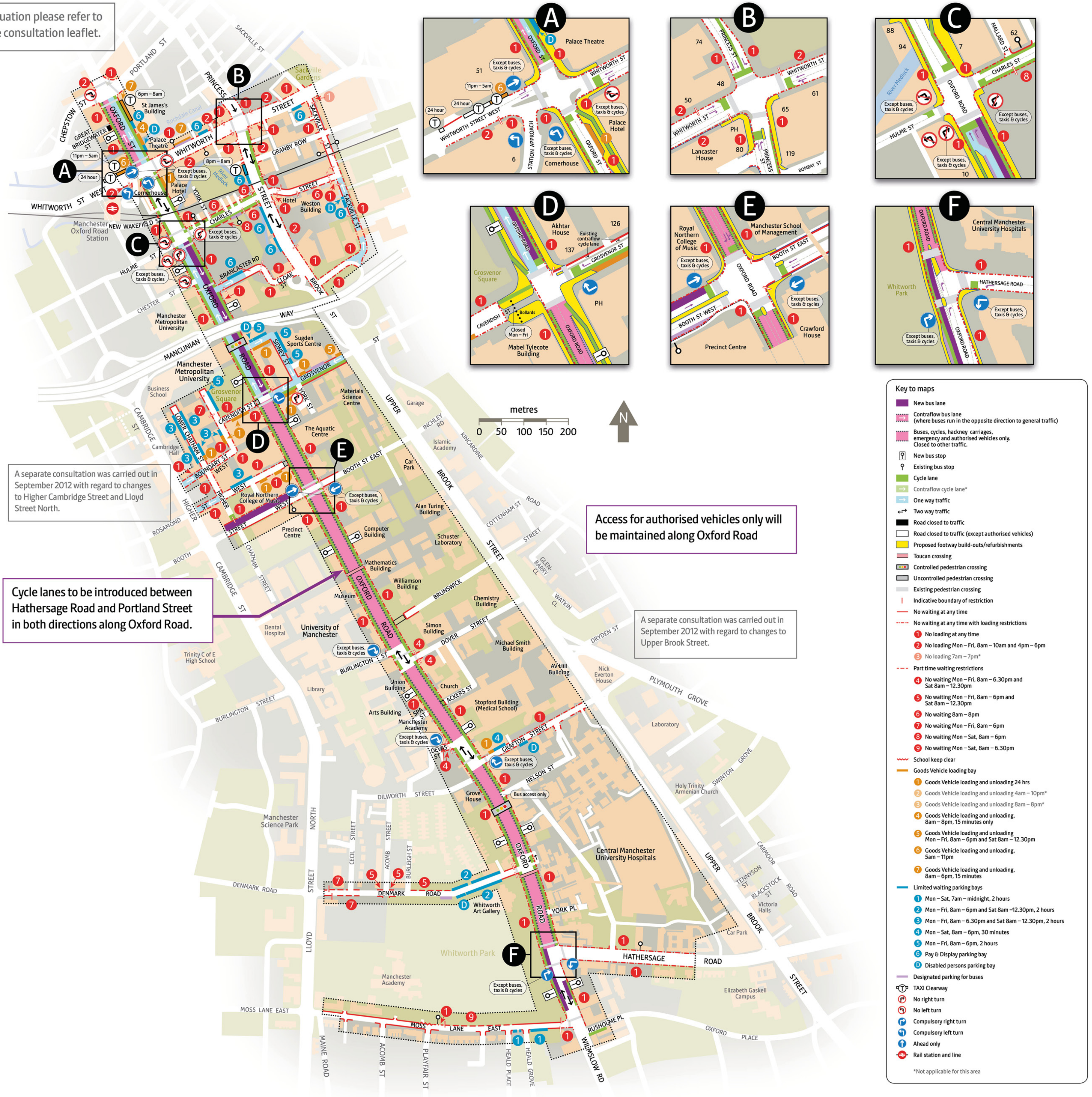
Through the decades, many plans have been proposed to rid Oxford Road of heavy traffic running past the University. This was finally achieved by Transport for Greater Manchester implementing a bus priority scheme along the route in 2016.

Whilst controversial for some people at the time, it has improved the environmental quality of key stretches of Oxford Road through a reduction in noise and pollution by restricting most vehicles during the day using so-called 'bus gates' (camera and fines). The scheme also installed of Dutch-style dedicated bike lanes.



Computer render by TfGM for public consultation in 2012 on the proposed cycle lanes along Oxford Road.

For continuation please refer to city centre consultation leaflet.


A
B
C
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E
F
WHITWORTH ST WEST
WHITWORTH STREET
OXFORD ST
OXFORD ROAD
PRINCESS ST
SACKVILLE ST
CHARLES ST
HULME ST
MANCUNIAN WAY
GROSVENOR ST
CAVENDISH ST
BOOTH ST WEST
BOOTH ST EAST
UPPER BROOK STREET
HATHERSAGE ROAD
DENMARK ROAD
MOSS LANE EAST
DOVER STREET
BURLINGTON ST
GRAFTON STREET
NELSON ST
YORK PL
RUSHOLME PL
WILMSLOW RD
PLYMOUTH GROVE
Manchester Oxford Road Station
Palace Theatre
Palace Hotel
Cornerhouse
St James's Building
Manchester Metropolitan University
Grosvenor Square
Sugden Sports Centre
Materials Science Centre
The Aquatic Centre
Royal Northern College of Music
Precinct Centre
Computer Building
Alan Turing Building
Schuster Laboratory
Mathematics Building
Williamson Building
Chemistry Building
Museum
University of Manchester
Simon Building
Michael Smith Building
AV Hill Building
Union Building
Arts Building
Church
Stopford Building (Medical School)
Manchester Academy
Grove House
Whitworth Art Gallery
Whitworth Park
Central Manchester University Hospitals
Elizabeth Gaskell Campus
Manchester Science Park
Except buses, taxis & cycles
Bus access only
24 hour
11pm – 5am
6pm – 8am
8pm – 8am
metres
0 50 100 150 200
N

A separate consultation was carried out in September 2012 with regard to changes to Higher Cambridge Street and Lloyd Street North.

Cycle lanes to be introduced between Hathersage Road and Portland Street in both directions along Oxford Road.

Access for authorised vehicles only will be maintained along Oxford Road

A separate consultation was carried out in September 2012 with regard to changes to Upper Brook Street.

Key to maps

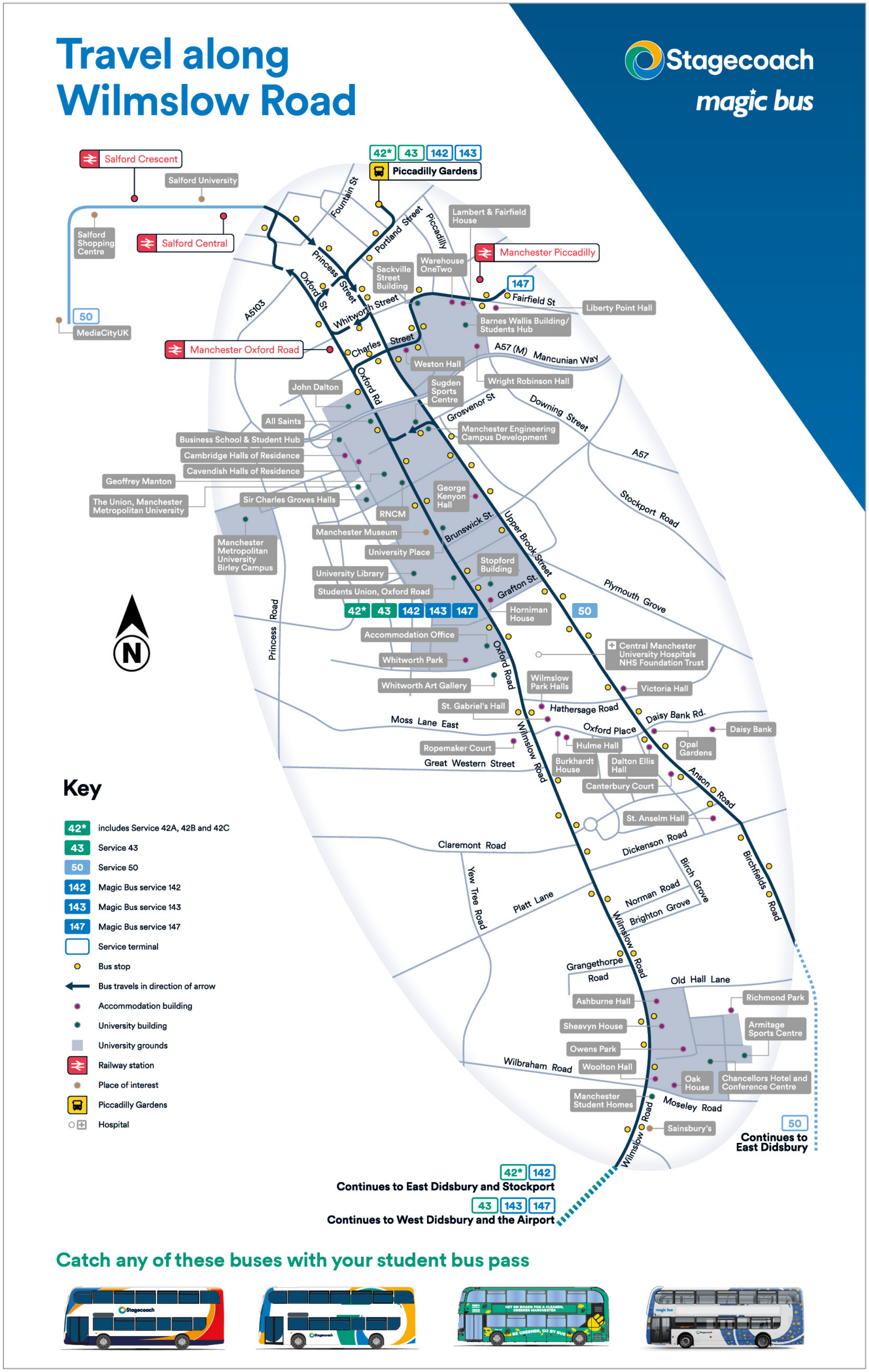
- New bus lane
- Contraflow bus lane (where buses run in the opposite direction to general traffic)
- Buses, cycles, hackney carriages, emergency and authorised vehicles only. Closed to other traffic.
- New bus stop
- Existing bus stop
- Cycle lane
- Contraflow cycle lane*
- One way traffic
- Two way traffic
- Road closed to traffic
- Road closed to traffic (except authorised vehicles)
- Proposed footway build-outs/refurbishments
- Toucan crossing
- Controlled pedestrian crossing
- Uncontrolled pedestrian crossing
- Existing pedestrian crossing
- Indicative boundary of restriction
- No waiting at any time
- No waiting at any time with loading restrictions
  - ① No loading at any time
  - ② No loading Mon – Fri, 8am – 10am and 4pm – 6pm
  - ③ No loading 7am – 7pm*
- Part time waiting restrictions
  - ④ No waiting Mon – Fri, 8am – 6.30pm and Sat 8am – 12.30pm
  - ⑤ No waiting Mon – Fri, 8am – 6pm and Sat 8am – 12.30pm
  - ⑥ No waiting 8am – 8pm
  - ⑦ No waiting Mon – Fri, 8am – 6pm
  - ⑧ No waiting Mon – Sat, 8am – 6pm
  - ⑨ No waiting Mon – Sat, 8am – 6.30pm
- School keep clear
- Goods Vehicle loading bay
  - ① Goods Vehicle loading and unloading 24 hrs
  - ② Goods Vehicle loading and unloading 4am – 10pm*
  - ③ Goods Vehicle loading and unloading 8am – 8pm*
  - ④ Goods Vehicle loading and unloading, 8am – 8pm, 15 minutes only
  - ⑤ Goods Vehicle loading and unloading Mon – Fri, 8am – 6pm and Sat 8am – 12.30pm
  - ⑥ Goods Vehicle loading and unloading, 5am – 11pm
  - ⑦ Goods Vehicle loading and unloading, 8am – 6pm, 15 minutes
- Limited waiting parking bays
  - ① Mon – Sat, 7am – midnight, 2 hours
  - ② Mon – Fri, 8am – 6pm and Sat 8am –12.30pm, 2 hours
  - ③ Mon – Fri, 8am – 6.30pm and Sat 8am – 12.30pm, 2 hours
  - ④ Mon – Sat, 8am – 6pm, 30 minutes
  - ⑤ Mon – Fri, 8am – 6pm, 2 hours
  - ⑥ Pay & Display parking bay
  - Ⓓ Disabled persons parking bay
- Designated parking for buses
- TAXI Clearway
- No right turn
- No left turn
- Compulsory right turn
- Compulsory left turn
- Ahead only
- Rail station and line

*Not applicable for this area

It had been a perennial scene on Oxford Road: queuing buses, often bunched together and getting in each other's ways whilst traversing the University section. The frustration at busy bus stops has been eased significantly and the double-deckers are flowing more freely these days with the bus priority scheme excluding most cars.

The new bike lanes have encouraged more people to cycle to University. However, double-decker buses remain the principle means of transports from Fallowfield to campus for thousands of students a day. The oft-made, though unverifiable, claim that Oxford Road is Europe's busiest bus route may well still hold.

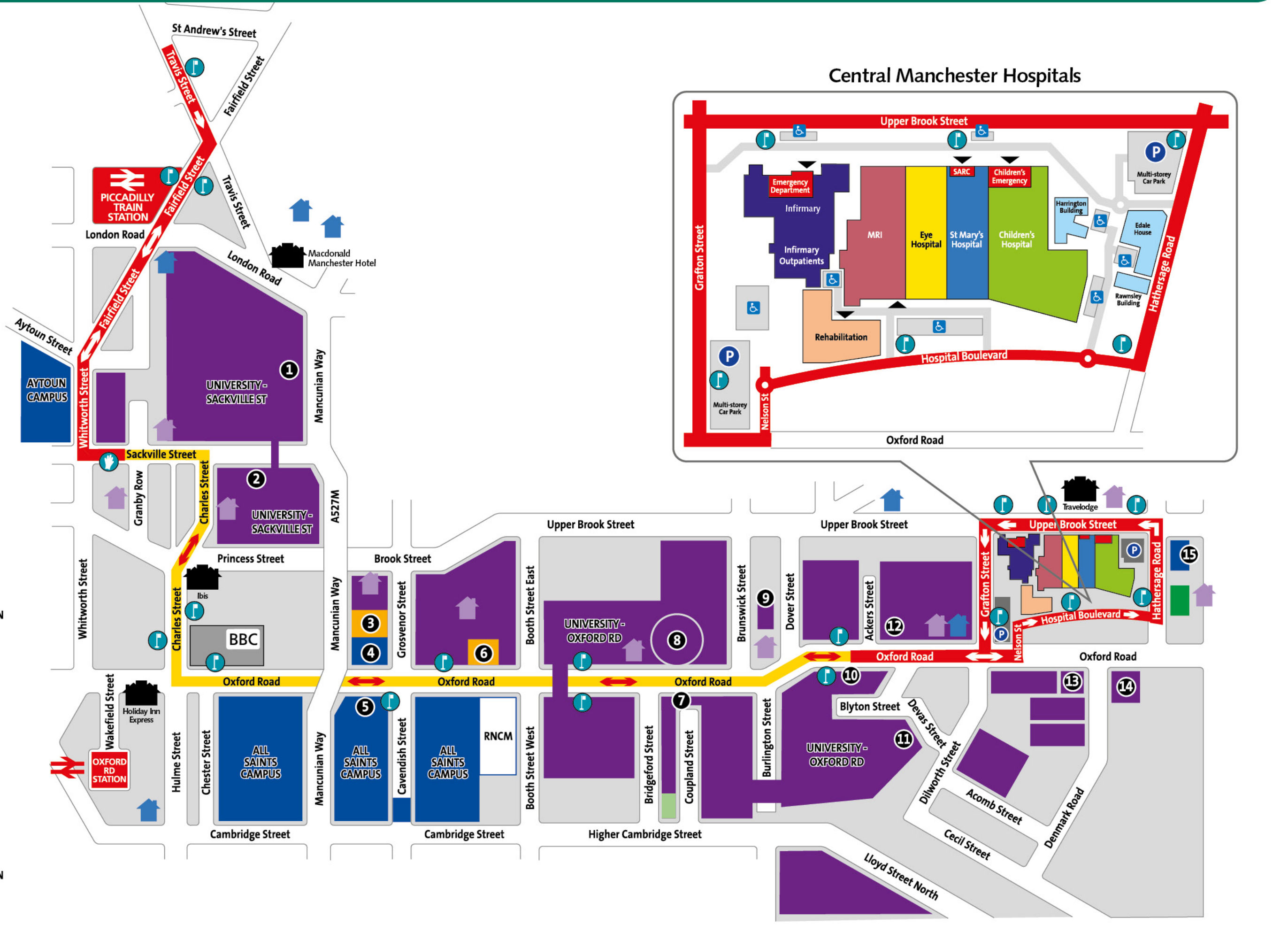
C
Bus Stop
Oxford Road
University Shopping Centre
Towards
City Centre
15 18 41 42
43 87 111
142 143 191
42A 42B 42C
Night Bus
43 142


Travel along Wilmslow Road
Stagecoach
magic bus
Salford Crescent
Salford University
Salford Shopping Centre
Salford Central
50
MediaCityUK
Manchester Oxford Road
42* 43 142 143
Piccadilly Gardens
Fountain St
Portland Street
Piccadilly
Lambert & Fairfield House
Manchester Piccadilly
Princess Street
Oxford St
Sackville Street Building
Warehouse OneTwo
Whitworth Street
147
Fairfield St
Liberty Point Hall
Barnes Wallis Building/ Students Hub
A5103
Charles Street
A57 (M) Mancunian Way
Weston Hall
John Dalton
Oxford Rd
Sugden Sports Centre
Wright Robinson Hall
Grosvenor St
Downing Street
All Saints
Business School & Student Hub
Manchester Engineering Campus Development
Cambridge Halls of Residence
Cavendish Halls of Residence
A57
Geoffrey Manton
The Union, Manchester Metropolitan University
Sir Charles Groves Halls
George Kenyon Hall
RNCM
Stockport Road
Brunswick St.
Manchester Metropolitan University Birley Campus
Manchester Museum
University Place
Upper Brook Street
University Library
Stopford Building
Plymouth Grove
Students Union, Oxford Road
Grafton St.
42* 43 142 143 147
Horniman House
50
Princess Road
Accommodation Office
Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Whitworth Park
Oxford Road
Whitworth Art Gallery
Wilmslow Park Halls
Victoria Hall
St. Gabriel's Hall
Hathersage Road
Daisy Bank Rd.
Moss Lane East
Oxford Place
Daisy Bank
Ropemaker Court
Hulme Hall
Opal Gardens
Wilmslow Road
Burkhardt House
Dalton Ellis Hall
Great Western Street
Anson Road
Canterbury Court
St. Anselm Hall
Claremont Road
Dickenson Road
Yew Tree Road
Birch Grove
Birchfields Road
Norman Road
Platt Lane
Brighton Grove
Wilmslow Road
Grangethorpe Road
Old Hall Lane
Richmond Park
Ashburne Hall
Sheavyn House
Armitage Sports Centre
Owens Park
Wilbraham Road
Woolton Hall
Oak House
Chancellors Hotel and Conference Centre
Manchester Student Homes
Moseley Road
Wilmslow Road
Sainsbury's
50
Continues to East Didsbury
42* 142
Continues to East Didsbury and Stockport
43 143 147
Continues to West Didsbury and the Airport
N
Key
42* includes Service 42A, 42B and 42C
43 Service 43
50 Service 50
142 Magic Bus service 142
143 Magic Bus service 143
147 Magic Bus service 147
Service terminal
Bus stop
Bus travels in direction of arrow
Accommodation building
University building
University grounds
Railway station
Place of interest
Piccadilly Gardens
Hospital
Catch any of these buses with your student bus pass

ROUTE 147
THE CHEAPEST, GREENEST BUS IN TOWN!
Oxford Road Link

Manchester Piccadilly Station ❯ University, Sackville St ❯ MMU All Saints ❯ University Oxford Rd ❯ MRI ❯ Eye Hospital ❯ Saint Mary's Children's Hospital ❯ Hathersage Rd ❯ A & E ❯ University Oxford Rd ❯ MMU All Saints ❯ University, Sackville St ❯ Manchester Piccadilly Station

- 🟪 THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
- 🟦 MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY
- 🟥 MRI
- 🟨 EYE HOSPITAL
- 🟪 INFIRMARY
- 🟦 SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL
- ☐ ROYAL NORTHERN COLLEGE OF MUSIC
- 🟩 DENTAL HOSPITAL
- 🟩 CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
- 🟧 UNIVERSITY SPORTS BUILDINGS
- 🟧 REHABILITATION
- THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER RESIDENCE IN THIS VICINITY
- MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE IN THIS VICINITY
- HAIL & RIDE (SACKVILLE STREET)
- P GRAFTON ST/HATHERSAGE RD CAR PARKS
- OXFORD ROAD LINK BUS STOPS
- ▼ ENTRANCE
- 🟥 OXFORD ROAD LINK ROUTE
- 🟨 FREE INTER-CAMPUS TRAVEL ROUTE
- ① THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER STUDENTS' UNION
- ② MANCHESTER CONFERENCE CENTRE
- ③ SUGDEN SPORTS CENTRE
- ④ MMU STUDENTS' UNION
- ⑤ MMU ALL SAINTS CAMPUS MAIN ENTRANCE
- ⑥ THE AQUATICS CENTRE
- ⑦ THE MANCHESTER MUSEUM
- ⑧ THE UoM VISITORS' CENTRE/UNIVERSITY PLACE
- ⑨ THE SIMON BUILDING
- ⑩ THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER STUDENTS' UNION
- ⑪ THE CONTACT THEATRE
- ⑫ STOPFORD BUILDING
- ⑬ SICKLE CELL AND THALASSAEMIA
- ⑭ THE WHITWORTH ART GALLERY
- ⑮ MMU ELIZABETH GASKELL CAMPUS


Central Manchester Hospitals
Upper Brook Street
Grafton Street
Hathersage Road
Hospital Boulevard
Nelson St
Oxford Road
Emergency Department
Infirmary
Infirmary Outpatients
MRI
Eye Hospital
SARC
St Mary's Hospital
Children's Emergency
Children's Hospital
Harrington Building
Edale House
Rawnsley Building
Rehabilitation
Multi-storey Car Park
St Andrew's Street
Travis Street
Fairfield Street
PICCADILLY TRAIN STATION
London Road
Macdonald Manchester Hotel
Aytoun Street
AYTOUN CAMPUS
Whitworth Street
UNIVERSITY - SACKVILLE ST
Mancunian Way
Sackville Street
Granby Row
Charles Street
A57M
Princess Street
Ibis
BBC
Brook Street
Grosvenor Street
Booth Street East
Upper Brook Street
UNIVERSITY - OXFORD RD
Brunswick Street
Dover Street
Ackers Street
Travelodge
Wakefield Street
Holiday Inn Express
OXFORD RD STATION
Hulme Street
Chester Street
ALL SAINTS CAMPUS
Cavendish Street
RNCM
Booth Street West
Bridgeford Street
Coupland Street
Burlington Street
Blyton Street
Devas Street
Dilworth Street
Acomb Street
Cecil Street
Denmark Road
Lloyd Street North
Cambridge Street
Higher Cambridge Street

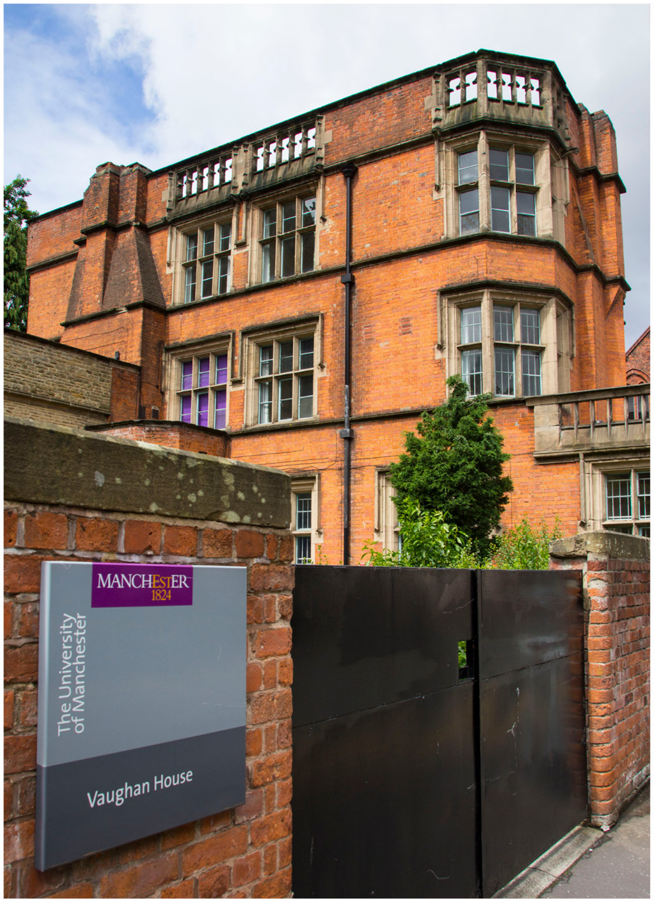
University of Manchester students & staff with valid ID travel free in the yellow zone between Sackville St & the Student Union

Oxford Road Link

VAUGHAN HOUSE

NOW THE HEALTH eRESEARCH CENTRE

1875 – refurbished 2014



The three-storey Vaughan House has many valuable heritage features, and is described in its the listed building statement as 'Orange brick with sandstone dressings, slate roof. Roughly L-shaped plan with main range projected towards the street … Neo-Tudor vernacular style with mullion-and-transom windows, high parapet.'

On Portsmouth Street, to the rear of the Grade I listed Church of the Holy Name of Jesus is the church's former presbytery. Erected in 1875 to the designs of architect Henry Clutton, the presbytery provided living accommodation for Jesuit priests serving the local parish until it was sold to the University in 1992.

Subsequently converted into accommodation for postgraduate students, the building was named Vaughan House after Father Bernard Vaughan (1847-1922), the well-respected rector of the church between 1881 and 1901.

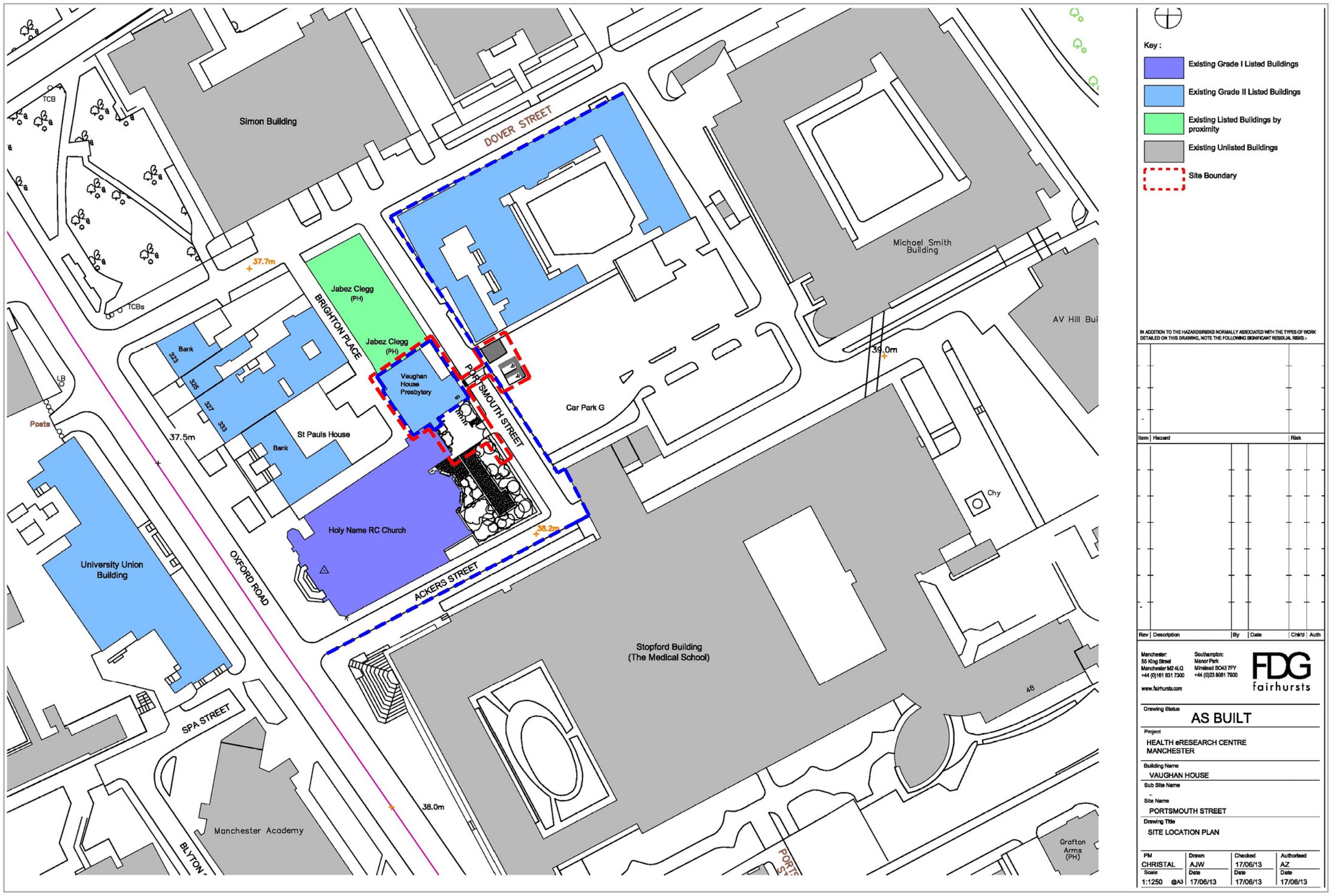
Funded by a consortium of charities and the Medical Research Council, substantial works were carried out in 2014 to repair, refurbish and extend this Grade II listed building, with the aim of turning it into a Health eResearch Centre for the north of England. The centre would focus on informatics research, training, and innovations in digital health data. The architects for the project were the Fairhurst Design Group. Their proposals sought to expose original internal features hidden by earlier unsympathetic refurbishments, whilst improving access and environmental efficiency; the latter achieved by upgrading the heating system, replacing of existing single-glazed windows and better utilization of natural light.

Although Vaughan House is not in a conservation area, it is surrounded by complementary buildings, not least the aforementioned Church of the Holy Name built in 1871 to serve Manchester's growing number of catholic worshippers. Designed by Joseph Aloysius Hansom and his son Joseph Stanislaus Hansom, the church is the largest in Manchester.

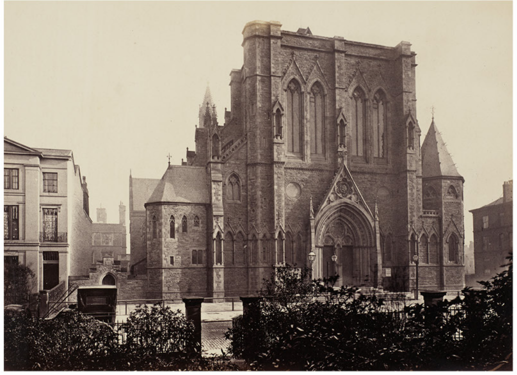
Next door to Vaughan House is the original church hall, designed by the architect Edmund Kirby and built in 1893. It was sold by the Church in 1991 and converted into the Jabez Clegg beer hall; so named after the hero in Elizabeth Gaskell's book, *A Manchester Man*. It was a popular student hangout for around twenty years, until it was acquired by the University in 2013 with plans, subsequently unrealised, to turn it into student accommodation.

On the opposite side of Portsmouth Street from Vaughan House is the Grade II listed Dover Street Building, formerly the Manchester High School for Girls. Erected in 1881 to the designs of the architects Mills and Murgatroyd, the building was acquired by the University in 1945 and, for many years, was home to the departments of politics, economics and social science.

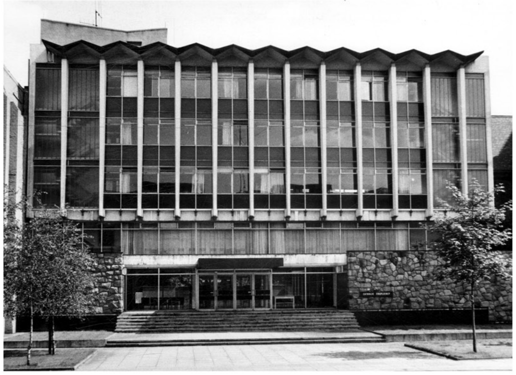
Vaughan House is tucked away on the narrow Portsmouth Street and goes unnoticed from Oxford Road. It is surrounded by several related buildings, some of which are listed for their architectural heritage value.



Simon Building
DOVER STREET
Michael Smith Building
AV Hill Bui
Jabez Clegg (PH)
BRIGHTON PLACE
Vaughan House Presbytery
PORTSMOUTH STREET
Car Park G
Bank
St Pauls House
Holy Name RC Church
University Union Building
OXFORD ROAD
ACKERS STREET
SPA STREET
Stopford Building (The Medical School)
Manchester Academy
BLYTON
Grafton Arms (PH)
Chy
37.7m
37.5m
38.2m
39.0m
38.0m
TCB
TCBs
Posts
Key :
🟪 Existing Grade I Listed Buildings
🟦 Existing Grade II Listed Buildings
🟩 Existing Listed Buildings by proximity
⬜ Existing Unlisted Buildings
Site Boundary
IN ADDITION TO THE HAZARDS/RISKS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPES OF WORK DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING, NOTE THE FOLLOWING SIGNIFICANT RESIDUAL RISKS:-
Item | Hazard | Risk
Rev | Description | By | Date | Chk'd | Auth
Manchester: 55 King Street Manchester M2 4LQ +44 (0)161 831 7300
Southampton: Manor Park Minstead SO43 7FY +44 (0)23 8081 7900
www.fairhursts.com
FDG fairhursts
Drawing Status AS BUILT
Project HEALTH eRESEARCH CENTRE MANCHESTER
Building Name VAUGHAN HOUSE
Sub Site Name -
Site Name PORTSMOUTH STREET
Drawing Title SITE LOCATION PLAN
PM CHRISTAL
Drawn AJW
Checked 17/06/13
Authorised AZ
Scale 1:1250 @A3
Date 17/06/13
Date 17/06/13
Date 17/06/13



Front elevation of the Church of the Holy Name on Oxford Road, photographed by Francis Frith & Co., c.1870. In 1928 a substantial bell tower was added in honour of Fr Bernard Vaughan, SJ to the design of Adrian Gilbert Scott. The church was granted Grade I listed building status in 1989.



Catholic Chaplaincy, adjacent to the Holy Name Church, opened in 1965. The front elevation on Oxford Road shown here in a photograph by A. Dawson, 1970, exhibits a saw-toothed roof which was characteristic of the period. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

Also of note in the immediate vicinity of Vaughan House is Avila House, a Catholic Chaplaincy built in 1960 adjacent to the Church of the Holy Name. It was designed by Mather and Nutter in the modern manner. On the front elevation, tapered columns extend upwards from first floor level to a folded roof. They are free of structural connections to interim floors since these are suspended from a large beam at roof level.

Although thousands of University staff and students traverse this stretch of Oxford Road on a daily basis, many are unaware of the architectural and historical interest the buildings discussed here hold.

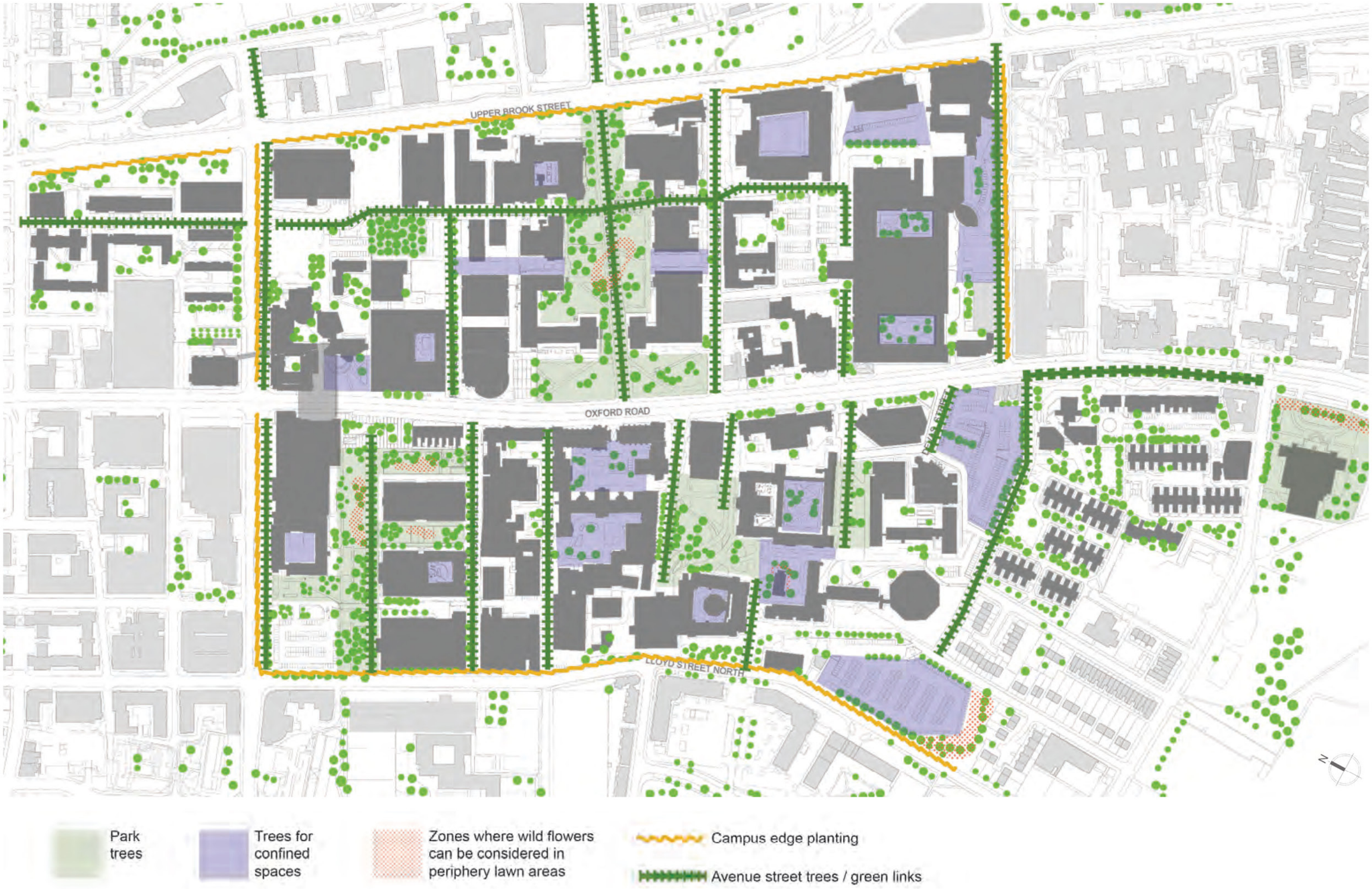
2014 – 2024
MAJOR UNIVERSITY CAMPUS RENEWAL

GREENING THE CAMPUS

2014

The landscape masterplan prepared by the firm Gillespies helped drive ongoing improvements to the public realm across the campus and to increase green spaces. Examples include Gilbert Square in front of the Learning Commons building.

A Future Campus


UPPER BROOK STREET
OXFORD ROAD
LLOYD STREET NORTH
N
Park trees
Trees for confined spaces
Zones where wild flowers can be considered in periphery lawn areas
Campus edge planting
Avenue street trees / green links

Green Infrastructure

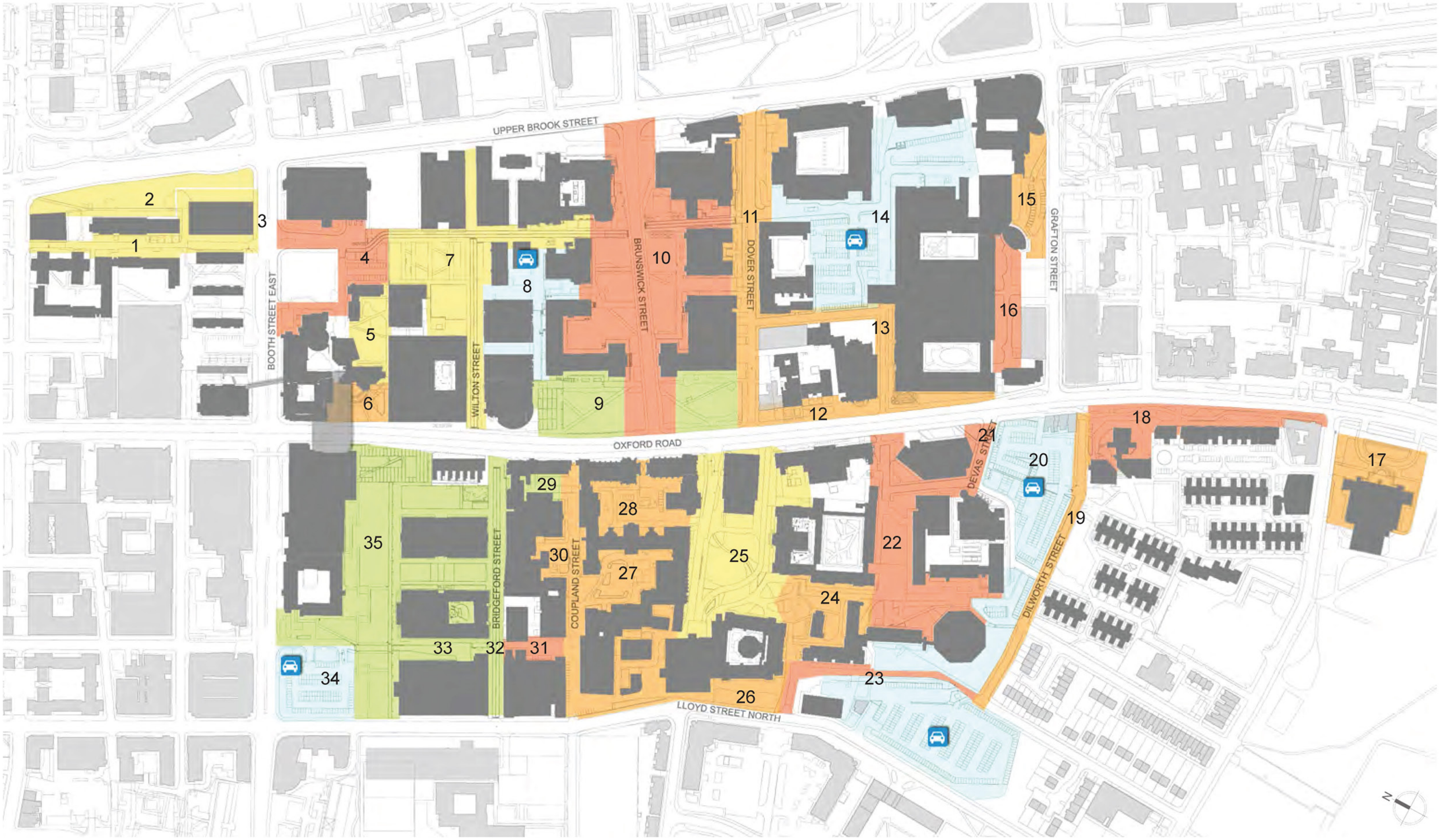
THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN

MARCH 2014

GILLESPIES | aa projects

The Campus Today


UPPER BROOK STREET
BOOTH STREET EAST
WILTON STREET
BRUNSWICK STREET
DOVER STREET
GRAFTON STREET
OXFORD ROAD
DEVAS STREET
DILWORTH STREET
BRIDGEFORD STREET
COUPLAND STREET
LLOYD STREET NORTH
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N

🟩 High Quality (no works required)

🟨 High Quality (minor works required)

🟧 Medium Quality (significant works req'd)

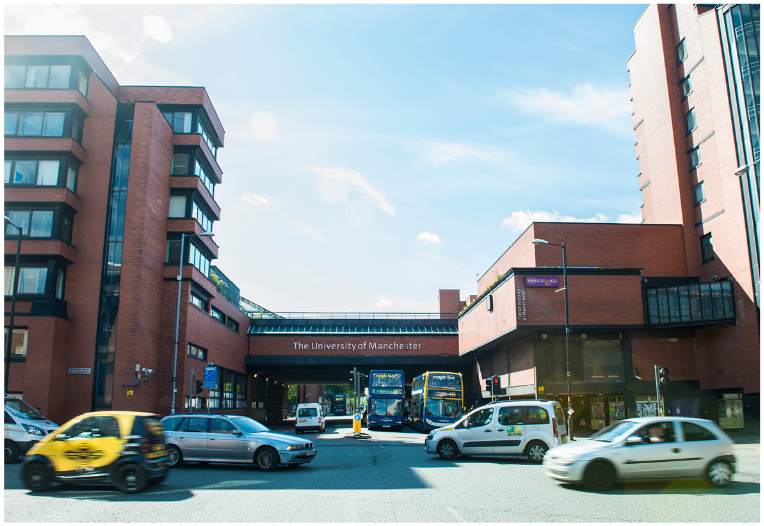
🟥 Low Quality (reconfiguration required)

🟦 Car Park and Service Areas

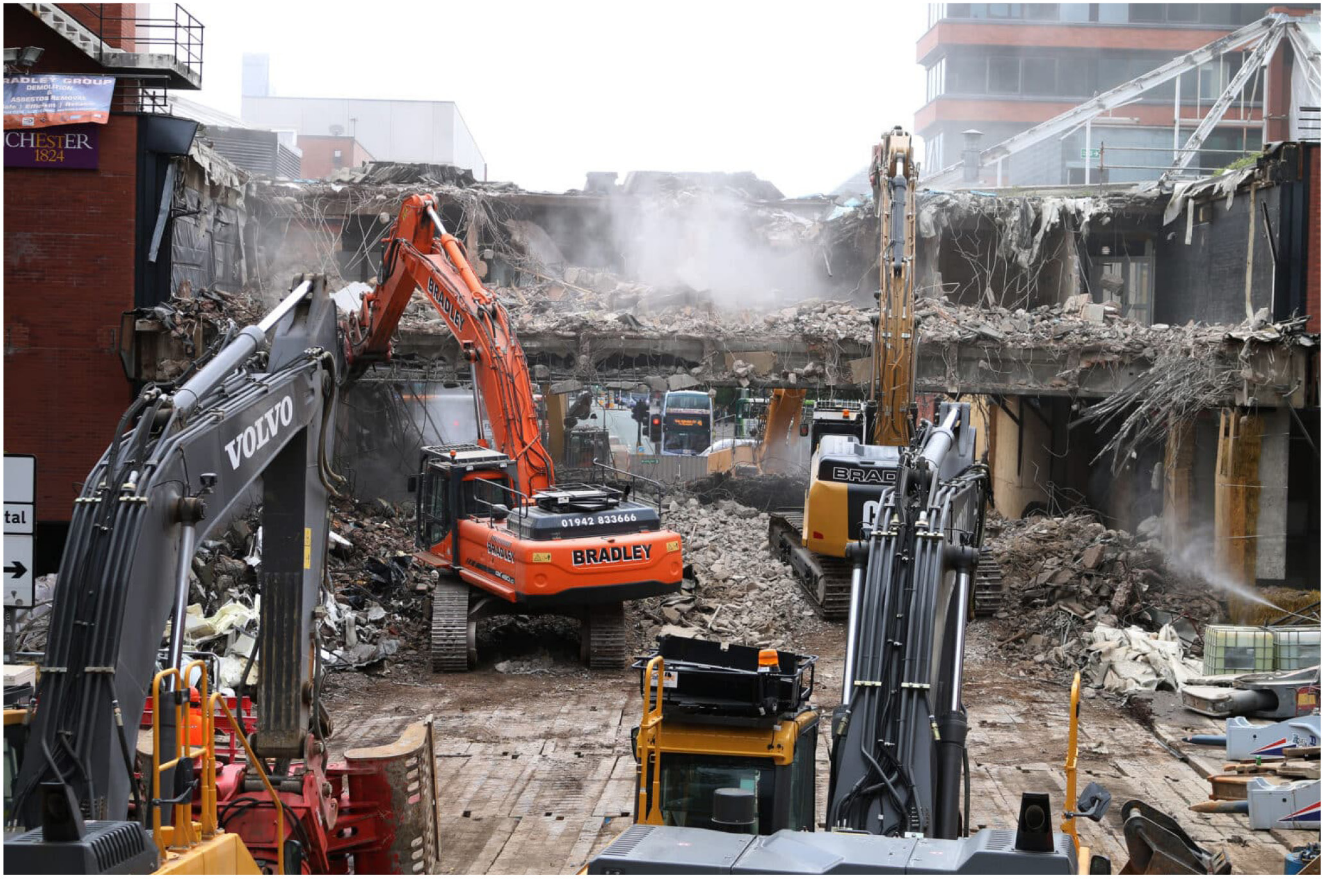
Landscape Quality Audit

DEMOLITION OF PRECINCT CENTRE BRIDGE ACROSS OXFORD ROAD

2015

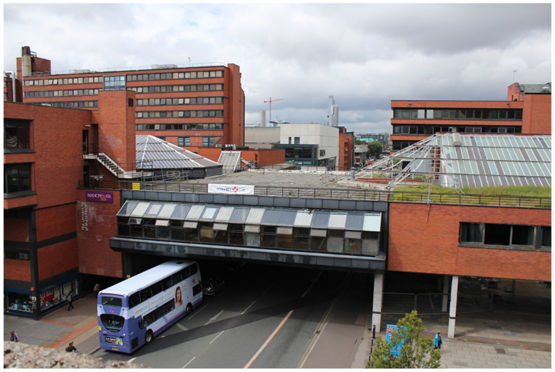

The University of Manchester

As part of plans to comprehensively redevelop Manchester Business School, the Precinct Centre bridge over Oxford Road was demolished over the weekend of 15-16 August 2015.


VOLVO
BRADLEY
01942 833666

(Source: Bradley Demolition Ltd.)

1.



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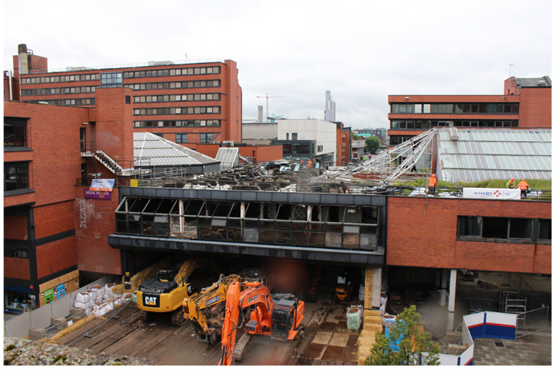

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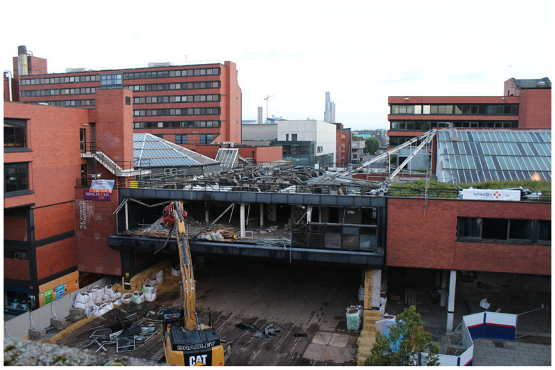

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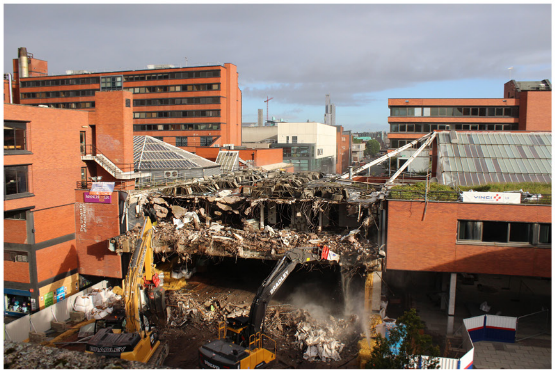

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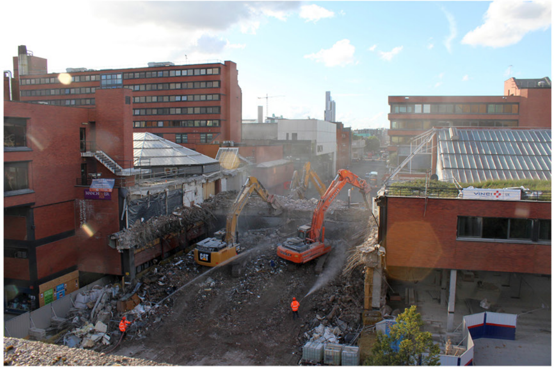

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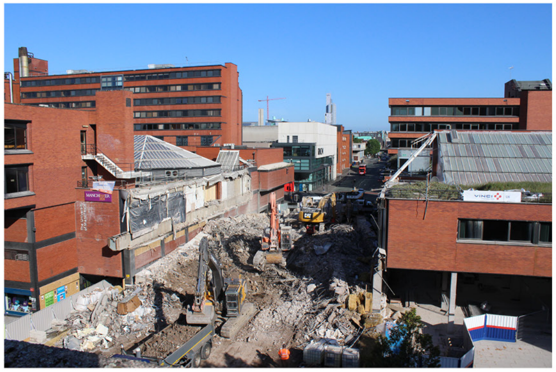

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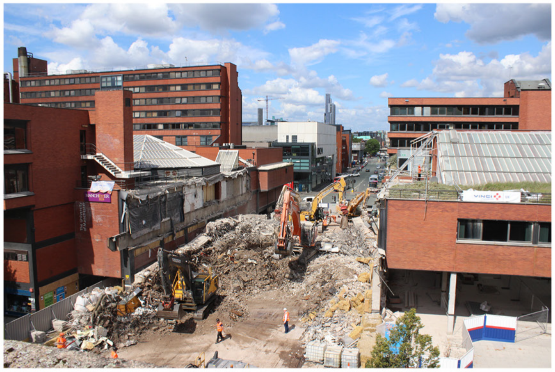

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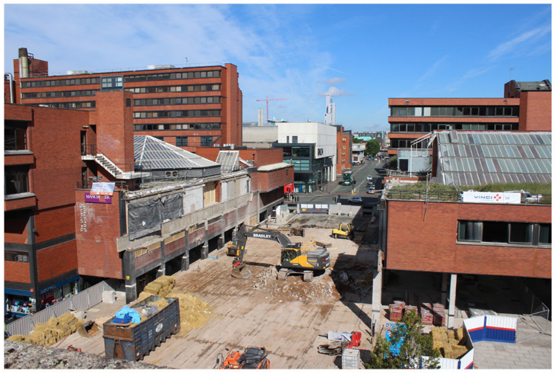


(Source: Site Eye Time-Lapse Ltd.)

WHITWORTH ART GALLERY EXTENSION

2015

THE WHITWORTH ART GALLERY

The striking red-brick Edwardian façade of the Whitworth Art Gallery looking out to Oxford Road. It dates from 1908, and was designed by architects J.W. Beaumont and Sons.

The University is home to several internationally recognised cultural institutions including Manchester Museum, John Rylands Library and the Whitworth Art Gallery; each occupying historically important buildings that, in recent years, have been sensitively refurbished and expanded to improve access for, and engagement with, the wider public. Of these projects, perhaps the most ambitious was that undertaken at the Whitworth Art Gallery.

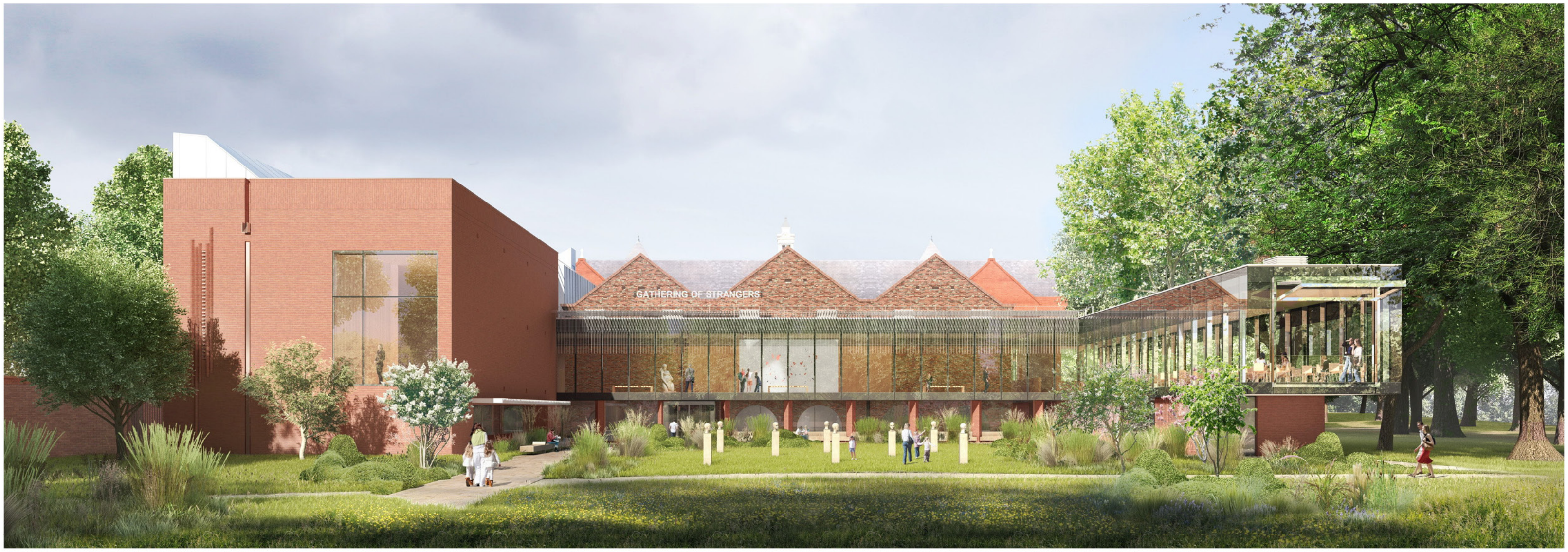
Situated at the bottom end of the Oxford Road campus, the Whitworth Art Gallery has been part of the University since 1958. Its origins date back to 1889 and the founding of the Whitworth Institute and Park by the legatees of the Stockport-born engineer and entrepreneur Joseph Whitworth (1803-1887). Following his death, Whitworth's fortune funded several public projects in Manchester including the Openshaw Municipal Buildings (1894) and Whitworth Hall (1895).

The Whitworth Art Gallery was significantly updated in the late 1960s under the direction of the architectural firm of Bickerdike, Allen and Partners, and its historical significance was recognised in 1974 when it was granted Grade II listed status. However, in the decades which followed, difficulties conserving its collection of 55,000 artworks and hosting large exhibitions, when combined with growing visitor numbers, meant that a new strategy was needed.

An architectural competition held by the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) in 2009 sought to make the gallery fit for the twenty-first century whilst re-emphasising its historic roots as a 'gallery in a park'. The brief called for a modern extension to reconnect the gallery with the park, improvements to existing gallery spaces and better public access to its collections.

The competition attracted several high profile entrants, with shortlisted schemes including those by Amanda Levete Architects, Edward Cullinan Architects, Haworth Tompkins and Stanton Williams. The winning scheme, however, was that of McInnes Usher McKnight Architects (MUMA).

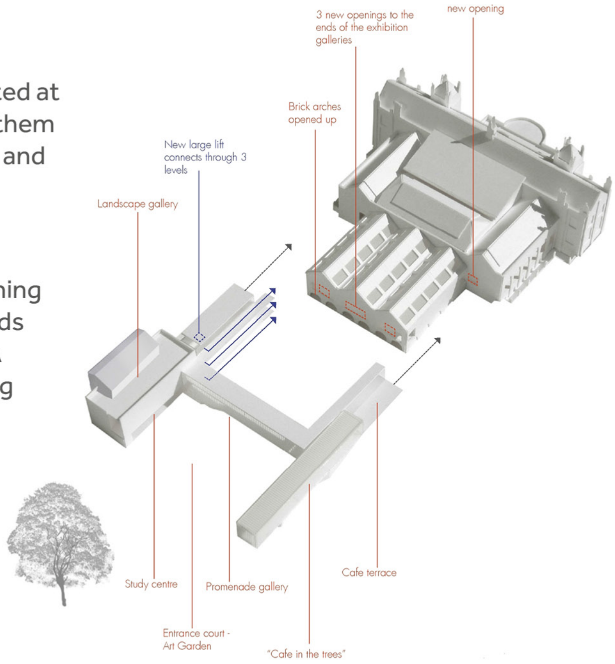
MUMA's proposal added two new wings to the previously under-utilised rear of the original building creating an Art Garden in the space between. One of the wings was to be brick-clad, providing a double height gallery space to display large works of arts on its upper level with a study centre included at ground floor. The other wing was to house a ground floor civic engagement and education hub, above which there would be a fully glazed café appearing to float amongst hornbeam trees. Connecting both new wings to the existing gallery was a two-level promenade running parallel to the existing rear elevation.


GATHERING OF STRANGERS

Computer rendered view of the Whitworth Art Gallery extension and the Art Garden by architects MUMA.

The two new wings and promenade increased the overall size of the Whitworth by a third. The redevelopment as a whole, however, more than doubled the available public space: internal accommodation was rationalised, and a number of sensitive alterations were made. The Grand Hall, which had been used for the storage of collections, was reclaimed for the first time in fifty years for public use, whilst the collections storage was relocated to a purpose-built facility on the lower ground floor. Other works included restoration of the three original exhibition galleries, whereby suspended ceilings were removed to uncover striking barrel-vaulted ceilings with rooflights. Large portals were created at the rear end of these galleries, opening them up to the new glass-fronted promenade and park beyond.

The redeveloped Whitworth Art Gallery re-opened in 2015 to much fanfare, winning a clutch of significant architectural awards including Building of the Year in the RIBA North West Regional Awards whilst being nominated for the prestigious Stirling Prize. It was also the 2015 recipient of the Museum of the Year award (formerly the Gulbenkian Prize and the Art Fund Prize), the biggest museum prize in the world.

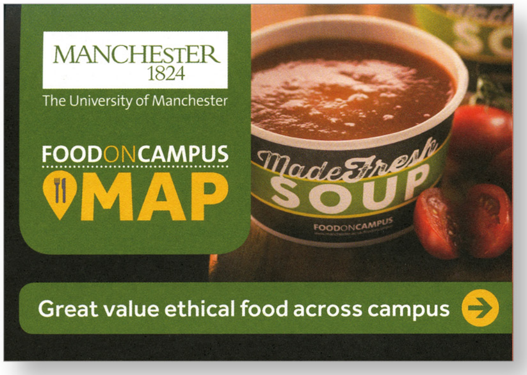

3 new openings to the ends of the exhibition galleries
new opening
Brick arches opened up
New large lift connects through 3 levels
Landscape gallery
Study centre
Promenade gallery
Cafe terrace
Entrance court - Art Garden
"Cafe in the trees"

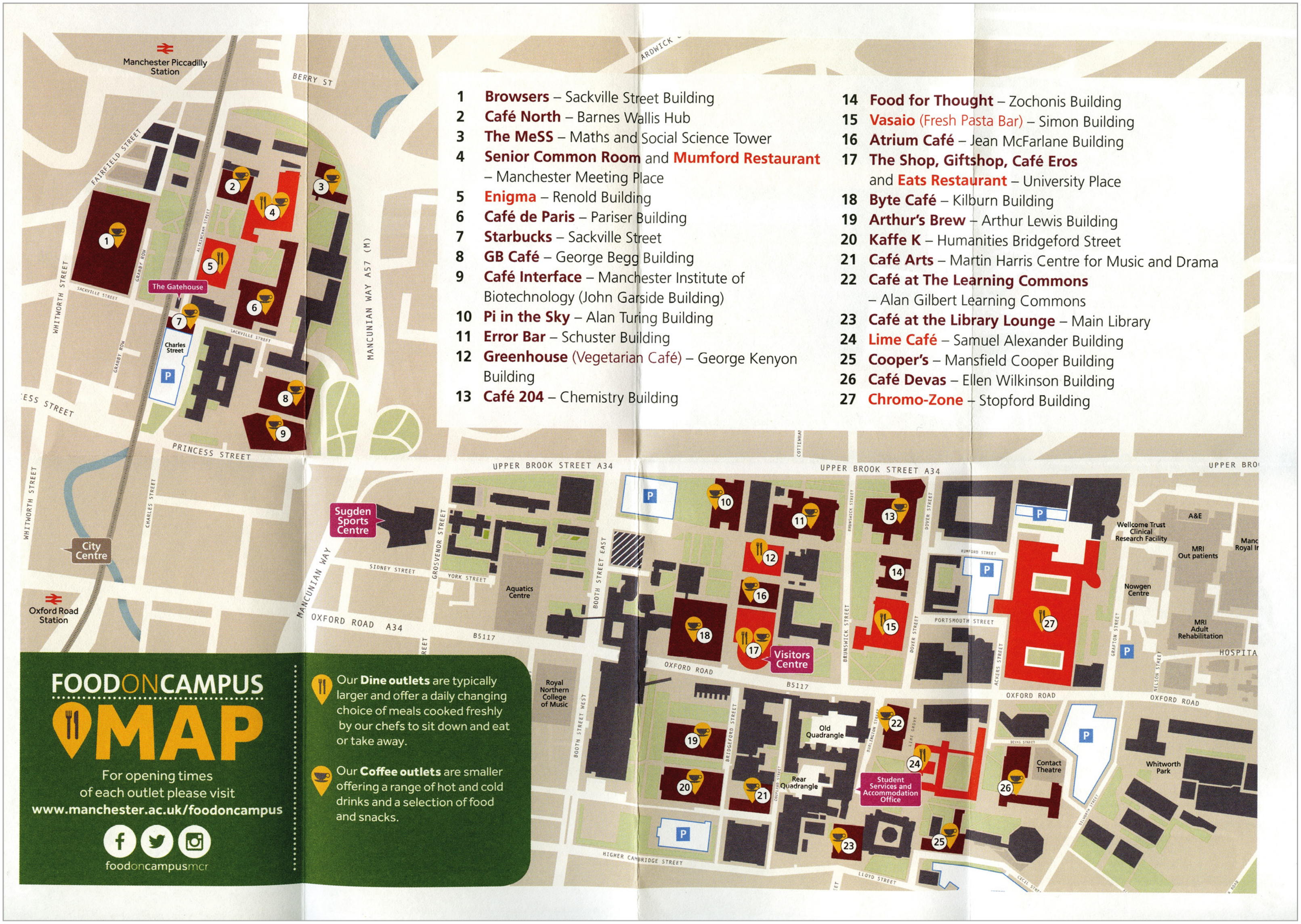
Above: Computer rendered 3d model of the new extension that plugs elegantly into the rear of the existing listed building by architects MUMA.

Left: The café in the trees, a praised part of the Whitworth Art Gallery extension. Photograph by Alan Williams, 2015.

WHERE TO EAT

2015


MANCHESTER
1824
The University of Manchester
FOODONCAMPUS
MAP
Made Fresh
SOUP
FOODONCAMPUS
Great value ethical food across campus


Manchester Piccadilly Station
BERRY ST
ARDWICK
FAIRFIELD STREET
WHITWORTH STREET
SACKVILLE STREET
GRANBY ROW
The Gatehouse
Charles Street
P
MANCUNIAN WAY A57 (M)
PRINCESS STREET
UPPER BROOK STREET A34
Sugden Sports Centre
City Centre
Oxford Road Station
CHARLES STREET
SIDNEY STREET
GROSVENOR STREET
YORK STREET
Aquatics Centre
BOOTH STREET EAST
OXFORD ROAD A34
B5117
Royal Northern College of Music
BOOTH STREET WEST
Visitors Centre
OXFORD ROAD
Old Quadrangle
Rear Quadrangle
BRIDGEFORD STREET
Student Services and Accommodation Office
HIGHER CAMBRIDGE STREET
LLOYD STREET
BRUNSWICK STREET
DOVER STREET
PORTSMOUTH STREET
Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Facility
A&E
MRI Out patients
Nowgen Centre
MRI Adult Rehabilitation
HOSPITAL
GRAFTON STREET
Contact Theatre
Whitworth Park
UPPER BRO

1 **Browsers** – Sackville Street Building
2 **Café North** – Barnes Wallis Hub
3 **The MeSS** – Maths and Social Science Tower
4 **Senior Common Room** and **Mumford Restaurant** – Manchester Meeting Place
5 **Enigma** – Renold Building
6 **Café de Paris** – Pariser Building
7 **Starbucks** – Sackville Street
8 **GB Café** – George Begg Building
9 **Café Interface** – Manchester Institute of Biotechnology (John Garside Building)
10 **Pi in the Sky** – Alan Turing Building
11 **Error Bar** – Schuster Building
12 **Greenhouse** (Vegetarian Café) – George Kenyon Building
13 **Café 204** – Chemistry Building
14 **Food for Thought** – Zochonis Building
15 **Vasaio** (Fresh Pasta Bar) – Simon Building
16 **Atrium Café** – Jean McFarlane Building
17 **The Shop, Giftshop, Café Eros** and **Eats Restaurant** – University Place
18 **Byte Café** – Kilburn Building
19 **Arthur's Brew** – Arthur Lewis Building
20 **Kaffe K** – Humanities Bridgeford Street
21 **Café Arts** – Martin Harris Centre for Music and Drama
22 **Café at The Learning Commons** – Alan Gilbert Learning Commons
23 **Café at the Library Lounge** – Main Library
24 **Lime Café** – Samuel Alexander Building
25 **Cooper's** – Mansfield Cooper Building
26 **Café Devas** – Ellen Wilkinson Building
27 **Chromo-Zone** – Stopford Building

FOODONCAMPUS
MAP

For opening times
of each outlet please visit
www.manchester.ac.uk/foodoncampus

foodoncampusmcr

Our **Dine outlets** are typically larger and offer a daily changing choice of meals cooked freshly by our chefs to sit down and eat or take away.

Our **Coffee outlets** are smaller offering a range of hot and cold drinks and a selection of food and snacks.

University Green.

VEGGIE CAFE OPEN

Schunck Building.

Christie café. Photograph by Jill Jennings.

FRESHLY BAKED COOKIE FOR ONLY 30p
SALE
PLEASE NOTE
DO NOT LEAVE
YOUR HOT DRINKS
ON THE WINDOW
LEDGE
THANK YOU
JACKET FILLINGS
Our hot option changes daily ask for todays

Zochonis Building.

café muse café
MORNING SPECIAL
£3.75

Manchester Museum. Photograph by Pete Carr.

Whitworth Gallery. Photograph by Jill Jennings.

ADVANCED MATERIALS RESEARCH CLUSTER

2015-2020

NATIONAL GRAPHENE INSTITUTE
MASDAR BUILDING: GRAPHENE ENGINEERING INNOVATION CENTRE
HENRY ROYCE INSTITUTE HUB

NATIONAL GRAPHENE INSTITUTE

2015

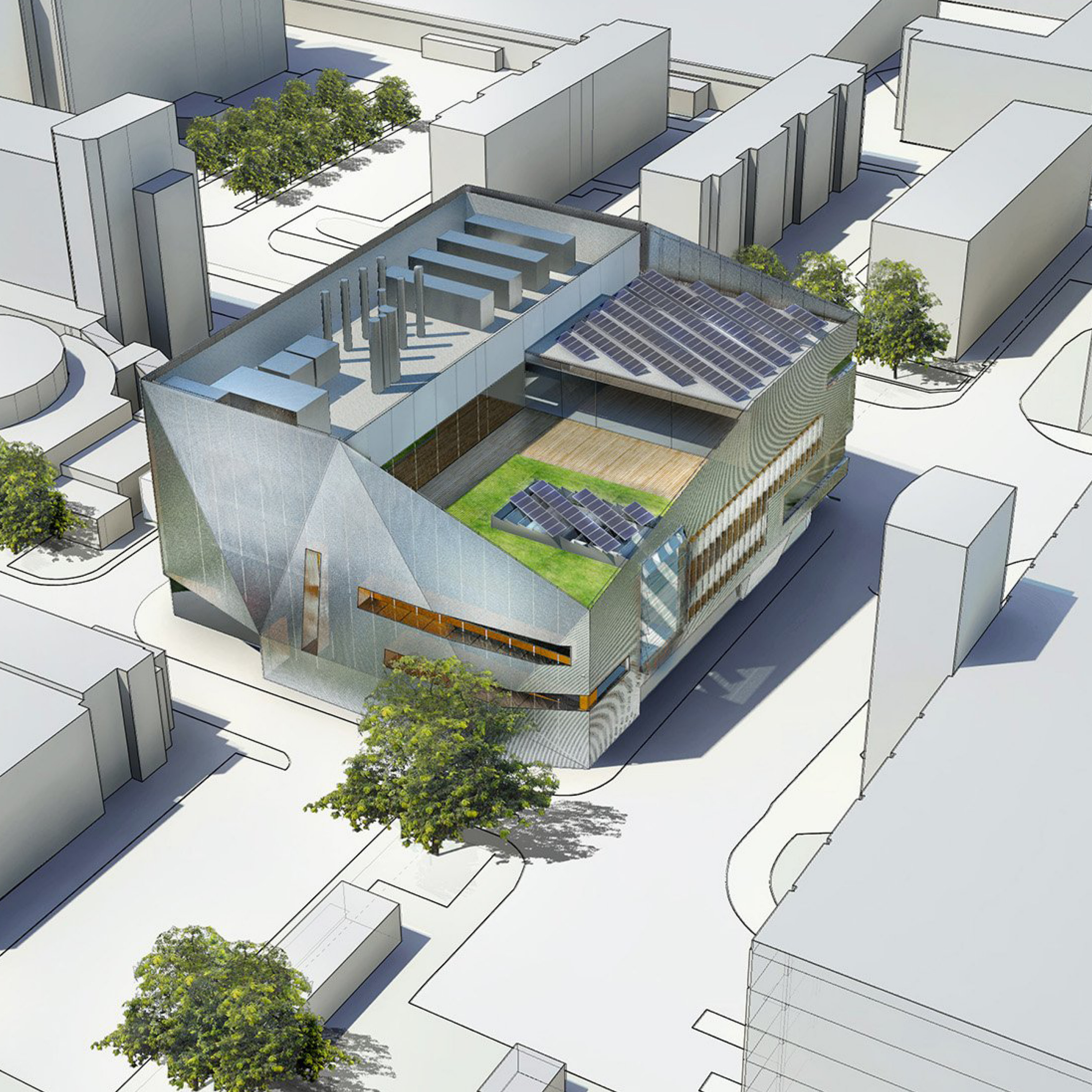
In 2004, Professors Andre Geim and Kostya Novoselov from the University of Manchester described the isolation of graphene, a novel 2D nano-material, in an academic paper published in the journal *Science*.

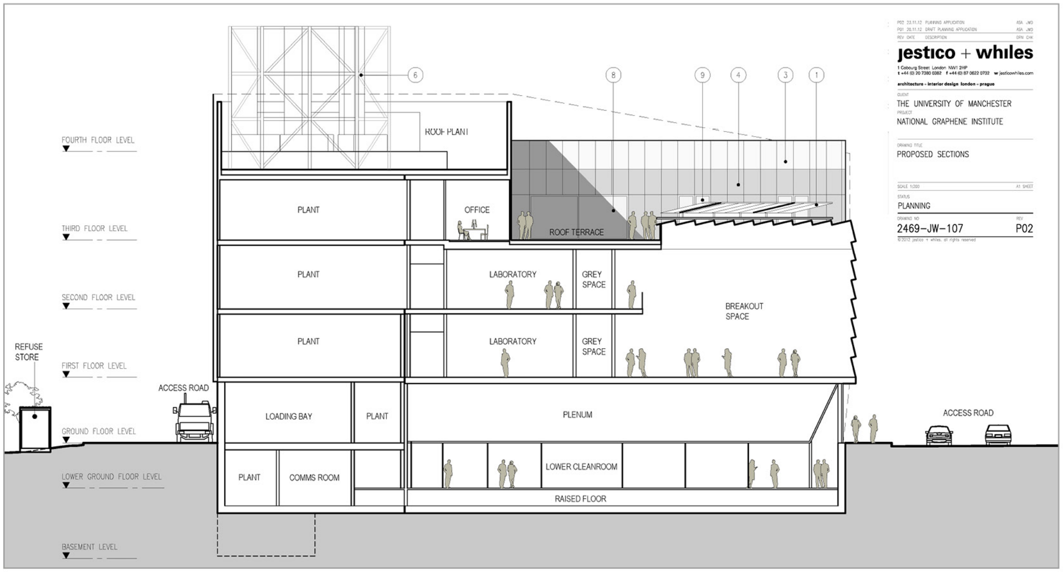
In the years since their breakthrough, graphene has been shown to have a wide array of astounding material properties. Just one atom thick, it is transparent, highly flexible, more conductive than copper and 200 times stronger than steel. Such was the importance of graphene's discovery, the pair were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2010 and knighted in 2012. Worldwide recognition of its importance led to significant investment into the emerging field of 2D nano-materials research in Manchester, with several new research and development buildings being commissioned to explore the potential of graphene and a whole host of new one-atom thick materials which have followed in its wake.

To support and consolidate the emerging expertise around 2D nano-materials, a purpose-built home dubbed the National Graphene Institute (NGI) was proposed. Funded by a grant of £38 million from the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, and a further £20 million from the European Research and Development Fund, the NGI was to be located on a site on Booth Street East previously occupied by University's Lamb Building. The design proposed by the architectural practice of Jestico and Whiles called for two connected, but distinct structures: one for heavy machinery with its associated noise and vibration, and another for the research clean-rooms containing highly sensitive equipment.

Completed in 2015, the five-storey NGI building accommodates researchers drawn from a broad array of scientific disciplines. The atmosphere in the cleanrooms is more than a million times purer than outside air; a necessity for undertaking highly sensitive experiments without risk of contamination. Researchers have natural daylight to work in, with windows not only providing external views but also allowing the general public to glimpse potential discoveries in action. Beyond the sterile laboratories, there is a generous provision of space for social and cross-disciplinary interactions.

Computer rendered bird's eye view of the NGI from the south-west by architects Jestico and Whiles. Shows the private roof garden available for staff.

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ROOF PLANT
FOURTH FLOOR LEVEL
PLANT
OFFICE
ROOF TERRACE
THIRD FLOOR LEVEL
PLANT
LABORATORY
GREY SPACE
SECOND FLOOR LEVEL
BREAKOUT SPACE
REFUSE STORE
PLANT
LABORATORY
GREY SPACE
FIRST FLOOR LEVEL
ACCESS ROAD
LOADING BAY
PLANT
PLENUM
ACCESS ROAD
GROUND FLOOR LEVEL
LOWER GROUND FLOOR LEVEL
PLANT
COMMS ROOM
LOWER CLEANROOM
RAISED FLOOR
BASEMENT LEVEL
P02 23.11.12 PLANNING APPLICATION ASA JWO
P01 20.11.12 DRAFT PLANNING APPLICATION ASA JWO
REV DATE DESCRIPTION DRN CHK
jestico + whiles
1 Cobourg Street London NW1 2HP
t +44 (0) 20 7380 0382 f +44 (0) 87 0622 0732 w jesticowhiles.com
architecture + interior design london + prague
CLIENT
THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
PROJECT
NATIONAL GRAPHENE INSTITUTE
DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED SECTIONS
SCALE 1:200 A1 SHEET
STATUS
PLANNING
DRAWING NO
2469–JW–107
REV
P02
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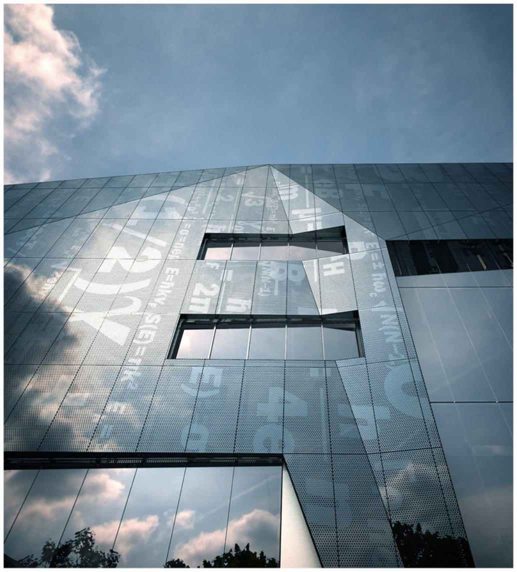
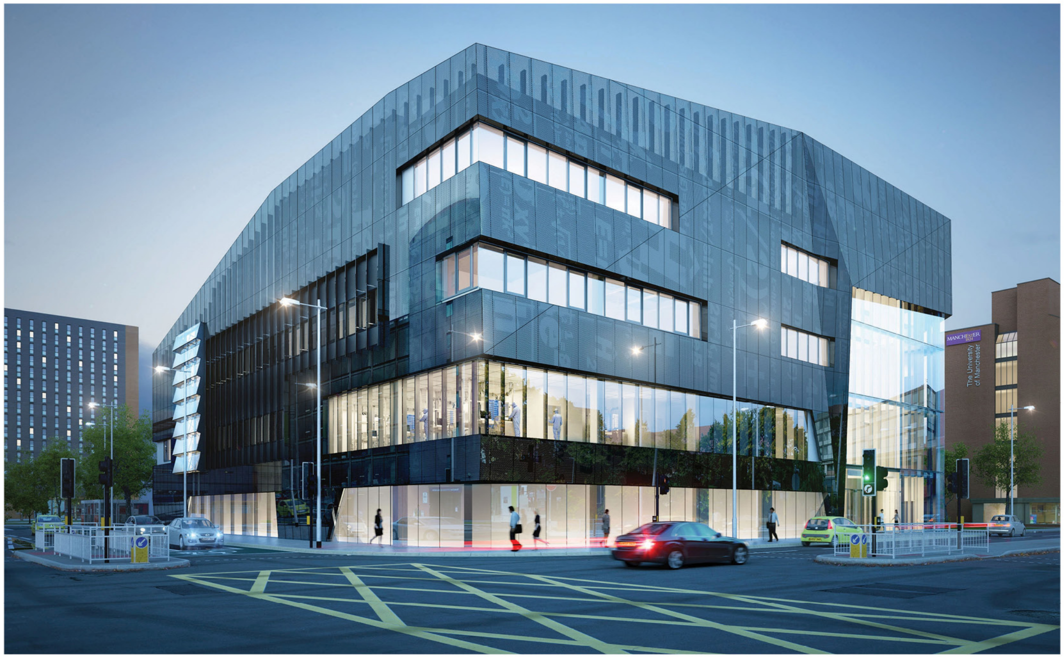
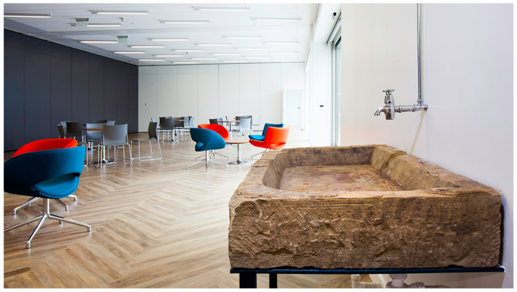


As well as the roof terrace, these include wide corridors with 'writable walls' where spontaneous thoughts and discussions can be recorded: rather than using traditional chalk boards, marker pen is used on black PVC wall cladding to obviate dust. Externally the building is partially clad in a black veil of perforated Rimex stainless steel. This has a subtle and variable reflectivity; an aesthetic which references graphene itself.



View of the NGI from Booth Street East.



Top, left: Section through the NGI showing the allocation of space. Taken from planning application drawings by architects Jestico + Whiles.

Top, right: The building is sheaved in a veil of mirror-like perforated metal panels. While invisible from a distance, when viewed up close the small hexagonal perforations spell out certain formulas associated with the science of graphene.

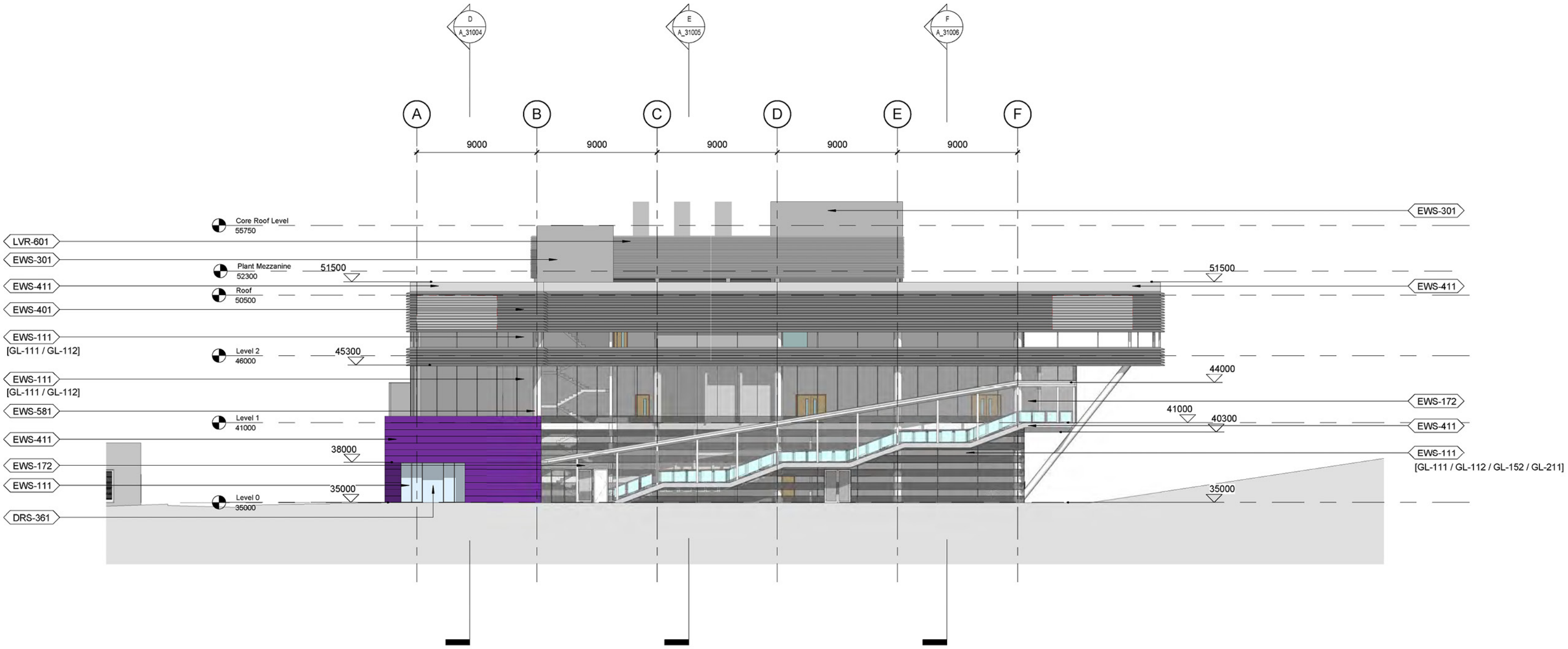
Above: Early in the project, a pre-construction archaeological dig on the NGI site unearthed the remains of the Albert Club, dating back to the 1830s and once frequented by the German philosopher Friedrich Engels. In order to retain something of this fascinating history, an excavated stone sink was incorporated in the breakout space on the third floor of the new building.

MASDAR BUILDING: GRAPHENE ENGINEERING INNOVATION CENTRE

2018

While the NGI provides an environment where academic expertise in 2D materials can coalesce, the Graphene Engineering Innovation Centre (GEIC – pronounced '*Geek*') focuses on industrial scale and commercial applications of graphene, and is located within the Masdar Building.

Completed in 2018 and designed Rafael Viñoly Architects, with Arcadis acting as project managers and Balfour Beatty as one of the key contractors. It is located on a portion of the former UMIST campus previously occupied by the 1960s-era Faraday Building. The building is so-named as it was partially funded by Masdar, the Abu Dhabi-based renewable energy company with further funds coming from the European Regional Development Fund, Innovate UK, Research England and the Greater Manchester Combined Authority.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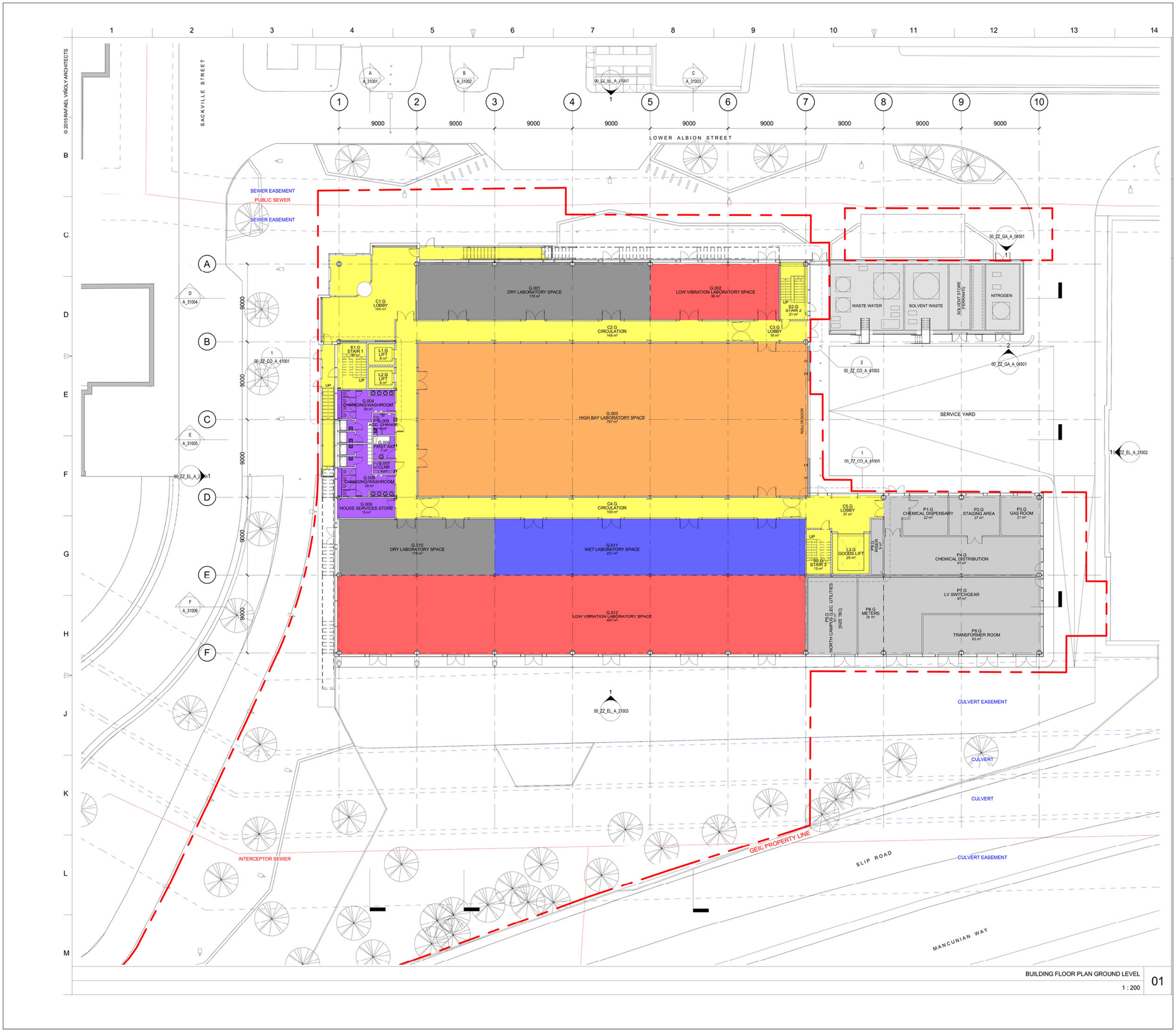
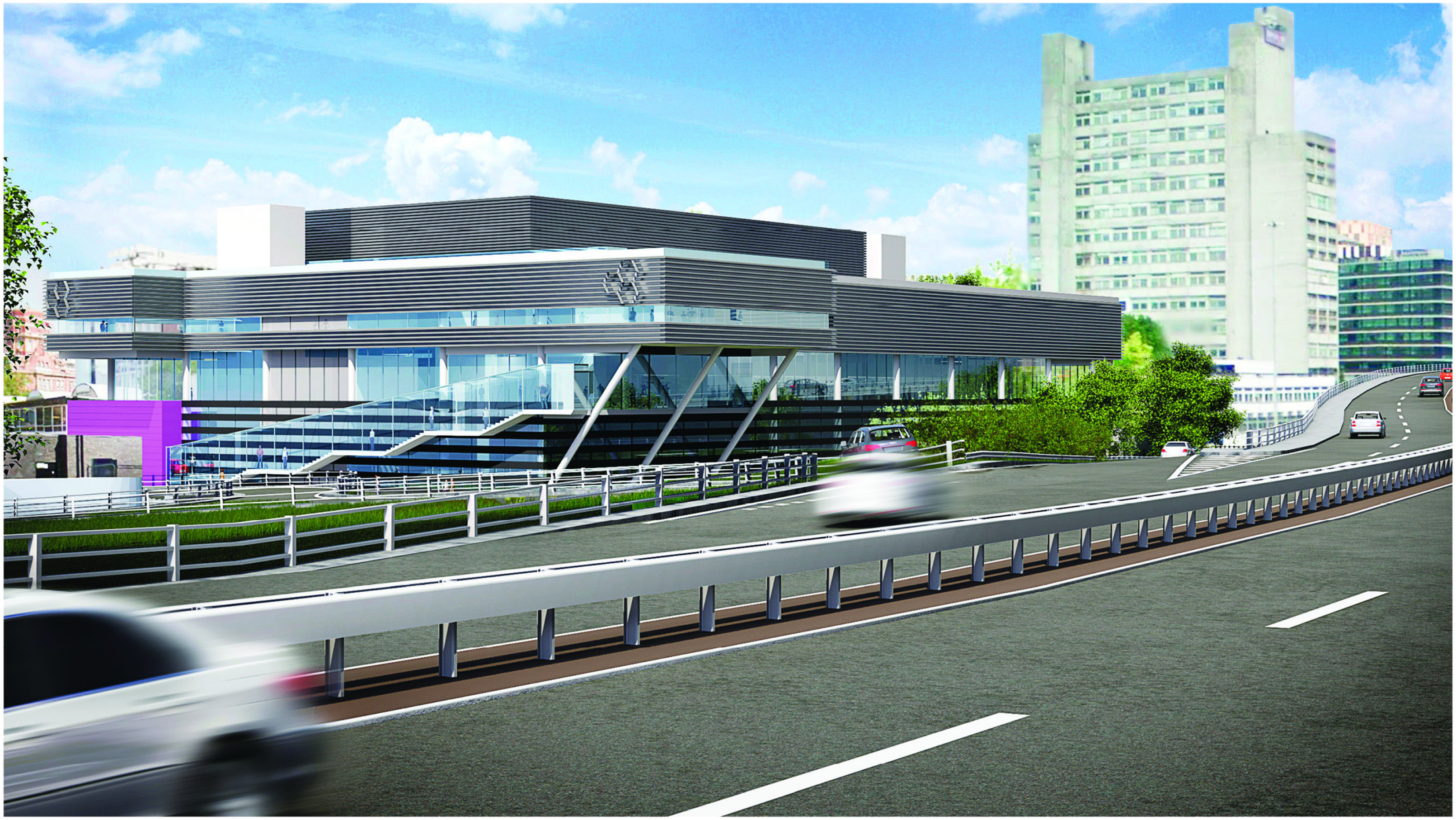
EWS-301
EWS-411
EWS-401
EWS-111
[GL-111 / GL-112]
EWS-111
[GL-111 / GL-112]
EWS-581
EWS-411
EWS-172
EWS-111
DRS-361
Core Roof Level
55750
Plant Mezzanine
52300
Roof
50500
Level 2
46000
Level 1
41000
Level 0
35000
51500
45300
38000
35000
EWS-301
51500
EWS-411
44000
EWS-172
41000
40300
EWS-411
EWS-111
[GL-111 / GL-112 / GL-152 / GL-211]
35000

Elevation of the GEIC viewed from Sackville Street, from planning application drawings by Rafael Viñoly Architects. The external feature staircase was not included in the final building.


© 2015 RAFAEL VIÑOLY ARCHITECTS
SACKVILLE STREET
LOWER ALBION STREET
SEWER EASEMENT
PUBLIC SEWER
SEWER EASEMENT
9000
G.001 DRY LABORATORY SPACE
G.002 LOW VIBRATION LABORATORY SPACE
C1.G LOBBY
C2.G CIRCULATION
S2.G STAIR 2
C3.G LOBBY
WASTE WATER
SOLVENT WASTE
SOLVENT STORE (FERRANTI)
NITROGEN
S1.G STAIR 1
L1.G LIFT
L2.G LIFT
G.004 CHANGING/WASHROOM
G.005 ACC. CHANGE
G.006 FIRST AID
G.007 CLNR
G.008 CHANGING/WASHROOM
G.009 HOUSE SERVICES STORE
G.003 HIGH BAY LABORATORY SPACE
ROLLER DOOR
SERVICE YARD
C4.G CIRCULATION
C5.G LOBBY
P1.G CHEMICAL DISPENSARY
P2.G STAGING AREA
P3.G GAS ROOM
G.010 DRY LABORATORY SPACE
G.011 WET LABORATORY SPACE
S3.G STAIR 3
L3.G GOODS LIFT
P4.G CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTION
G.012 LOW VIBRATION LABORATORY SPACE
P5.G NORTH CAMPUS ELEC. UTILITIES
P6.G METERS
P7.G LV SWITCHGEAR
P8.G TRANSFORMER ROOM
CULVERT EASEMENT
CULVERT
CULVERT
CULVERT EASEMENT
GEIC PROPERTY LINE
INTERCEPTOR SEWER
SLIP ROAD
MANCUNIAN WAY
BUILDING FLOOR PLAN GROUND LEVEL
1 : 200
01

The layout of the ground floor of GEIC from planning application drawings by Rafael Viñoly Architects. The constraints of the site are evident in terms of the Mancunian Way and the River Medlock culvert.



Computer rendered view of the GEIC from the Mancunian Way by Rafael Viñoly Architects.

The 8,400 square metre Masdar Building is designed around a double height central 'high bay', which is big enough to house large pieces of machinery and pilot production lines and, therefore, operate as a testbed: two heady-duty overhead cranes facilitate moving heavy equipment. Around the high bay, a range of specialist laboratories facilitate work in a number of different technological application areas for graphene: these include inks, formulations and coatings, composite materials, membranes and energy storage. As was the case with the design of the NGI, these laboratories are about 'science-on-show' with research activity visible to passersby. Private laboratory spaces located on the first floor are available for rent by partnering companies, whilst the second floor is given over to open plan office spaces and individual meeting rooms.

One example of the kind of new technologies emerging from GEIC is 'concretene', a novel concrete formulation which utilises small amounts graphene to achieve greater structural strength. With concrete estimated to cause eight per cent of global carbon emissions per year, concretene could help mitigate its environmental impacts, potentially reducing embodied carbon emissions in new construction by up to 30 per cent.

INNOVATION CENTRE

The GEIC on Sackville Street.
Photograph by Jill Jennings, 2018.

HENRY ROYCE INSTITUTE HUB

2020

The Henry Royce Institute is a national-scale research partnership between several UK universities and research institutes and funded to the tune of £235m by Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council.

Its goal is to 'support world-recognised excellence in UK materials research, accelerating commercial exploitation of innovations, [whilst] delivering positive economic and societal impact for the UK'. The Institute honours Frederick Henry Royce (1863-1933), a noted engineer and industrial designers of the early twentieth century who co-founded the Rolls-Royce car manufacturing company and helped develop the Rolls-Royce R aeroengine (later known as Merlin), which utilised different metals and novel alloys to increase efficiency and performance, while extending the life expectancy of the engine.

Designed by the architectural practice NBBJ, construction of the Henry Royce Institute Hub began in late 2017 and was and completed in March 2020. Situated on a tight site and 46 metres tall, the nine storey Hub towers over the NGI, Alan Turing Building and its wider surrounding; the scale intended to evoke the sense of it being a 'modern cathedral to science'. With a total of 16,000 square metres of internal space, the building is more than twice the size of the NGI.

Campus Approach

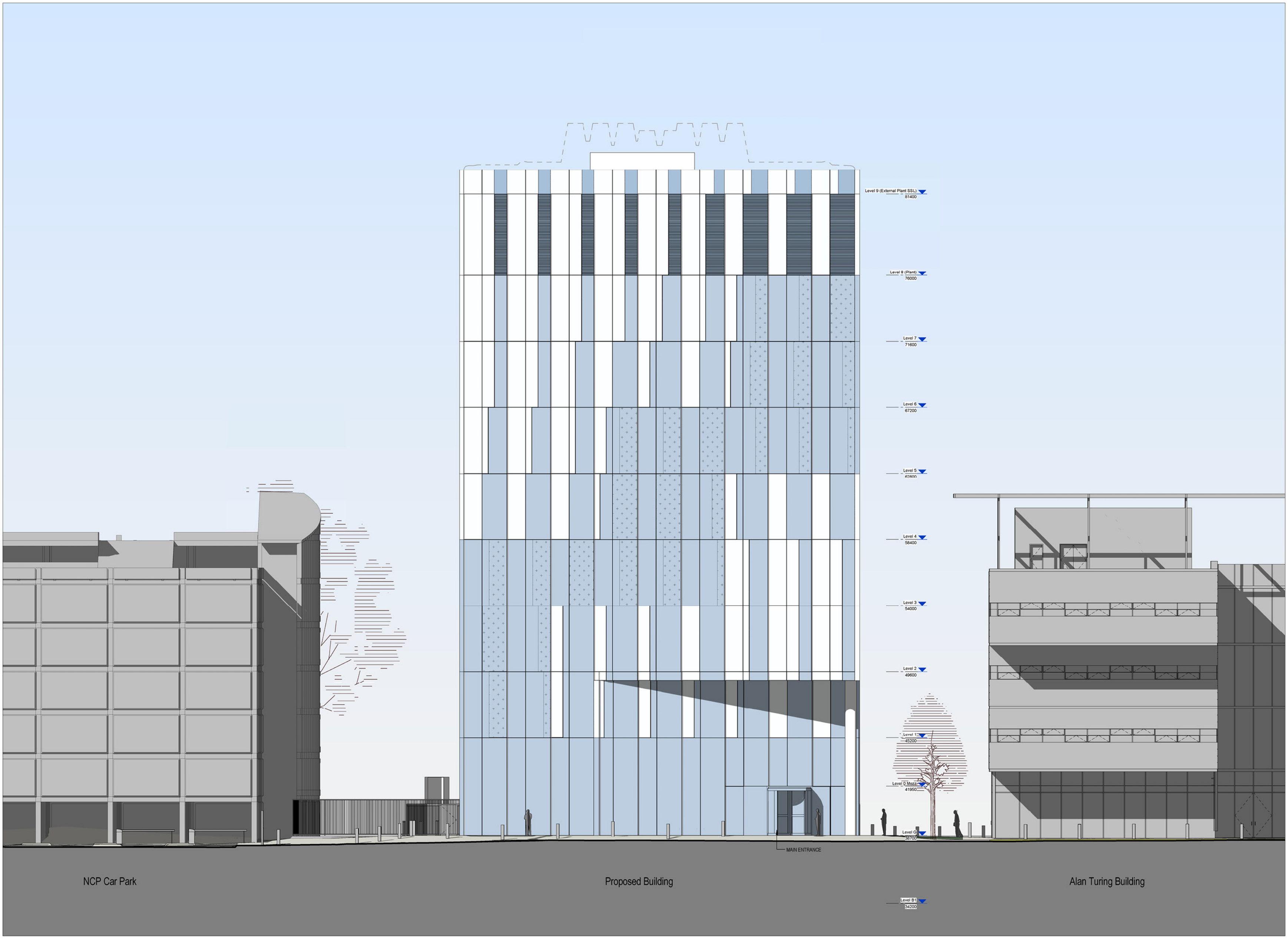
Computer rendered view of the Royce Institute Hub by architects NBBJ.

ROYCE
HENRY ROYCE INSTITUTE

The triple-height entrance foyer of the Royce Institute Hub. Photograph by Nick Guttridge, 2022.

Besides being the home to cutting edge research in advanced materials, the Hub also serves as a meeting place where academia and industry can collaborate and drive innovation: 'engagement areas', including breakout and cafe spaces, are included on each floor up to the 7th storey and linked by a staircase, visible externally, running up the front elevation. Behind these, are the high-spec laboratories and equipment which supports the materials science research. The design of the laboratories is purposefully flexible to allow for the changing needs of research in future years.

Collectively the NGI, GEIC's Masdar Building and the Henry Royce Institute Hub, with their critical mass of people and facilities supporting the world leading research and development of 2D materials science and technology, demonstrate the University's commitment to making Manchester the 'Graphene City' of the 21st century. Hosting such facilities at the University of Manchester will, according to Professor Geim, 'allow our world-class scientists and researchers to further explore the limitless potential of graphene'.


Level 9 (External Plant SSL)
81400
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Level 6
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Level 5
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Level 4
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Level 3
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Level 2
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Level 1
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Level 0 Mezz
41950
Level G
38700
MAIN ENTRANCE
Level B1
34200
NCP Car Park
Proposed Building
Alan Turing Building

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NOTES:
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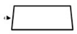
5. ALL DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS
6. ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN ARCHITECTURAL, STRUCTURAL AND SERVICES DRAWINGS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ENGINEERS NOTICE PRIOR TO EXECUTION OF ANY WORK ON SITE
7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCING A COMPLETE SET OF DETAILED, COORDINATED SHOP DRAWINGS FOR CONSULTANTS APPROVAL PRIOR TO EXECUTION OF ANY WORK ON SITE
8. THE COPYRIGHT OF THIS DRAWING BELONGS TO NBBJ

FACADE MATERIALS LEGEND

☐	Prefinished Metal Panel	▤	Prefinished Louver Panel
▭	Clear Double Glazed Panel	▭	Ceramic Back Painted Glazing (Pre-Finished Metal Panel from Level 9 Only)
▭	Prefinished Perforated Metal Panel	⁘	Backfritted Glazing



REVISION HISTORY:

REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE
1	Issue for Planning	KE	04.11.16

PROJECT STAGE: RIBA Stage 3
PROJECT NUMBER: 101633.00
PROJECT NAME: The Sir Henry Royce Institute for Advanced Materials
BUILDING NAME:
SUB SITE NAME:
SITE NAME:

DRAWING SUITABILITY CODE: S1 - FOR COORDINATION
DRAWING REVISION STATUS: P - PRELIMINARY
DRAWING TITLE: Building Elevation, West

PM:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:	AUTHORISED:
KE	FM	CC	IB
SCALE: As indicated@ A0	DATE: 03.11.16	DATE: 03.11.16	DATE: 03.11.16

DRAWING NUMBER: 6479-NBBJ-ZZ-ZZ-DR-AR-07-92004
REVISION: P1

WHERE STUDENTS LIVE

2016

MANCHESTER
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The University of Manchester
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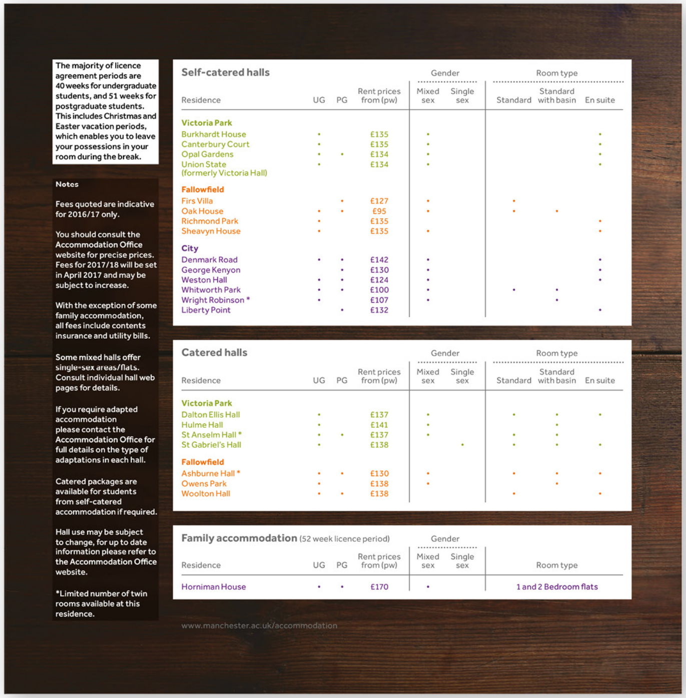
manchester
Your guide to student life and accommodation at The University of Manchester



The majority of licence agreement periods are 40 weeks for undergraduate students, and 51 weeks for postgraduate students. This includes Christmas and Easter vacation periods, which enables you to leave your possessions in your room during the break.

Notes

Fees quoted are indicative for 2016/17 only.

You should consult the Accommodation Office website for precise prices. Fees for 2017/18 will be set in April 2017 and may be subject to increase.

With the exception of some family accommodation, all fees include contents insurance and utility bills.

Some mixed halls offer single-sex areas/flats. Consult individual hall web pages for details.

If you require adapted accommodation please contact the Accommodation Office for full details on the type of adaptations in each hall.

Catered packages are available for students from self-catered accommodation if required.

Hall use may be subject to change, for up to date information please refer to the Accommodation Office website.

*Limited number of twin rooms available at this residence.

Self-catered halls

				Gender		Room type		
Residence	UG	PG	Rent prices from (pw)	Mixed sex	Single sex	Standard	Standard with basin	En suite
Victoria Park								
Burkhardt House	●		£135	●				●
Canterbury Court	●		£135	●				●
Opal Gardens	●	●	£134	●				●
Union State (formerly Victoria Hall)	●		£134	●				●
Fallowfield								
Firs Villa		●	£127	●		●		
Oak House	●	●	£95	●		●	●	
Richmond Park	●		£135					●
Sheavyn House	●		£135	●				●
City								
Denmark Road	●	●	£142	●				●
George Kenyon		●	£130	●				●
Weston Hall	●	●	£124	●				●
Whitworth Park	●	●	£100	●		●	●	
Wright Robinson *	●		£107	●			●	
Liberty Point		●	£132					●

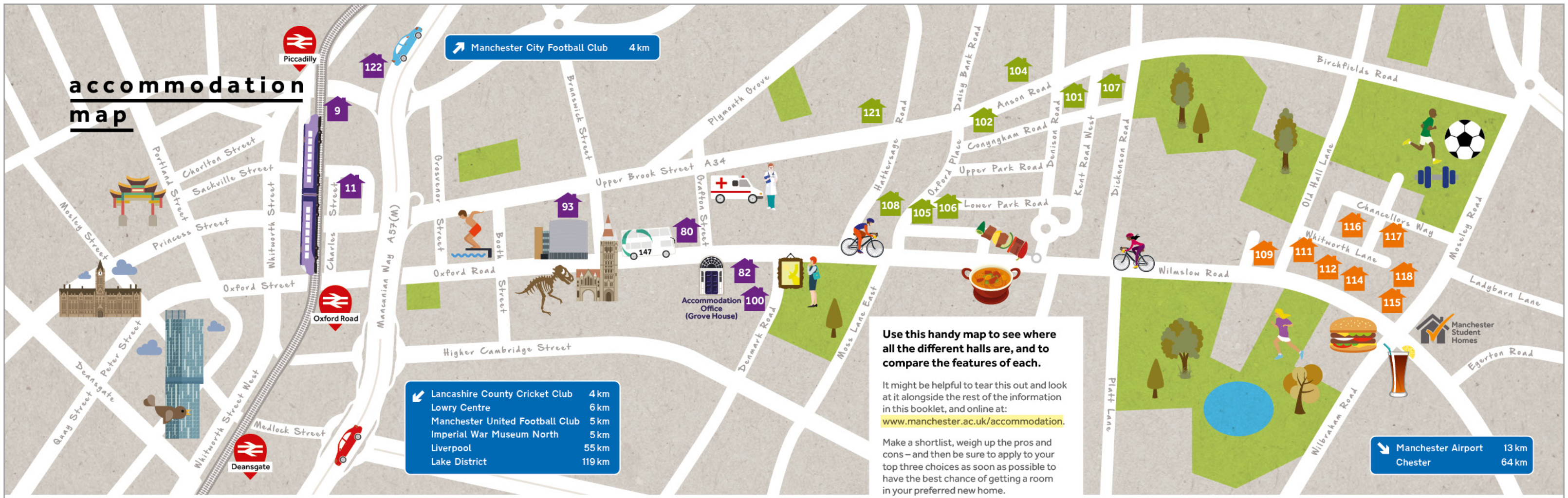
Catered halls

				Gender		Room type		
Residence	UG	PG	Rent prices from (pw)	Mixed sex	Single sex	Standard	Standard with basin	En suite
Victoria Park								
Dalton Ellis Hall	●		£137	●		●	●	●
Hulme Hall	●		£141	●			●	
St Anselm Hall *	●	●	£137	●		●	●	
St Gabriel's Hall	●		£138		●	●	●	●
Fallowfield								
Ashburne Hall *	●	●	£130	●		●	●	●
Owens Park	●		£138	●			●	
Woolton Hall	●	●	£138			●		●

Family accommodation (52 week licence period)

				Gender		
Residence	UG	PG	Rent prices from (pw)	Mixed sex	Single sex	Room type
Horniman House	●	●	£170	●		1 and 2 Bedroom flats

www.manchester.ac.uk/accommodation


accommodation map
Piccadilly
Oxford Road
Deansgate
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Accommodation Office (Grove House)
Portland Street
Charlton Street
Sackville Street
Whitworth Street
Princess Street
Mosley Street
Oxford Street
Charles Street
Mancunian Way A57(M)
Grosvenor Street
Booth Street
Oxford Road
Brunswick Street
Upper Brook Street A34
Plymouth Grove
Grafton Street
Higher Cambridge Street
Denmark Road
Peter Street
Deansgate
Quay Street
Whitworth Street West
Medlock Street
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Hathersage Road
Daisy Bank Road
Anson Road
Conyngham Road
Denison Road
Upper Park Road
Oxford Place
Lower Park Road
Kent Road West
Dickenson Road
Moss Lane East
Platt Lane
Wilmslow Road
Birchfields Road
Old Hall Lane
Chancellors Way
Whitworth Lane
Moseley Road
Ladybarn Lane
Egerton Road
Wilbraham Road
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118
Manchester Student Homes

↗ Manchester City Football Club 4 km

↙ Lancashire County Cricket Club	4 km
Lowry Centre	6 km
Manchester United Football Club	5 km
Imperial War Museum North	5 km
Liverpool	55 km
Lake District	119 km

↘ Manchester Airport	13 km
Chester	64 km

Use this handy map to see where all the different halls are, and to compare the features of each.

It might be helpful to tear this out and look at it alongside the rest of the information in this booklet, and online at: www.manchester.ac.uk/accommodation.

Make a shortlist, weigh up the pros and cons – and then be sure to apply to your top three choices as soon as possible to have the best chance of getting a room in your preferred new home.

	Hall of residence	Postcode
93	George Kenyon Hall (PG)	M13 9PY
11	Weston Hall	M1 3BB
9	Wright Robinson Hall	M1 7JA
122	Liberty Point	M1 2AR

9 **City (North) Administration Centre**
Wright Robinson Hall
tel +44 (0)161 306 3131
email northadmin.citycampus@manchester.ac.uk

	Hall of residence	Postcode
100	Denmark Road	M15 6GQ
80	Horniman House	M13 9NT
82	Whitworth Park	M13 9WJ

82 **City (South) Administration Centre**
Grove House
tel +44 (0)161 275 4950
email southadmin.citycampus@manchester.ac.uk

	Hall of residence	Postcode
101	Canterbury Court	M14 5BX
102	Dalton Ellis Hall	M14 5RL
104	Opal Gardens	M14 5ES
107	St Anselm Hall	M14 5BX
121	Union State (formerly Victoria Hall)	M13 0FZ

102 **Victoria Park (Dalton Ellis) Administration Centre**
Dalton Ellis Hall
tel +44 (0)161 306 9840
email victoriaparkadmin@manchester.ac.uk

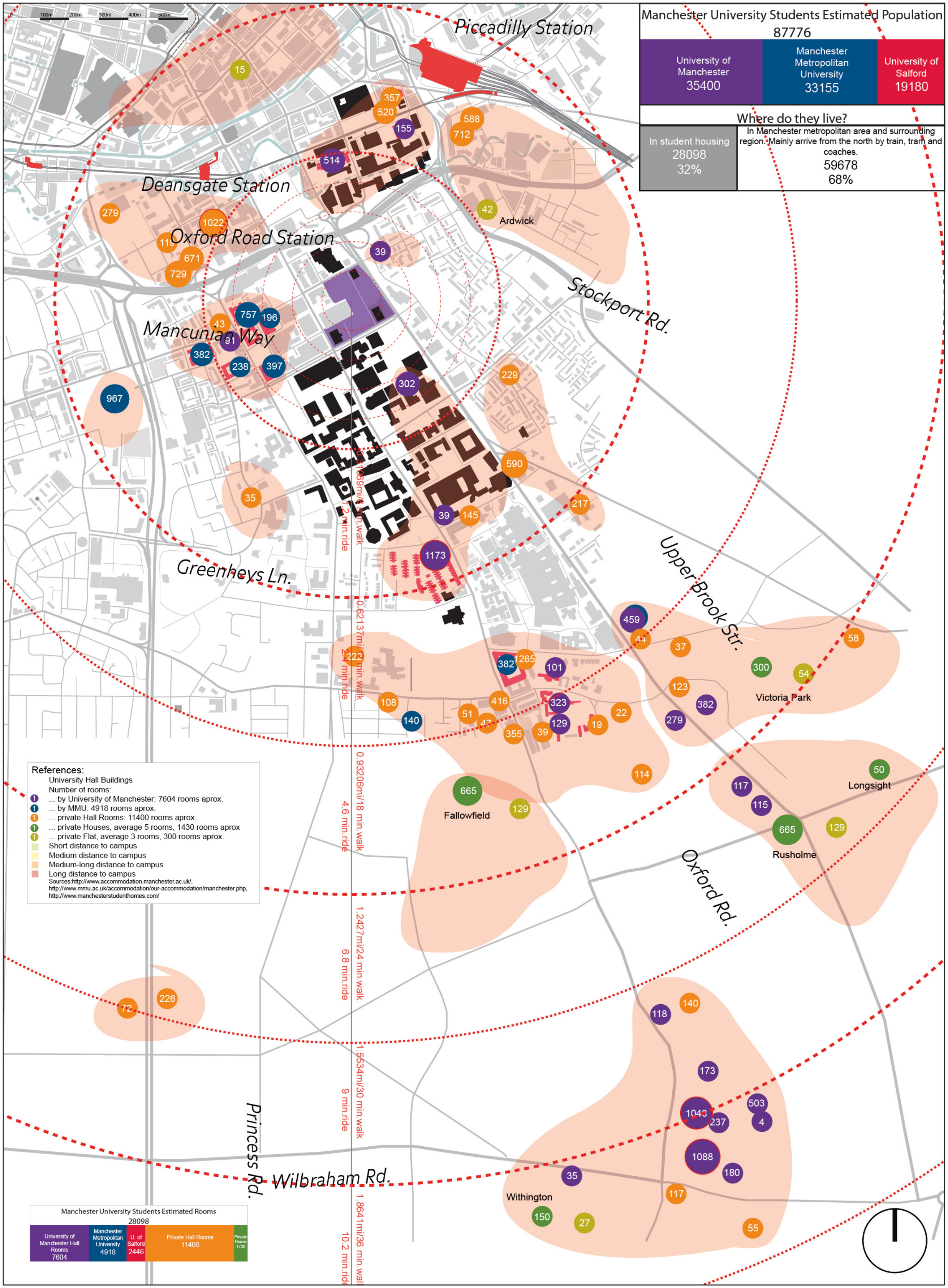
	Hall of residence	Postcode
106	Burkhardt House	M14 5RR
105	Hulme Hall	M14 5RR
108	St Gabriel's Hall	M14 5RP

105 **Victoria Park (Hulme Hall) Administration Centre**
Hulme Hall
tel +44 (0)161 306 9880
email victoriaparkadmin@manchester.ac.uk

	Hall of residence	Postcode
109	Allen Hall	M14 6HT
111	Ashburne Hall	M14 6HP
117	Firs Villa (PG)	M14 6YY
115	Oak House	M14 6HX
114	Owens Park	M14 6HD
116	Richmond Park	M14 6YY
112	Sheavyn House	M14 6HP
118	Woolton Hall	M14 6WS

114 **Fallowfield Administration Centre**
Owens Park
tel +44 (0)161 306 9900 (24 hrs)
email centraladmin.fallowfield@manchester.ac.uk

The Accommodation Office
The University of Manchester
Grove House
Oxford Road
Manchester M13 9WJ
tel +44 (0)161 275 2888
email accommodation@manchester.ac.uk
www.manchester.ac.uk/accommodation


100m
200m
300m
400m
500m
Piccadilly Station
Deansgate Station
Oxford Road Station
Ardwick
Stockport Rd.
Mancunian Way
Greenheys Ln.
Upper Brook Str.
Victoria Park
Longsight
Rusholme
Fallowfield
Oxford Rd.
Withington
Princess Rd.
Wilbraham Rd.
0.31069mi/6 min.walk
1.2 min.ride
0.62137mi/12 min.walk
2.4 min.ride
0.93206mi/18 min.walk
4.6 min.ride
1.2427mi/24 min.walk
6.8 min.ride
1.5534mi/30 min.walk
9 min.ride
1.8641mi/36 min.walk
10.2 min.ride
15
357
520
155
588
712
514
42
279
1022
119
671
729
39
43
757
196
91
382
238
397
967
302
229
590
35
39
145
217
1173
459
44
37
58
300
54
222
382
1265
101
123
382
416
323
108
140
51
47
355
39
129
19
22
279
114
665
129
117
50
115
665
129
72
226
118
140
173
503
1048
237
4
1088
180
35
117
150
27
55
Manchester University Students Estimated Population
87776
University of Manchester
35400
Manchester Metropolitan University
33155
University of Salford
19180
Where do they live?
In student housing
28098
32%
In Manchester metropolitan area and surrounding region. Mainly arrive from the north by train, tram and coaches.
59678
68%
References:
University Hall Buildings
Number of rooms:
... by University of Manchester: 7604 rooms aprox.
... by MMU: 4918 rooms aprox.
... private Hall Rooms: 11400 rooms aprox.
... private Houses, average 5 rooms, 1430 rooms aprox
... private Flat, average 3 rooms, 300 rooms aprox.
Short distance to campus
Medium distance to campus
Medium-long distance to campus
Long distance to campus
Sources:http://www.accommodation.manchester.ac.uk/,
http://www.mmu.ac.uk/accommodation/our-accommodation/manchester.php,
http://www.manchesterstudenthomes.com/
Manchester University Students Estimated Rooms
28098
University of Manchester Hall Rooms
7604
Manchester Metropolitan University
4918
U. of Salford
2446
Private Hall Rooms
11400
Private House
1730

(Source: Excerpt from MECD Design and Access Statement prepared by the architects, Mecanoo, 2016.)

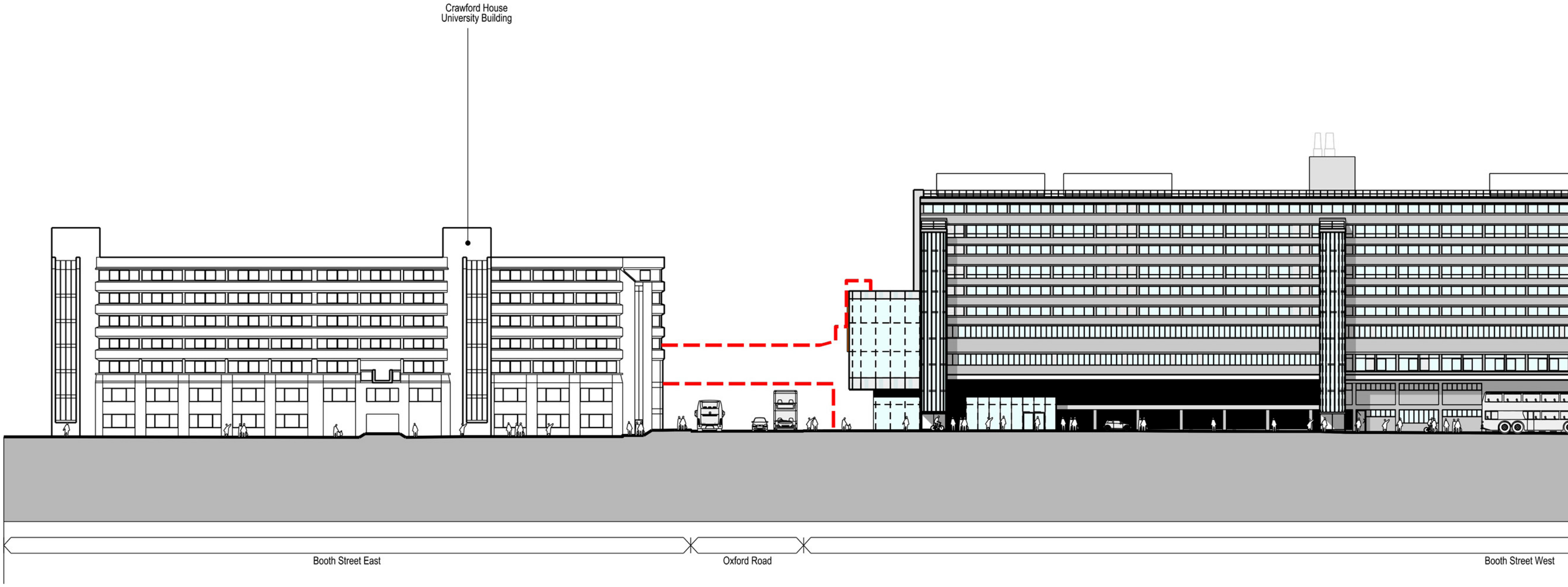
ALLIANCE MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL

2018

The Alliance Manchester Business School on the junction of Booth Street East and Oxford Road. Photograph by Nick Caville, 2019.

In August 2015, the University's Precinct Centre bridge, a significant landmark which had spanned Oxford Road for more than forty years, was demolished in just over sixteen hours.

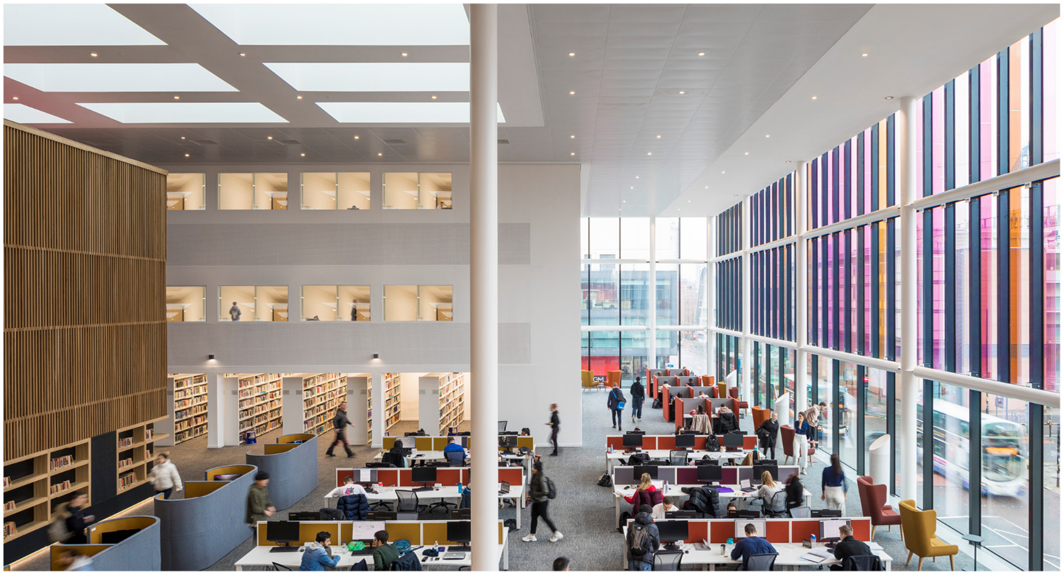
Proudly displaying the University's name in large letters to all south-bound traffic, the bridge had been an integral part of the late 1960s shopping precinct. However, a new masterplan prepared by the University in the 2010s sought to reimagine the Precinct Centre and the adjacent Manchester Business School to improve retail and learning facilities for both staff and students. The architectural practice chosen to deliver the scheme was BDP, whilst the developer Bruntwood was handed the responsibility



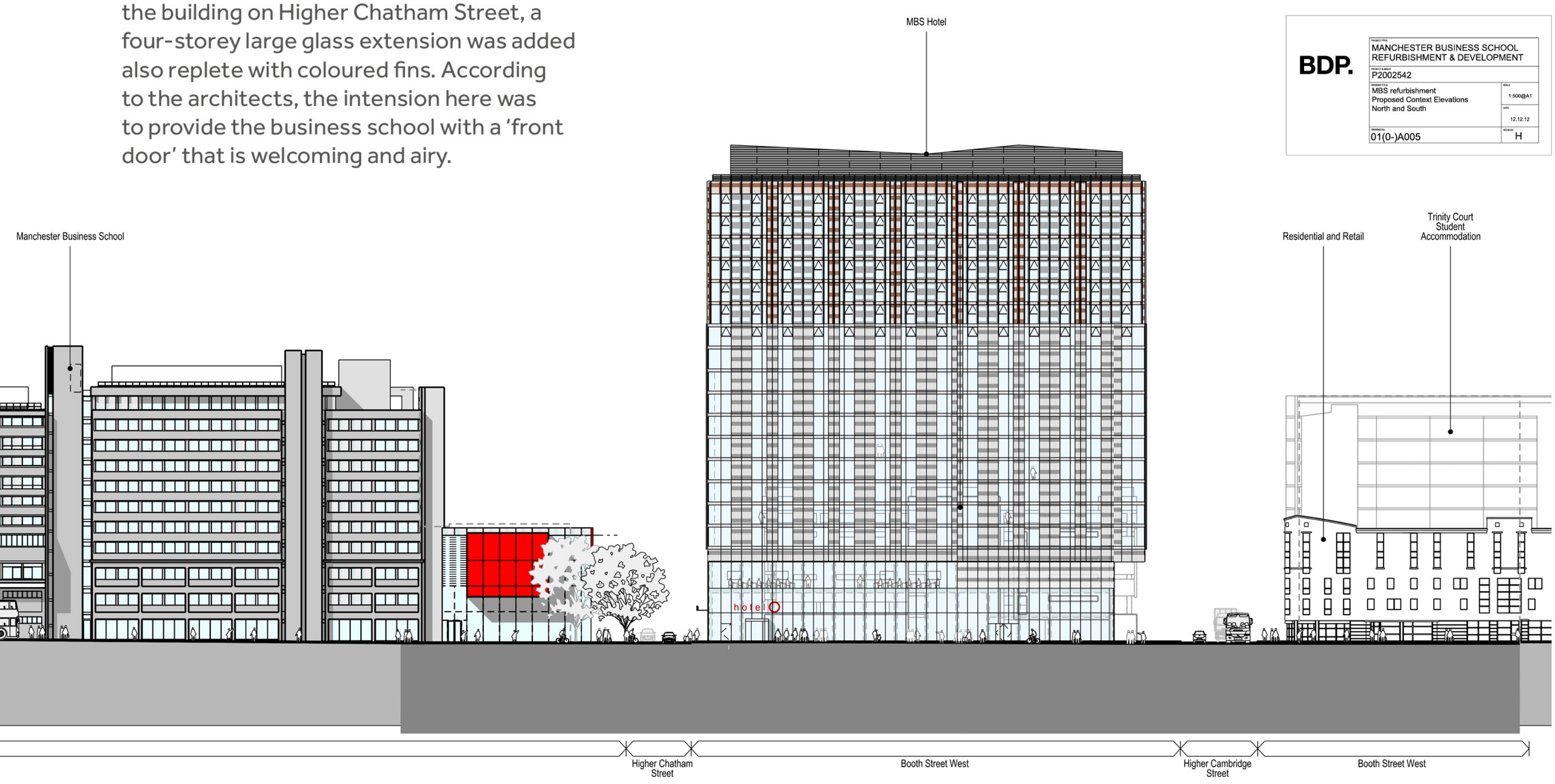
Context Elevation E - Booth Street West

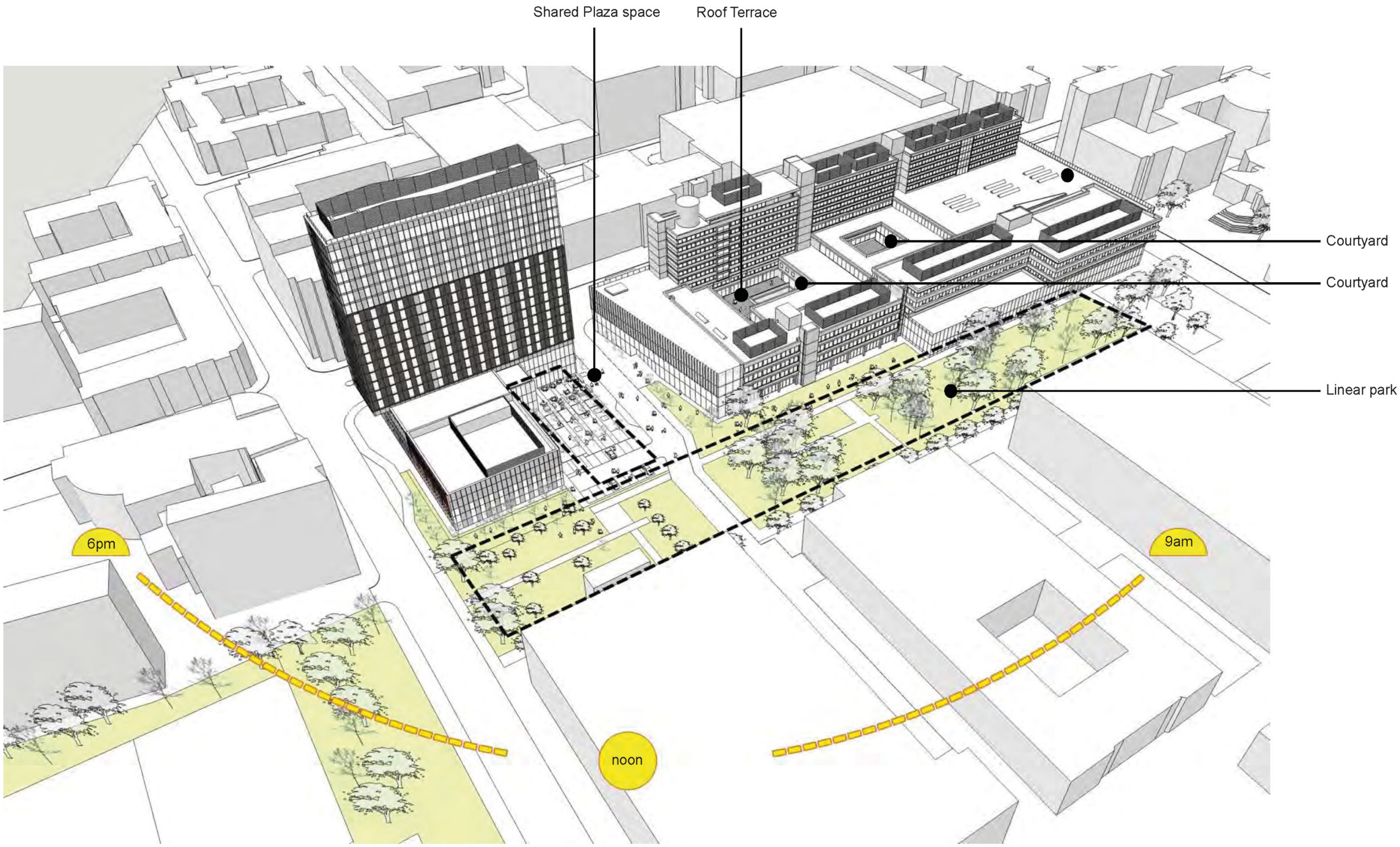
of improving its leisure and retail offer. Conceived as a four-phase refurbishment scheme, it would be the most complex post-2004 merger building project on campus (at least until MECD).

Acting almost as a gateway to the campus, the removal of the bridge was seen by the University as a means to open itself up to neighbouring institutions and the wider city. The refurbishment works also allowed the business school to have a more obvious presence along Oxford Road. This was achieved through the introduction of large, triple-height glazed box, which, punctuated by colourful protruding fins, cantilevers outwards to provide a sheltered walkway and entrance canopy for the retail units at street level. At the opposite end of the building on Higher Chatham Street, a four-storey large glass extension was added also replete with coloured fins. According to the architects, the intension here was to provide the business school with a 'front door' that is welcoming and airy.



The Eddie Davies Library at the Oxford Road end of the AMBS building. Photograph by Nick Caville, 2019.


MBS Hotel
BDP.
PROJECT TITLE
MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL REFURBISHMENT & DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT NUMBER
P2002542
DRAWING TITLE
MBS refurbishment
Proposed Context Elevations
North and South
SCALE
1:500@A1
DATE
12.12.12
DRAWING No.
01(0-)A005
REVISION
H
Manchester Business School
Residential and Retail
Trinity Court Student Accommodation
hotel
Higher Chatham Street
Booth Street West
Higher Cambridge Street
Booth Street West



Above: The landscape scheme included a range of public spaces, outdoor courtyards and the popular linear park, now named University Green.

Below: The new front entrance to the Alliance Manchester Business School. Photograph by James Maddox, 2019.

The building was extensively remodelled internally too, with an emphasis placed on fostering community and engendering connectivity. Linking the two glazed element at either end sides of the long corridor-like building, a central triple-height 'Learning Space' was created. This encompassed break-out spaces for individual and group studying, several cafes, and a library providing specialist support to business studies. A 'grand staircase' conveys people from the new entrance into the heart of the building, where external courtyards can be found on the ground, first and second floors. The ground, second and fourth floors accommodate several large lecture theatres, whilst towering above the Learning Space up to the ninth floor are staff and postgraduate offices with an event space on the tenth floor. Running along the southern side of the building, a bookshop and several cafes open up onto University Green; a pre-existing green space which was revamped to include a new plaza. The wider scheme also involved the creation of a 19-storey privately operated hotel, with a separate block which hosts leadership and management events.

The transformation of the old precinct and business school was, in part, made possible through a major donation made by David Alliance; a local businessman after whom the school was renamed in 2015.

COMMUNITY FESTIVAL MAP

2018

MANCHESTER 1824
The University of Manchester

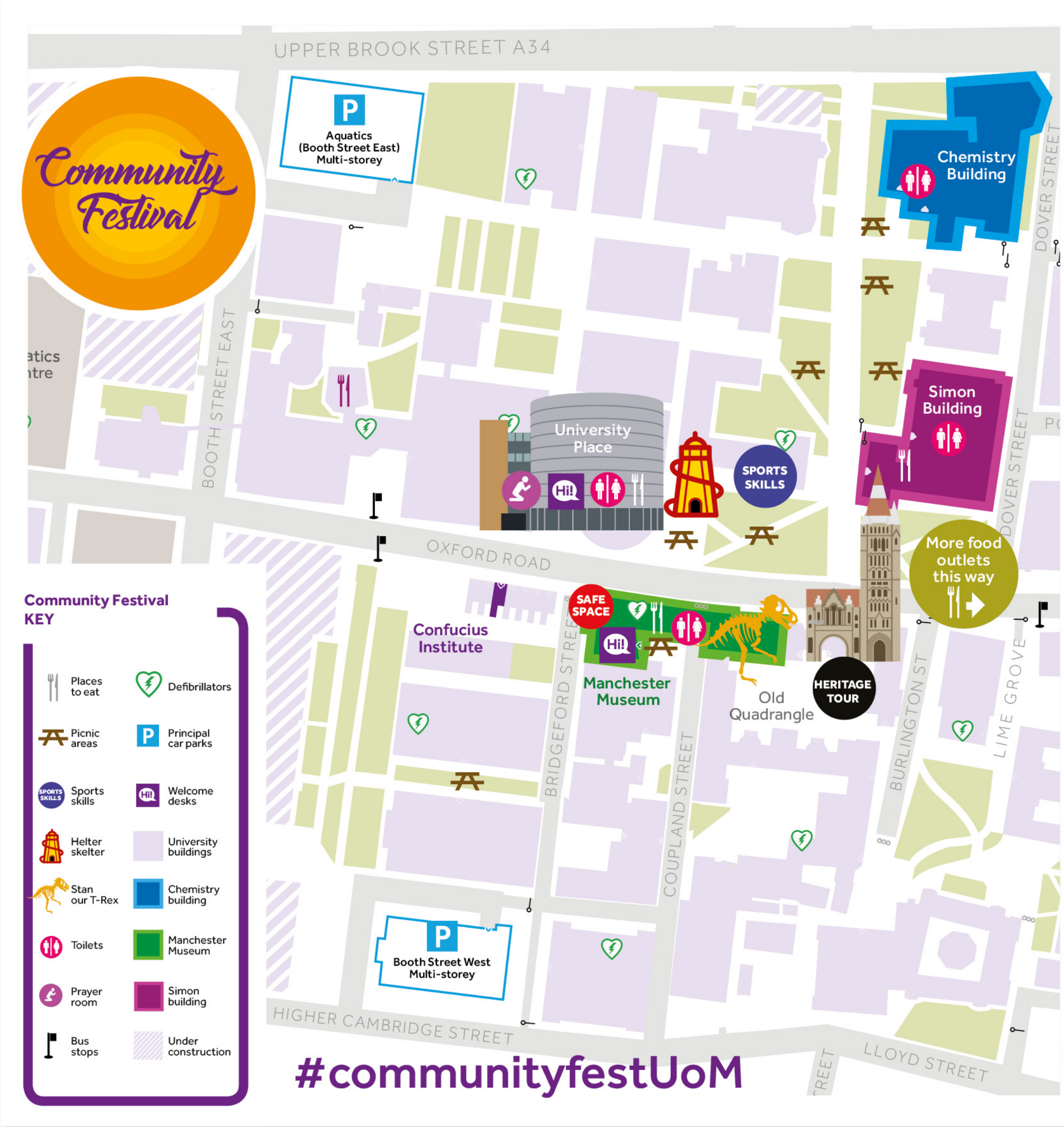
MAKING A DIFFERENCE

Community Festival

JOIN US FOR
A FUN-FILLED DAY OF
HANDS-ON ACTIVITIES

Saturday, 16 June 2018
11am-4pm
The University of Manchester
Oxford Road

Free entry • Drop in anytime
Programme available at:
manchester.ac.uk/communityfestival
@SocialResponUoM
#communityfestUoM


UPPER BROOK STREET A34
Community Festival
P
Aquatics
(Booth Street East)
Multi-storey
atics
tre
BOOTH STREET EAST
University Place
Hi!
SPORTS SKILLS
Chemistry Building
Simon Building
DOVER STREET
OXFORD ROAD
More food outlets this way
SAFE SPACE
Confucius Institute
Manchester Museum
Old Quadrangle
HERITAGE TOUR
BRIDGEFORD STREET
COUPLAND STREET
BURLINGTON ST
LIME GROVE
Booth Street West
Multi-storey
HIGHER CAMBRIDGE STREET
LLOYD STREET
REET
Community Festival KEY
Places to eat
Defibrillators
Picnic areas
Principal car parks
Sports skills
Welcome desks
Helter skelter
University buildings
Stan our T-Rex
Chemistry building
Toilets
Manchester Museum
Prayer room
Simon building
Bus stops
Under construction
#communityfestUoM

Food Outlets

The Shop
University Place
10.00am-3.30pm

The Cafe
in the Museum
9.00am-5.00pm

Milk and Honey
St Peter's House
8.00am – 3.00pm

Vasaio
Simon Building
10.00am–3.30pm

Other higlights include

Confucius Institute

Transport yourself to China!

Enjoy a tea ceremony in the beautiful Chinese Garden, classical music performances, an interactive video demonstrating 'Routes to China' and Chinese arts & crafts workshops for children (on Oxford Road)

Test your sporting skills

Come and test your sporting skills. Can you climb a wall or show good ball control (next to University Place)

Fun of the Fair!

Have a go on our traditional Helter Skelter

Heritage Tours

Find out how we became England's first civic university and visit where Ernest Rutherford 'split the atom' and where Alan Turing helped lay the foundations of modern computing **(booking required)**

Climb aboard a vintage ambulance

Take a look around an original 1950's Bedford KZ ambulance

Snack & Chat
on Bridgeford Street

Activities in the Manchester Museum

Meteorite Hunt!

The many languages of Manchester

Pokémon Quest

Keeping Ageing Brains Healthy

(see overleaf for more details)

Chemistry Building

Flash-Bang Show

An exciting loud demonstration revealing the joys of chemistry in the Chemistry Building at 3.15pm **(booking required)**

(see overleaf for more details)

Activities in University Place

Face Painting

Dr Who?

Can you shout as loud as a parrot?

Walking across a liquid

Fly around the World!

Make your own 3D model (booking required)

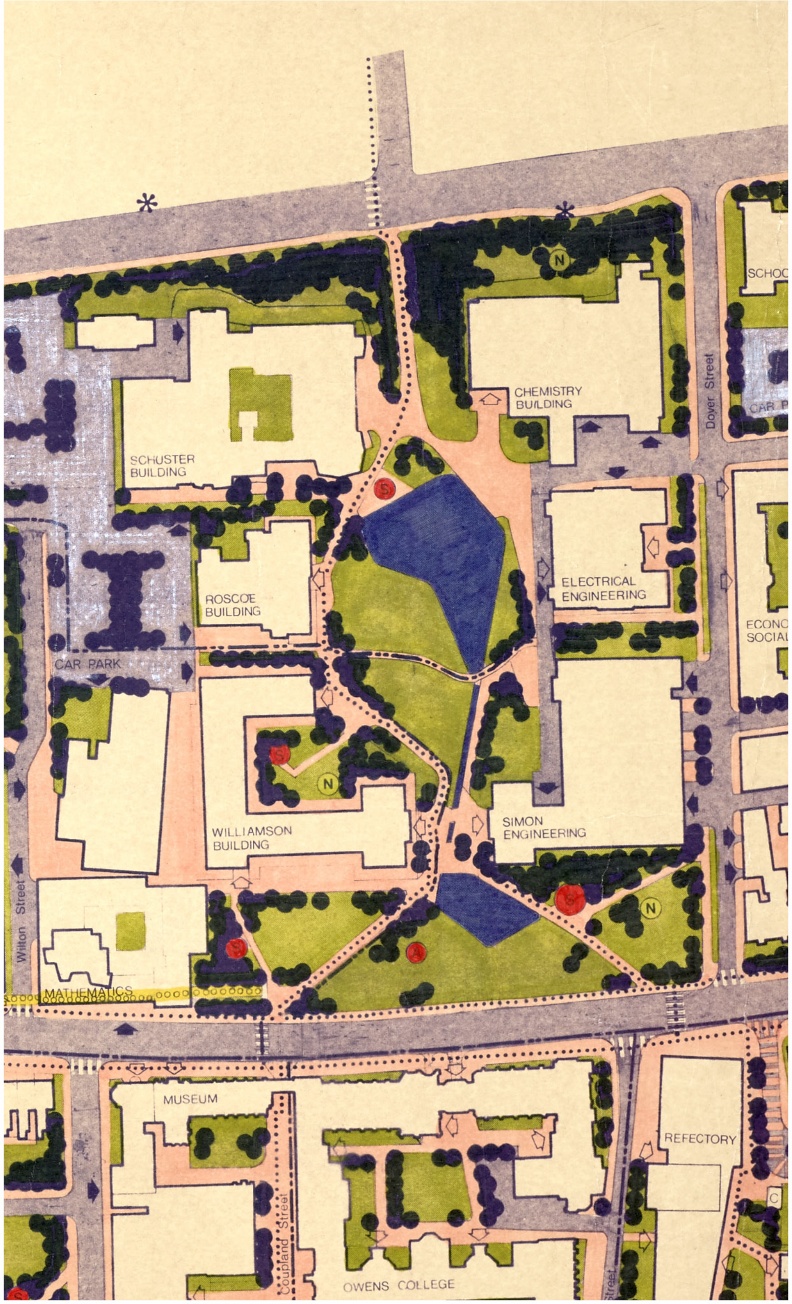
(see overleaf for times)

REALISING BRUNSWICK PARK (AT LAST)

2018

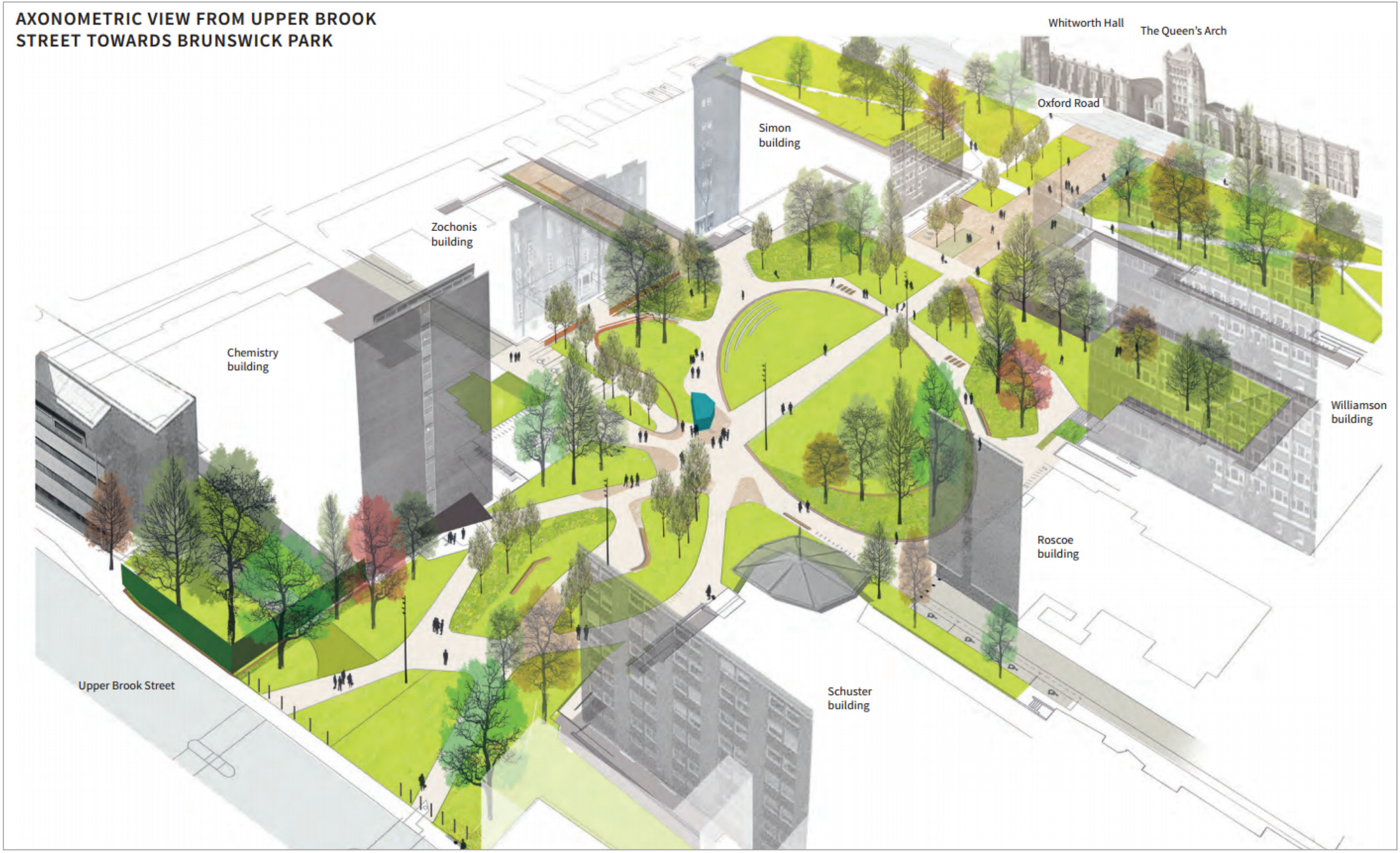
The desire to close Brunswick Street to traffic, and turn the tarmac into parkland, dates back to the 1945 *City of Manchester Plan*. A proposed park – with large pond – was laid out in the 1960s MEP masterplanning Brunswick Park, though without a pond, was finally realised in 2018 with the implementation of a scheme prepared by the landscape architects firm Planit (see opposite).

Photograph by Jill Jennings, 2018.


SCHUSTER BUILDING
CHEMISTRY BUILDING
Dover Street
ROSCOE BUILDING
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
CAR PARK
WILLIAMSON BUILDING
SIMON ENGINEERING
Wilton Street
MATHEMATICS
MUSEUM
REFECTORY
Coupland Street
OWENS COLLEGE

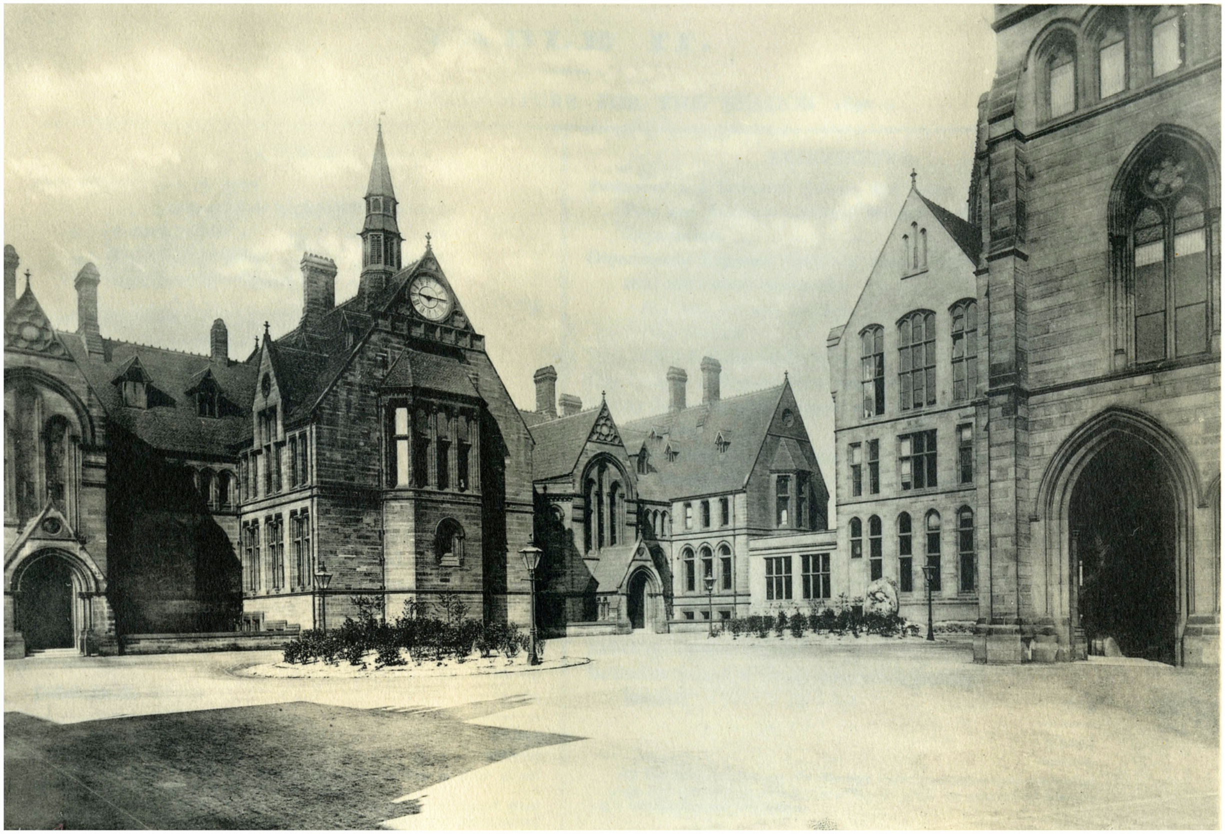
Excerpt from MEP Landscape Structure Plan, 1973 by Wilson and Womersley, and Donaldson/Edwards Partnership.

AXONOMETRIC VIEW FROM UPPER BROOK STREET TOWARDS BRUNSWICK PARK


Whitworth Hall
The Queen's Arch
Oxford Road
Simon building
Zochonis building
Chemistry building
Williamson building
Roscoe building
Schuster building
Upper Brook Street

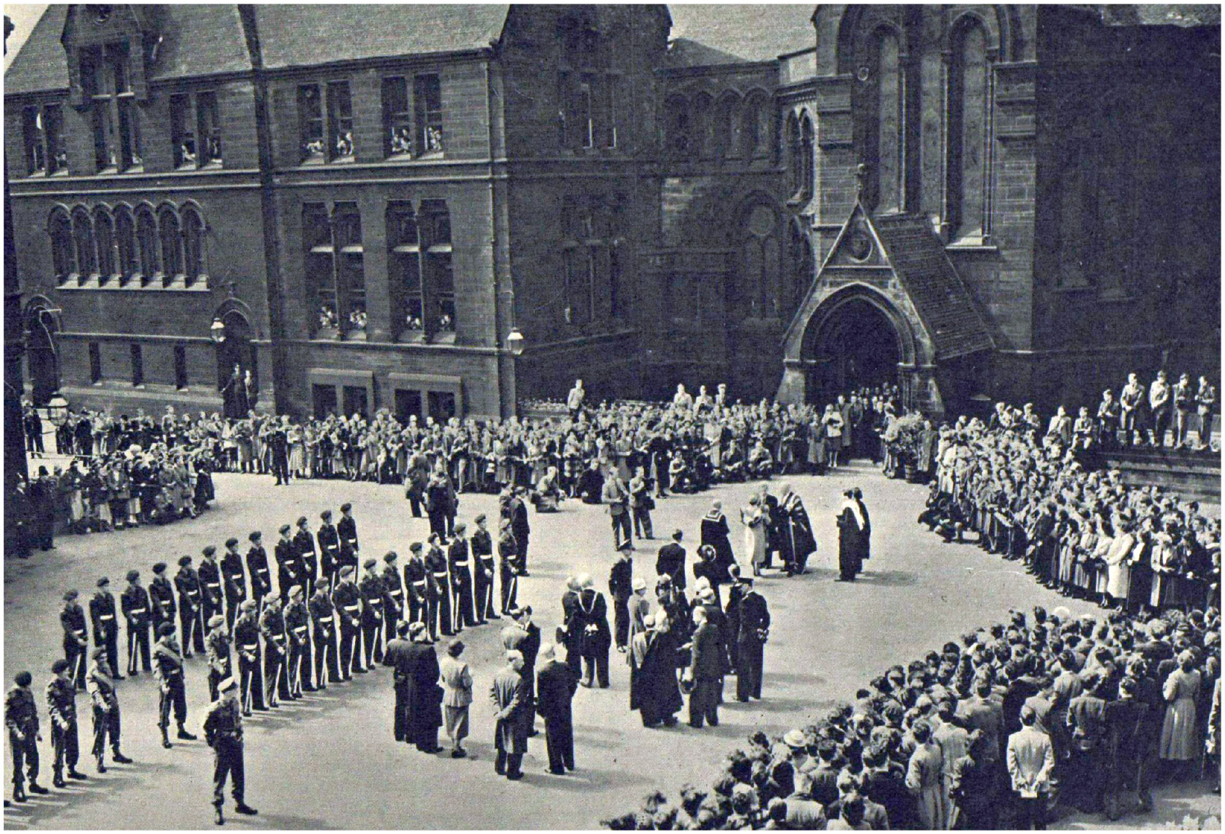
Proposal for Brunswick Park prepared by Planit.

THE OWENS COLLEGE QUAD DOWN THE YEARS

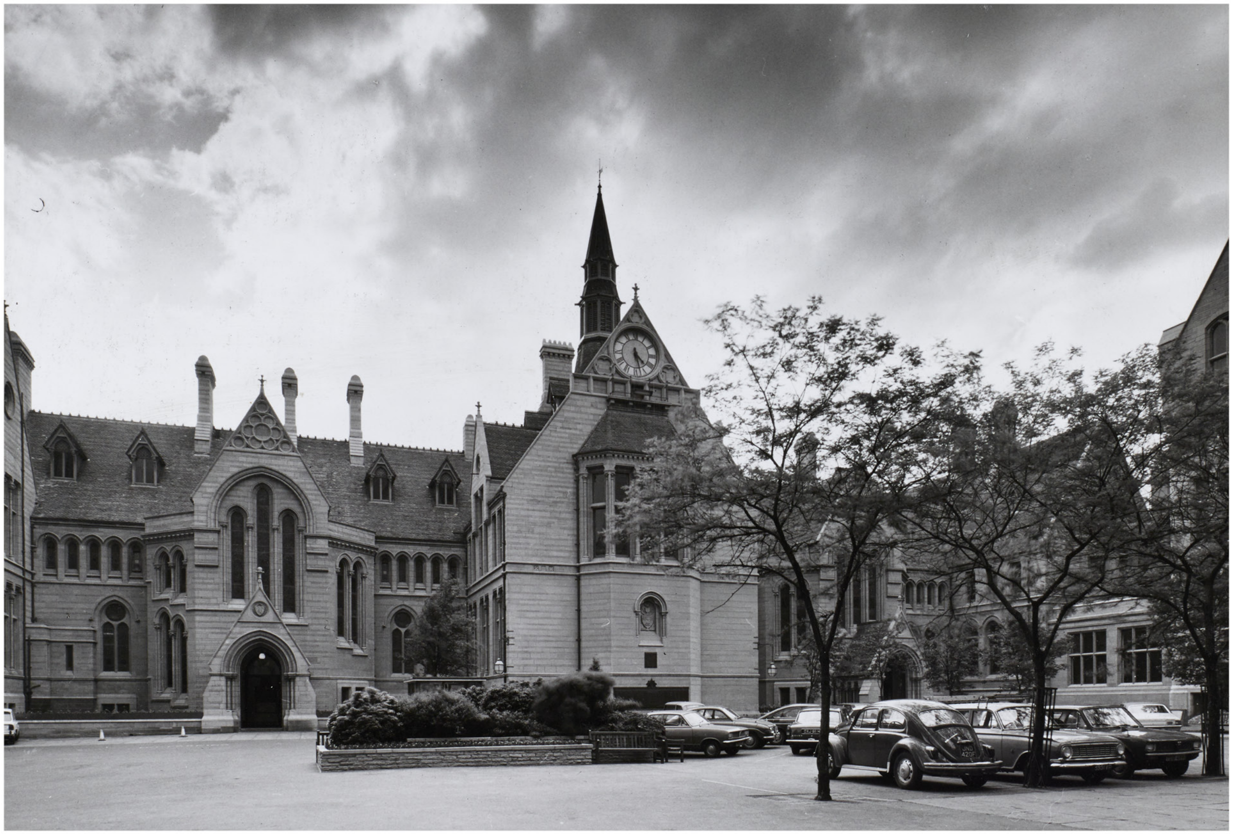


1900s

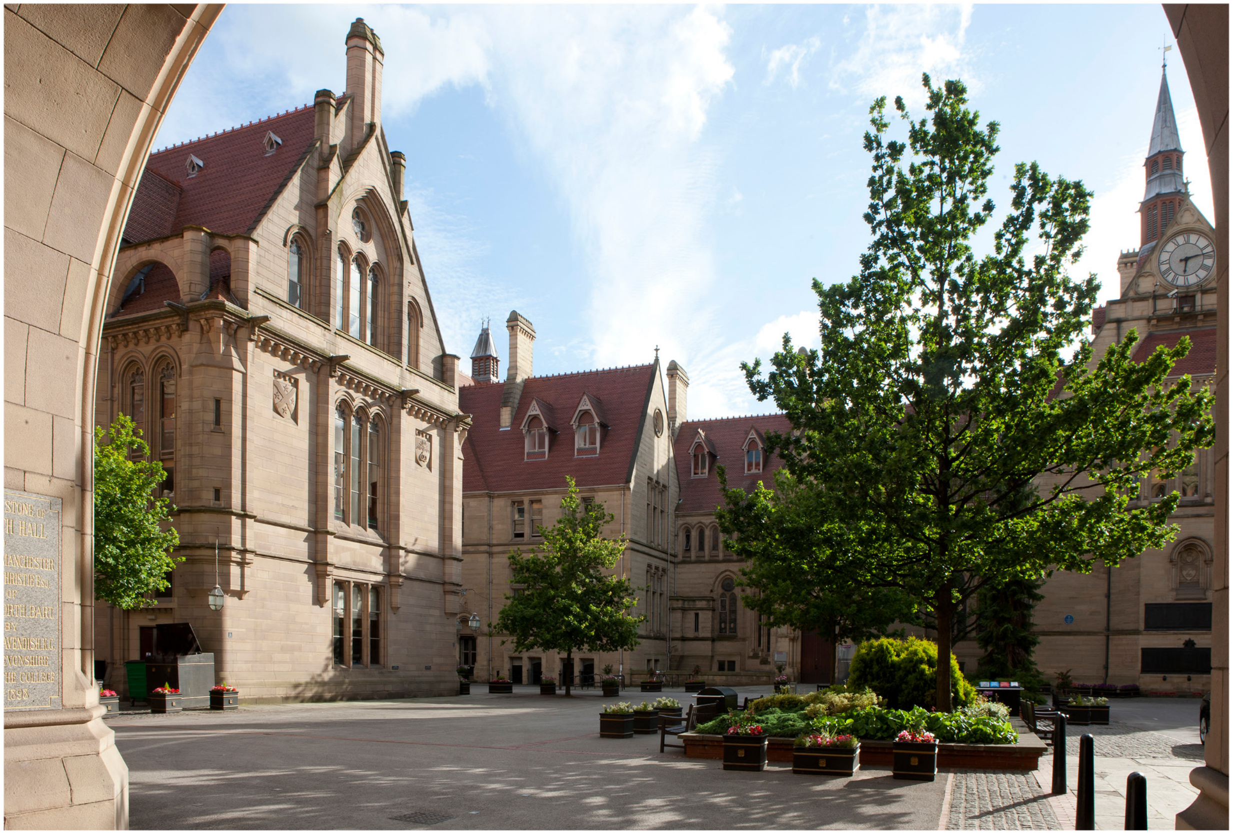
The landscaping of the Owens College Quadrangle, commonly referred to as the Old Quad, has changed significantly over the years, reflecting the attitudes and needs of the times.



1951



1972



2021

MANCHESTER ENGINEERING CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT

2022

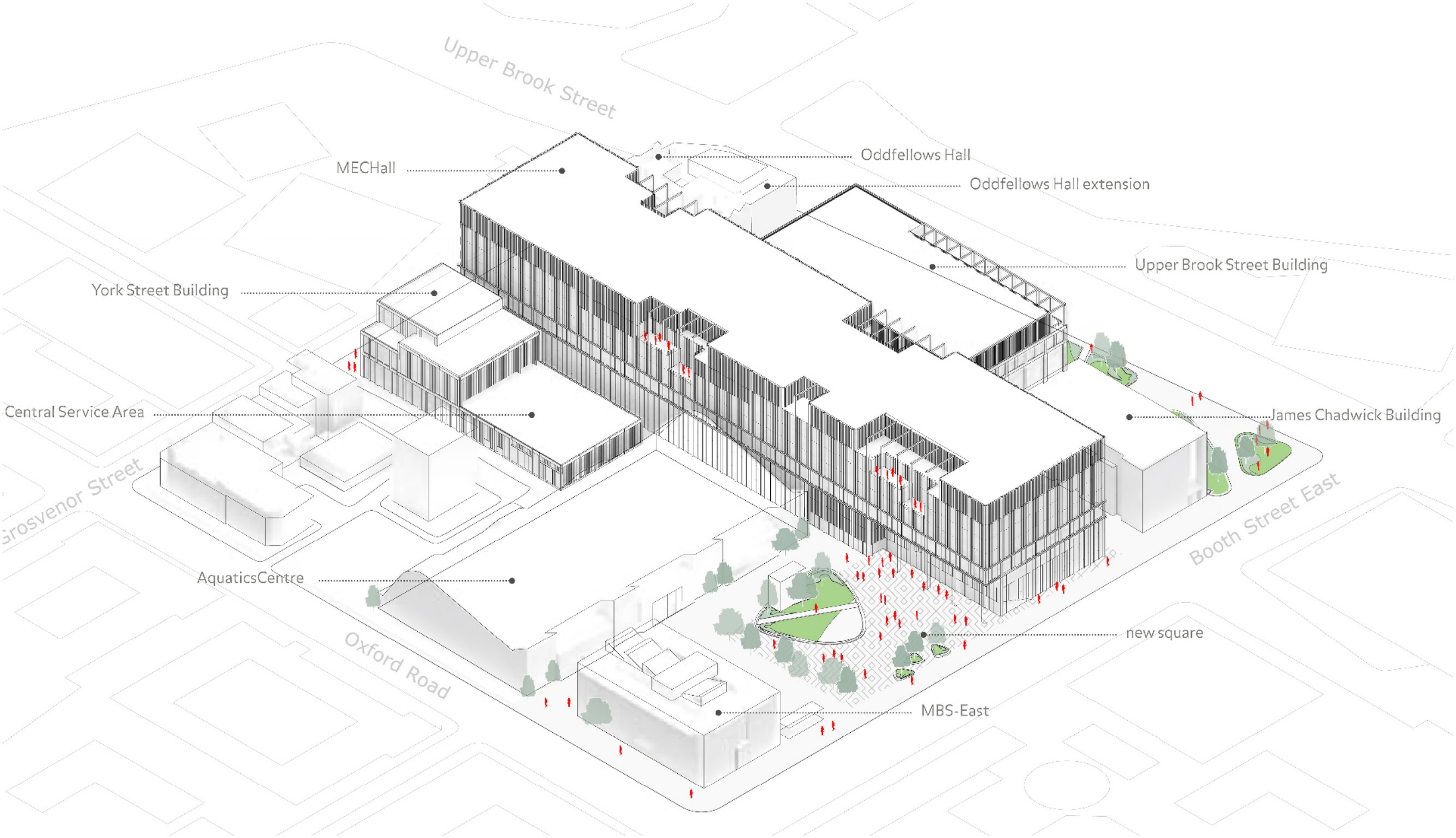
The main hall of the Manchester Engineering Campus Development, 2022.

Although slightly delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic, the Manchester Engineering Campus Development (MECD) finally opened its doors to students and academic staff in the autumn of 2022.

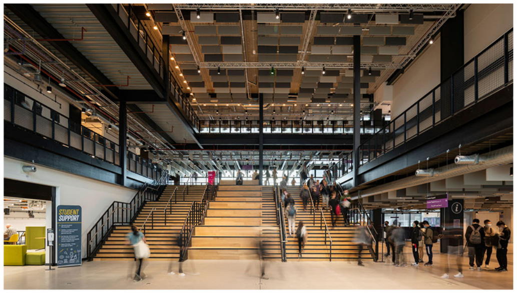
Comprised of the MEC Hall (Engineering Building A) and Upper Brook Street Building (Engineering Building B), it is the largest single building project undertaken by the University in its history. At 80,000 square metres (equivalent to about 11 football pitches), the MEC Hall alone is larger than some universities. Indeed, the entire Owens College of the 19th century could easily fit inside it.

MECD was a central element in the University's ten-year masterplan brought forward for 2010 to 2020. It sought to bring together four large engineering departments, previously located across multiple buildings on the North Campus and around the Oxford Road area, some of which had outdated facilities ill-suited to present and future teaching requirements. In addition to updating facilities, MECD was also seen as an opportunity to foster greater interdisciplinarity between different strands of engineering research including Mechanical Engineering, Aerospace and Civil Engineering, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Analytical Science, and Materials.

The initial concept for MECD was prepared by the Dutch-based architects Mecanoo in 2014, whilst the architectural practices of Penoyre and Prasad, and BDP undertook detailed design throughout the technical and construction stages. The lead contractor, Balfour Beatty, won praise for the successful delivery, over four years, of the hugely complex construction project.


Upper Brook Street
MECHall
Oddfellows Hall
Oddfellows Hall extension
Upper Brook Street Building
York Street Building
Central Service Area
James Chadwick Building
Grosvenor Street
Booth Street East
AquaticsCentre
new square
Oxford Road
MBS-East

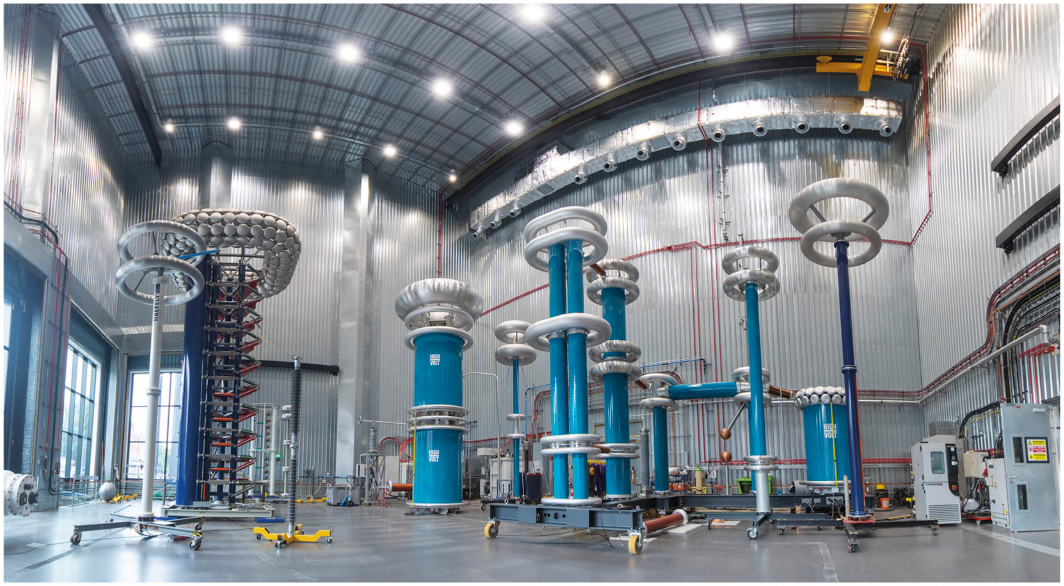
MECD is the largest academic engineering facility in Britain. The development consists of three new interconnected buildings, plus the extended Oddfellows Hall. It stretches 195 metres along Upper Brook Street from Grosvenor Street to Booth Street East, and provides 80,000m² of space including several large lecture theatres and scores of teaching rooms and study spaces and many specialized laboratories and engineering workshops.



The feature staircase at the main entrance and expansive foyer that hosts all manner of events. Photograph by Greg Holmes, 2021.

Given the scale of development a substantial plot of land was needed and, consequently, several existing University buildings had to be demolished including the 1960s-era Manchester Materials Science Centre on Upper Brook Street (see Lost Buildings). Several blocks of student accommodation, namely Grosvenor Place, Bowden Court and Ronson Hall - were also cleared. The Grade II listed Oddfellows Hall (constructed in 1857 and rebuilt in 1916) on Grosvenor Street was, however, retained with the intention to carry out extensive refurbishments. Known as 'the Oddie', the hall had been acquired by the University in the 1960s with the intention to demolish it and build a new home for its Metallurgy Department. Such plans were never realised, however.

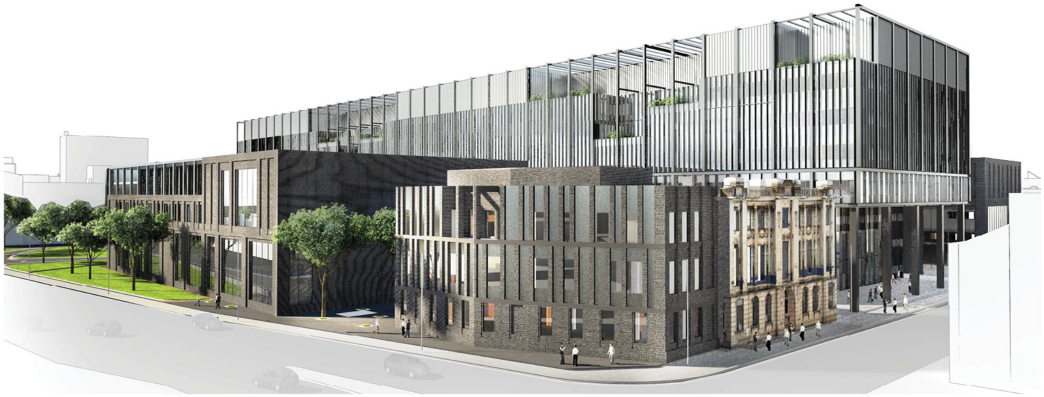
The main seven-storey MECD hall is clad in distinctive black glass panels, with structural elements and shading fins creating a rhythmic pattern to the main elevations. According to Rachel Brealey, Director of Faculty Operations, the building was designed to be a 'cathedral to engineering' comparable to the Manchester Technical School from the early 1900s. Certainly, MECD cannot be ignored; the sheer bulk of its black silhouette dominates its surroundings. Visibility, both internally and externally, is at the heart of the design. Full height windows at ground floor showcase activities within to passersby; notably from Grosvenor Street which offers views into the triple-height high voltage laboratory. Internally, classrooms and laboratories have glazed walls too, allowing for a visual connection between the specific activities within and wider daily life of the building. Exposed pipework and mechanical services suspended from ceilings are indicative of the building's functional characteristics.



The giant-sized equipment in the high voltage 'lightning' laboratory in the York Street building. The facility supports research to ensure the reliability and sustainability of electricity supply infrastructure. Photograph by Andrew Brooks, 2022.

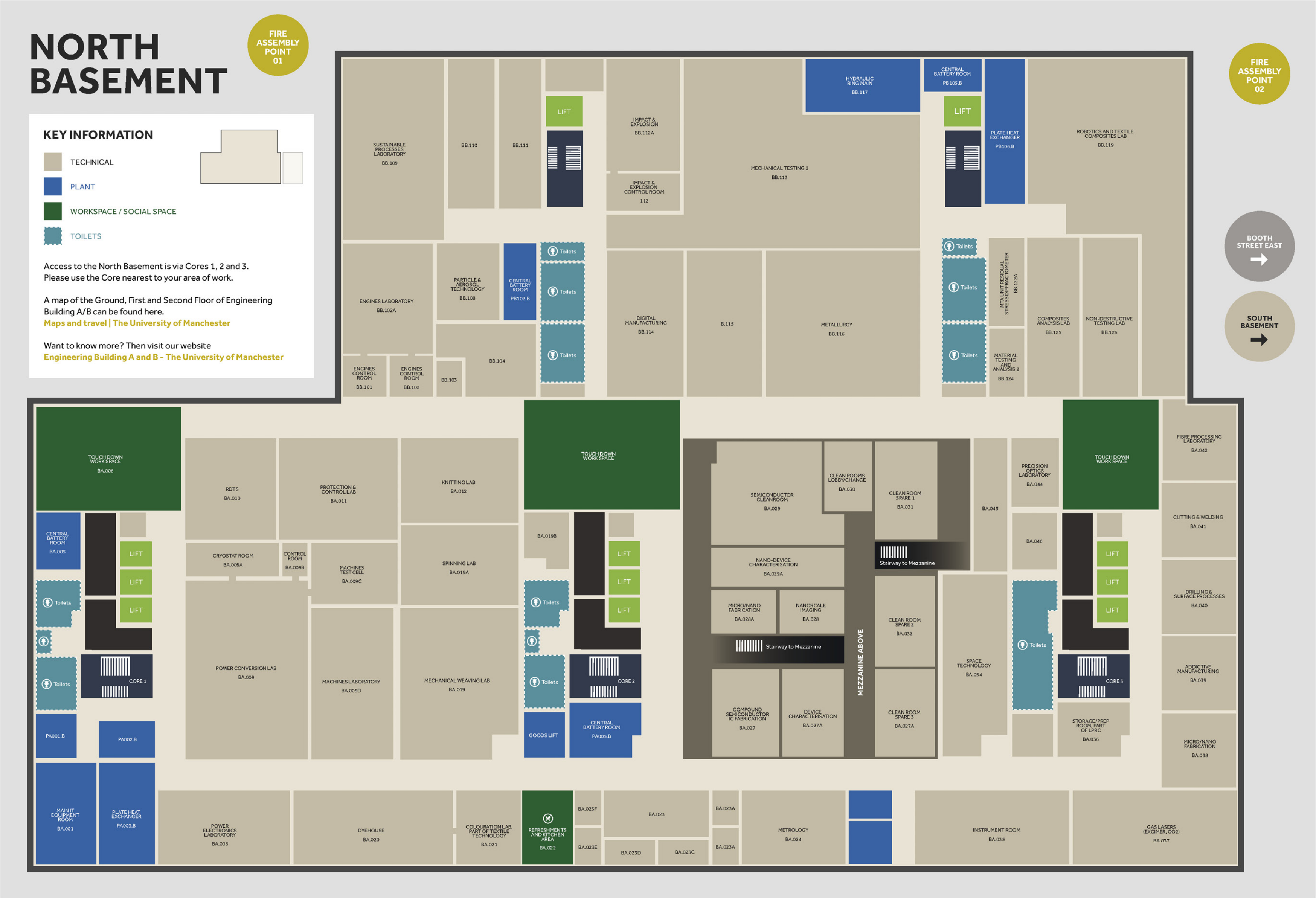
In contrast to previous eras of large university buildings – such as the Stopford building – in which circulation spaces would be kept to a minimum, MECD contains few corridors. Instead, circulation and study spaces intersect throughout the building in order to break down barriers between departments and provide diverse spaces for individual and collaborative studying. There is a large, fully equipped 'Makerspace', where students from different degree programmes can experiment, develop skills and, most importantly, collaborate on engineering ideas. Accommodating around 6,000 students and 1,700 staff and doctoral researchers, and housing several major research institutes, MECD brings together one of the biggest communities of engineers and materials scientists of any university in the UK.

The architectural practices of Mecanoo, Penoyre and Prasad, and BDP also combined to carefully refurbish and extend the Oddfellows Hall; now a distinctive but integral part of the overall MECD scheme. It houses high-quality conference facilities, a restaurant and office space for research groups including the Dalton Nuclear Institute.



Computer rendered view of the initial design from Upper Brook Street showing the incorporation of an extended Oddfellows Hall in by architects Mecanoo.

Visa check-in desk


NORTH BASEMENT
FIRE ASSEMBLY POINT 01
FIRE ASSEMBLY POINT 02
KEY INFORMATION
TECHNICAL
PLANT
WORKSPACE / SOCIAL SPACE
TOILETS
BOOTH STREET EAST
SOUTH BASEMENT
SUSTAINABLE PROCESSES LABORATORY BB.109
BB.110
BB.111
LIFT
IMPACT & EXPLOSION BB.112A
IMPACT & EXPLOSION CONTROL ROOM 112
MECHANICAL TESTING 2 BB.113
HYDRAULIC RING MAIN BB.117
CENTRAL BATTERY ROOM PB105.B
PLATE HEAT EXCHANGER PB106.B
ROBOTICS AND TEXTILE COMPOSITES LAB BB.119
ENGINES LABORATORY BB.102A
PARTICLE & AEROSOL TECHNOLOGY BB.108
CENTRAL BATTERY ROOM PB102.B
Toilets
BB.104
ENGINES CONTROL ROOM BB.101
ENGINES CONTROL ROOM BB.102
BB.103
DIGITAL MANUFACTURING BB.114
B.115
METALLURGY BB.116
MTA UNIT RESIDUAL STRESS DIFFRACTOMETER BB.122A
MATERIAL TESTING AND ANALYSIS 2 BB.124
COMPOSITES ANALYSIS LAB BB.125
NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING LAB BB.126
TOUCH DOWN WORK SPACE BA.006
CENTRAL BATTERY ROOM BA.005
CORE 1
PA001.B
PA002.B
MAIN IT EQUIPMENT ROOM BA.001
PLATE HEAT EXCHANGER PA003.B
RDTS BA.010
PROTECTION & CONTROL LAB BA.011
KNITTING LAB BA.012
CRYOSTAT ROOM BA.009A
CONTROL ROOM BA.009B
MACHINES TEST CELL BA.009C
SPINNING LAB BA.019A
POWER CONVERSION LAB BA.009
MACHINES LABORATORY BA.009D
MECHANICAL WEAVING LAB BA.019
POWER ELECTRONICS LABORATORY BA.008
DYEHOUSE BA.020
COLOURATION LAB, PART OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY BA.021
REFRESHMENTS AND KITCHEN AREA BA.022
TOUCH DOWN WORK SPACE
BA.019B
CORE 2
GOODS LIFT
CENTRAL BATTERY ROOM PA005.B
SEMICONDUCTOR CLEANROOM BA.029
CLEAN ROOMS LOBBY/CHANGE BA.030
CLEAN ROOM SPARE 1 BA.031
Stairway to Mezzanine
NANO-DEVICE CHARACTERISATION BA.029A
MICRO/NANO FABRICATION BA.028A
NANOSCALE IMAGING BA.028
MEZZANINE ABOVE
CLEAN ROOM SPARE 2 BA.032
COMPOUND SEMICONDUCTOR IC FABRICATION BA.027
DEVICE CHARACTERISATION BA.027A
CLEAN ROOM SPARE 3 BA.027A
BA.023F
BA.023E
BA.023
BA.023D
BA.023C
BA.023A
BA.023A
METROLOGY BA.024
BA.045
PRECISION OPTICS LABORATORY BA.044
BA.046
SPACE TECHNOLOGY BA.034
TOUCH DOWN WORK SPACE
CORE 3
STORAGE/PREP ROOM, PART OF LPRC BA.036
INSTRUMENT ROOM BA.035
GAS LASERS (EXCIMER, CO2) BA.037
FIBRE PROCESSING LABORATORY BA.042
CUTTING & WELDING BA.041
DRILLING & SURFACE PROCESSES BA.040
ADDICTIVE MANUFACTURING BA.039
MICRO/NANO FABRICATION BA.038

Access to the North Basement is via Cores 1, 2 and 3. Please use the Core nearest to your area of work.

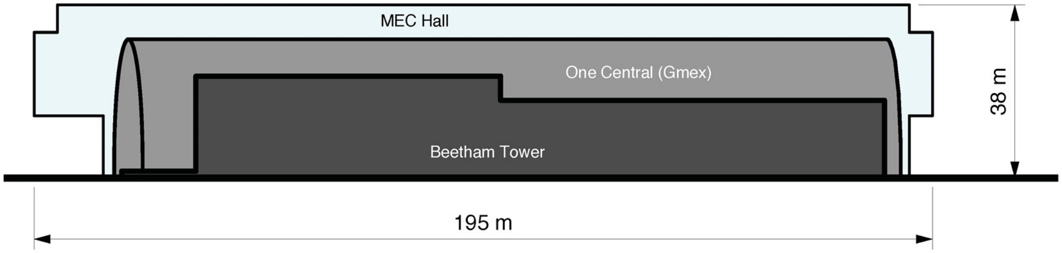
A map of the Ground, First and Second Floor of Engineering Building A/B can be found here. Maps and travel | The University of Manchester

Want to know more? Then visit our website Engineering Building A and B – The University of Manchester

Above: Many of the specialist labs are in the double-height basement. This locator map gives an indication of the range facilities available, from labs for Addictive Manufacturing to Space Technology.

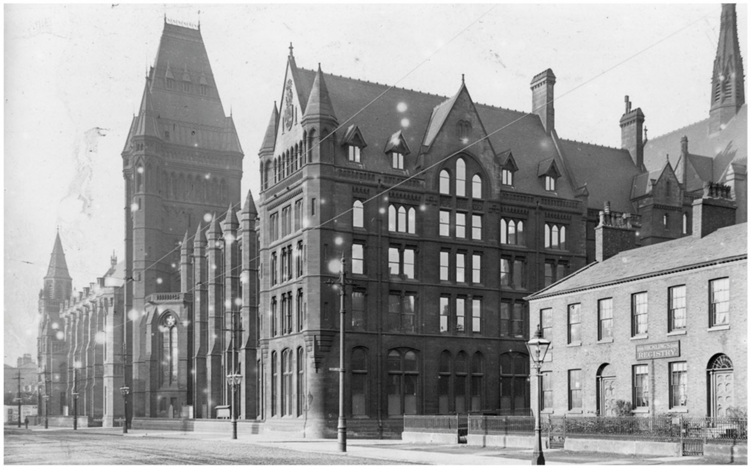
Left: The interior 'street' running the full length of the building with rows of chunky work benches for informal study. This has proved to be popular and is packed with hundreds of students every day of term. Photograph by Martin Dodge, 2024.

Right: The scale of MECD main building in comparison to two landmark Manchester buildings.

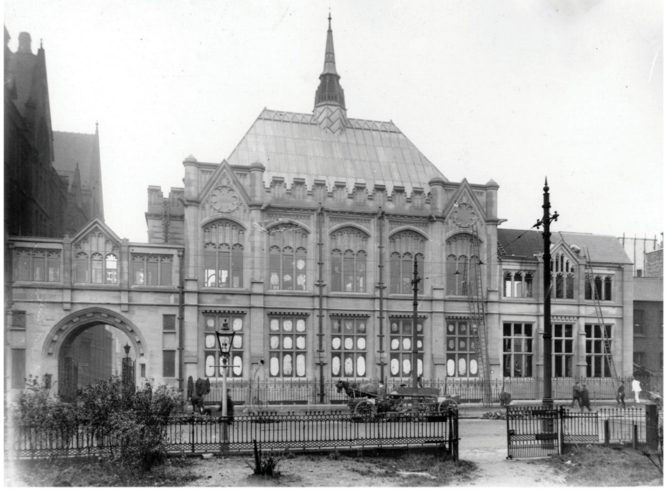

MEC Hall
One Central (Gmex)
Beetham Tower
38 m
195 m

OWENS COLLEGE ON OXFORD ROAD DOWN THE YEARS

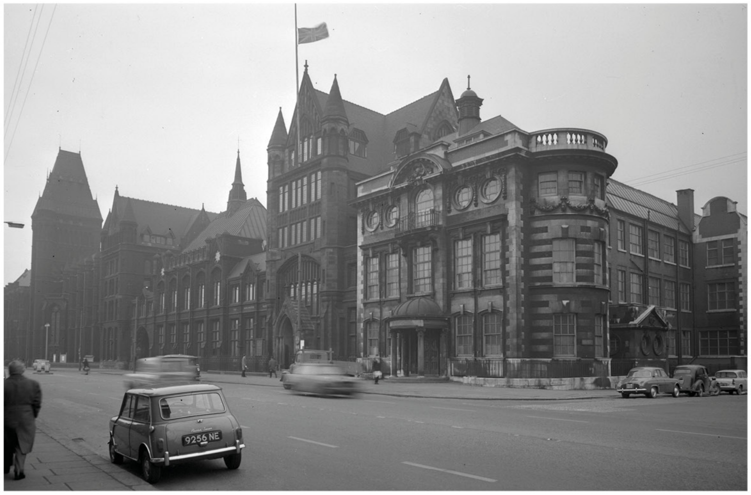
CHANGE AND CONTINUITY



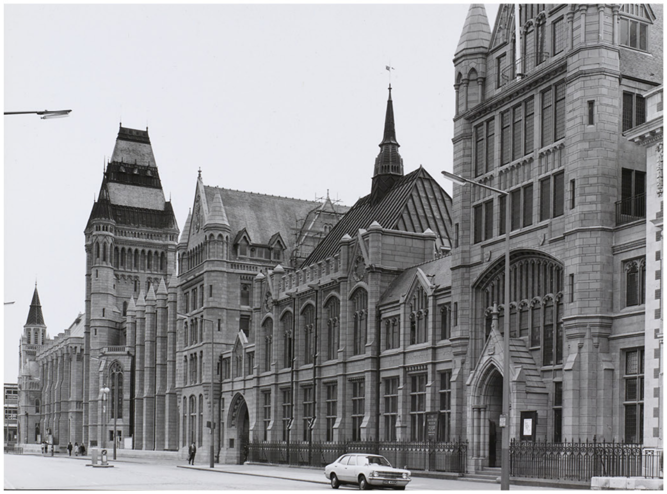
Early 1900s



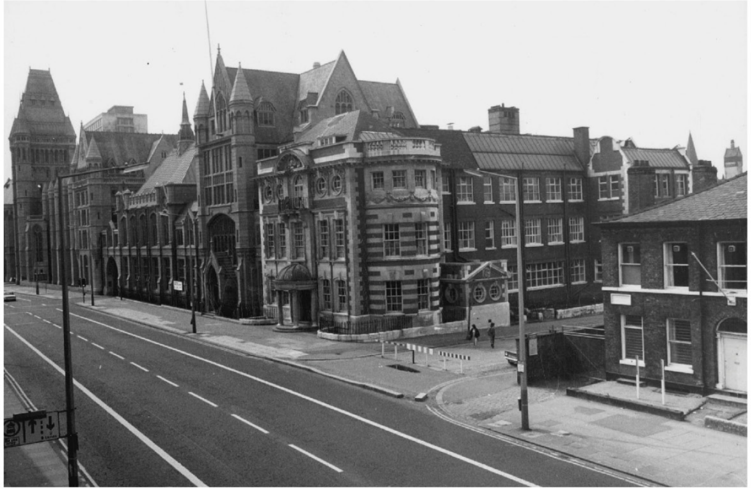
c.1912



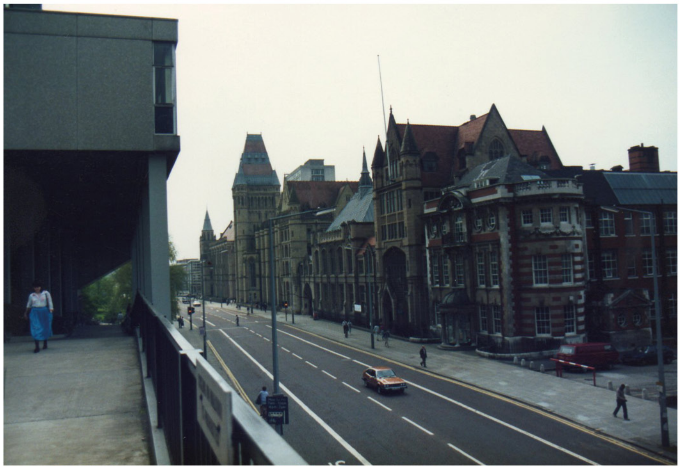
1963 *(Courtesy of the Town Hall Photographers' archive, Manchester Archives+)*



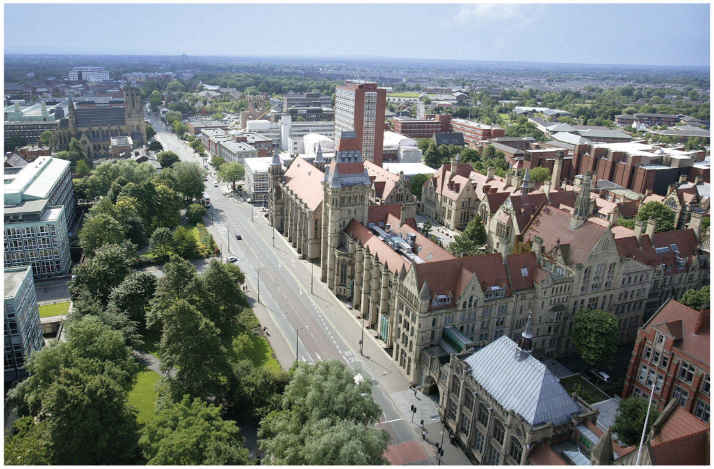
1972



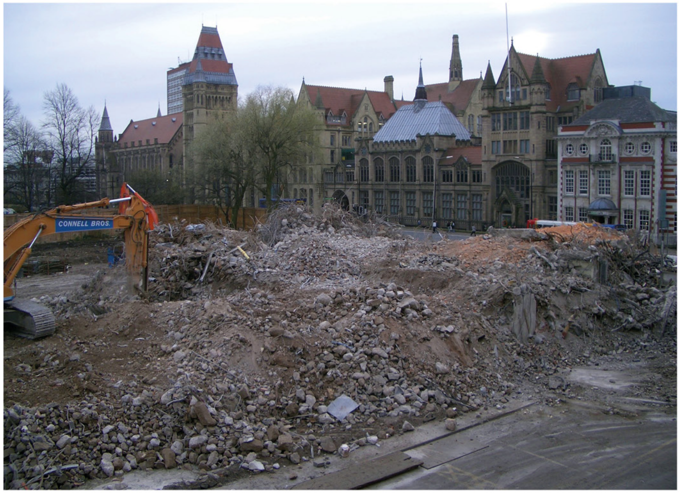
1974 *(Photograph by H. Milligan. Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)*



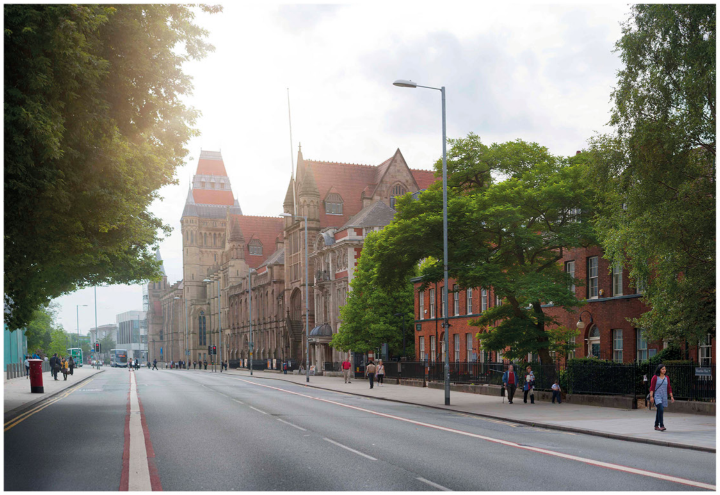
1985 *(Courtesy of photographer Cybermyth13.)*



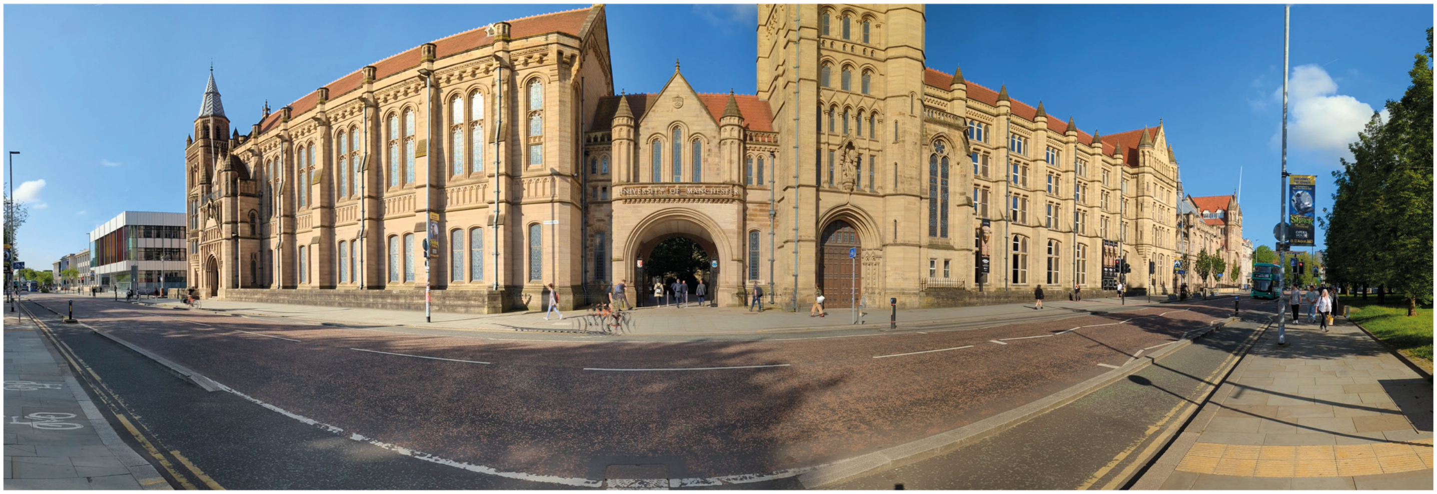
2004


CONNELL BROS.

2005 *(Courtesy of photographer Dunk.)*



2013 *(Courtesy of photographer Andrew Brooks.)*


UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

2022 *(Courtesy of photographer Dunk.)*

FIRST LIGHT PAVILION, JODRELL BANK OBSERVATORY

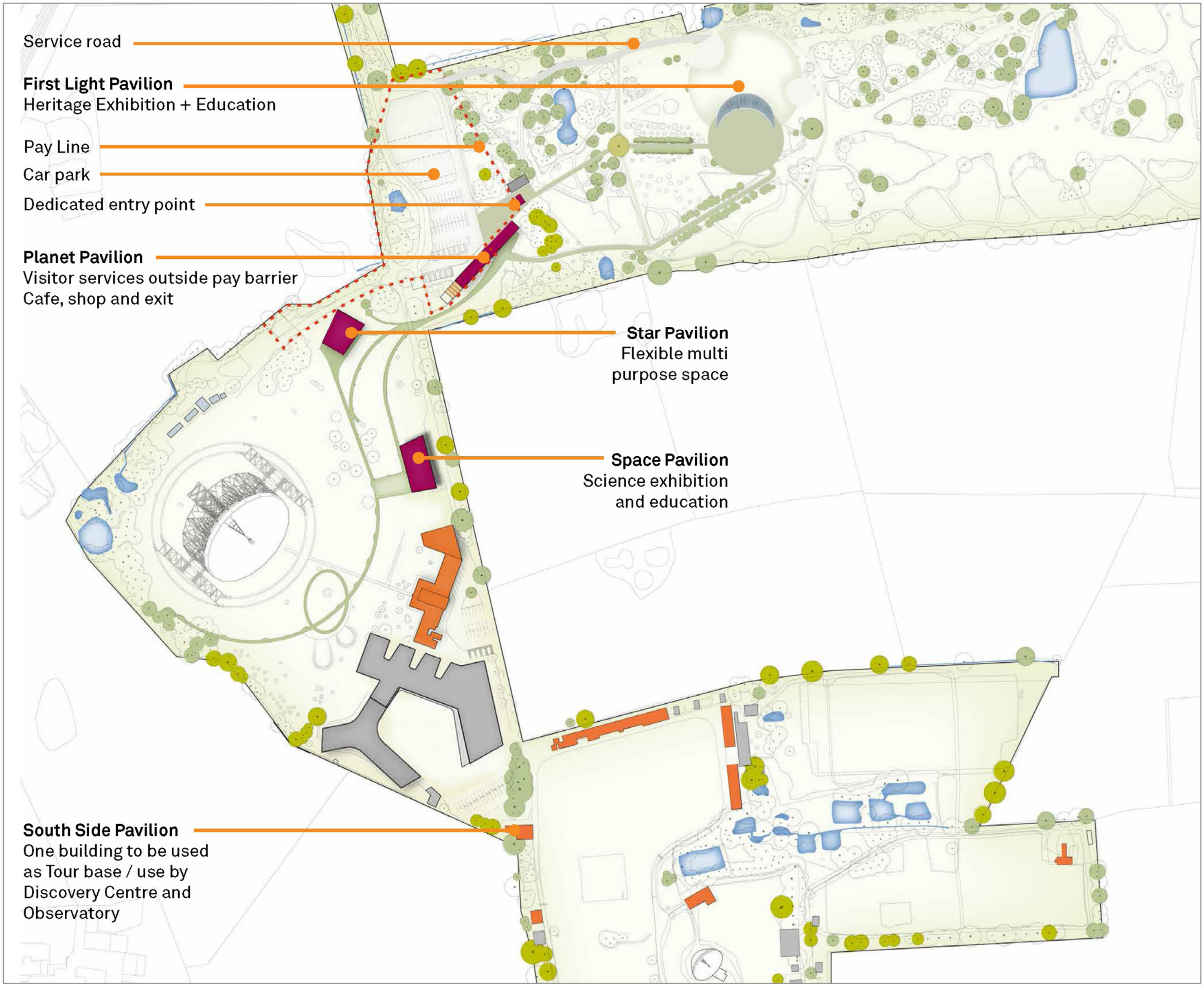
2022

Far beyond the bustle of the Oxford Road campus, the 76-meter-wide Lovell Telescope at the Jodrell Bank Observatory in rural Cheshire has stood as a distinctive landmark since its completion at the dawn of the space age in 1957.

Granted Grade I listed status in 1988, the telescope and wider Observatory facilities were subsequently awarded UNESCO World Heritage Site status in 2019. Accordingly, as well as being an important site for world-leading science in the field of radio astronomy and astrophysics, public interest in the site continues to grow. A visitors' centre opened by the University as early as 1971 had attempted to accommodate this growing public interest, and, with its 148-seat planetarium, was a popular attraction for many thousands of families over several decades. Sadly, the discovery of asbestos led to the building's closure and demolition in 2003. Despite this, Jodrell Bank has continued to be a leading tourist destination in the region particularly for children fascinated by space exploration and astronomy. The University has undertaken significant works, therefore, to improve visitor experience whilst being sensitive to the heritage of the site.
For example, the Jodrell Bank Discovery Centre is comprised of four small pavilions within landscaped grounds. Included are the Space Pavilion, containing science exhibitions; the Star Pavilion for events and talks; and the Planet Pavilion which houses a clockwork orrery, gift shop and café.

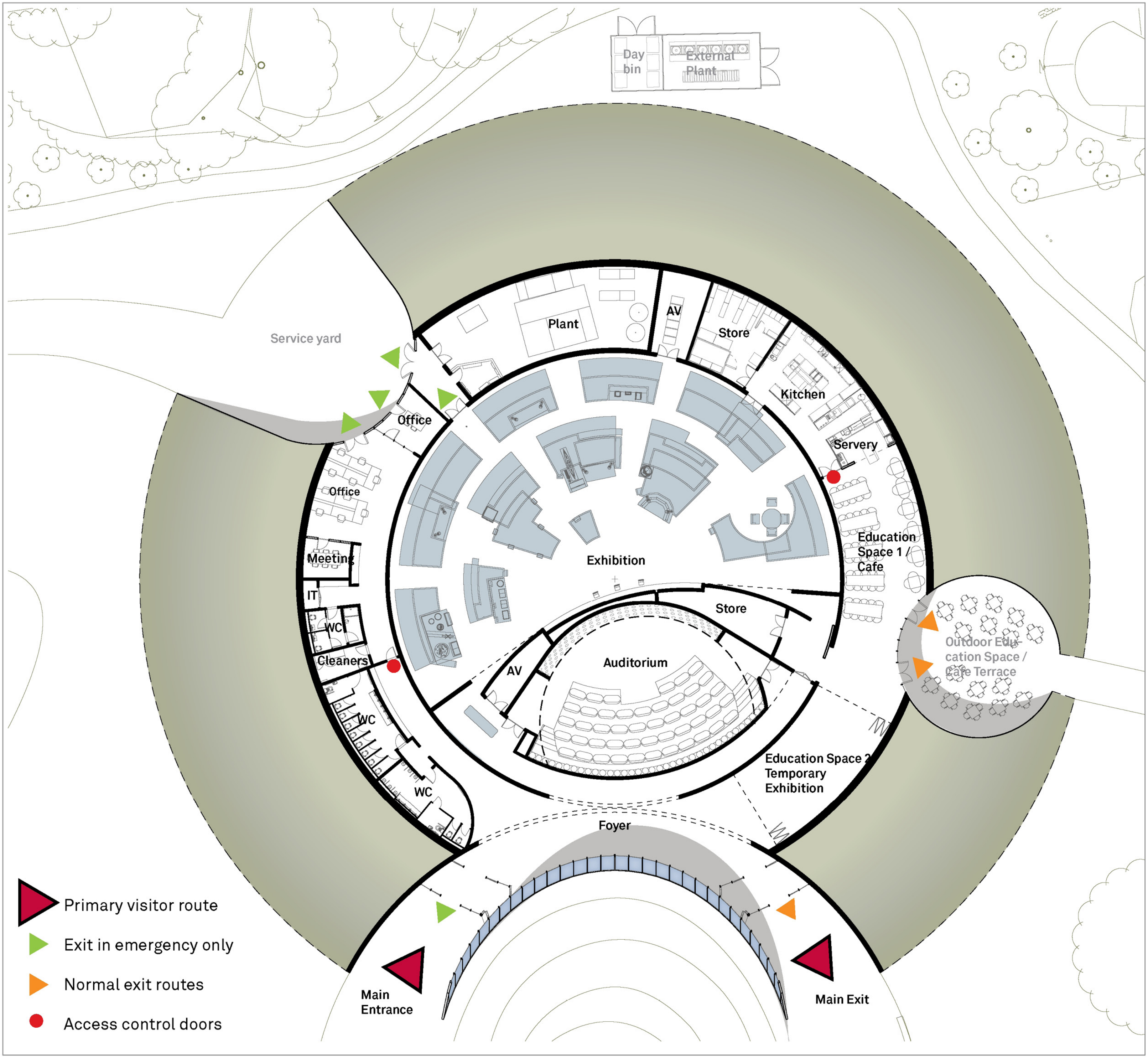
Joining the above pavilions, and arguably the most significant of these facilities, is the First Light Pavilion completed in 2022. Inspired by natural and anthropogenic landforms, the pavilion's grassy mounded roof blends seamlessly into the surrounding landscape of the Arboretum.

Timelapse scene of meteor shower above the First Light Pavilion. Photograph by Anthony Holloway, 2022.


Service road
First Light Pavilion
Heritage Exhibition + Education
Pay Line
Car park
Dedicated entry point
Planet Pavilion
Visitor services outside pay barrier
Cafe, shop and exit
Star Pavilion
Flexible multi purpose space
Space Pavilion
Science exhibition and education
South Side Pavilion
One building to be used as Tour base / use by Discovery Centre and Observatory

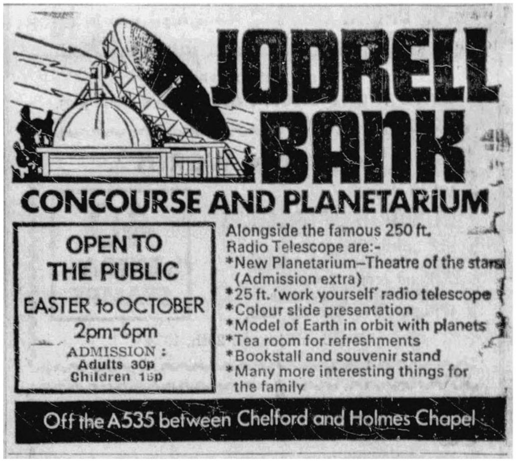
The layout of the 35-acre Jodrell Bank Observatory site and visitor pavilions. The First Light Pavilion position seeks to draw visitor towards the large Arboretum which was laid out in the 1970s.

Designed by the architectural practice of Hassell, and partly funded through the National Lottery Heritage Fund, the dome of the First Light is formed by a thin concrete shell and measures exactly 76 metres; a reference to the diameter of the Lovell Telescope. Several features of the dome hold astronomic significance. The curved concrete screen of the main entrance, for example, is orientated due south and follows the arc of the sun, whilst elsewhere a single vertical cut allows light to track across the foyer throughout the day, functioning like a sundial. Further, a circular courtyard, cut into dome at 102 degrees from Azimuth, is aligned with the path taken by the Soviet Sputnik 1 satellite tracked by the Lovell Telescope in October 1957.


Day bin
External Plant
Service yard
Plant
AV
Store
Kitchen
Office
Servery
Office
Education Space 1 / Cafe
Meeting
Exhibition
IT
WC
Store
Outdoor Education Space / Cafe Terrace
Cleaners
Auditorium
AV
WC
WC
Education Space 2 Temporary Exhibition
Foyer
Main Entrance
Main Exit
Primary visitor route
Exit in emergency only
Normal exit routes
Access control doors

Plan view of the interior design of the First Light Pavilion by architects Hassell.

While not directly replacing the 1970s planetarium, the First Light Pavilion houses the ‘Space Dome’; a custom-designed 150-seater auditorium for 3D immersive shows. The majority of the pavilion, however, is filled by an interactive exhibition designed by Casson Mann in collaboration with the University’s astronomers. It narrates the history of the Jodrell Bank Observatory from 1945 to the present day from the development of world’s first radio astronomy site to its pioneering work in detecting quasars, pulsars and black holes. Metal panels salvaged when the original telescope dish was refurbished in 2003 have been repurposed as four-metre tall surfaces upon which aspects of the exhibition are projected.



JODRELL BANK

CONCOURSE AND PLANETARIUM

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

EASTER to OCTOBER

2pm-6pm

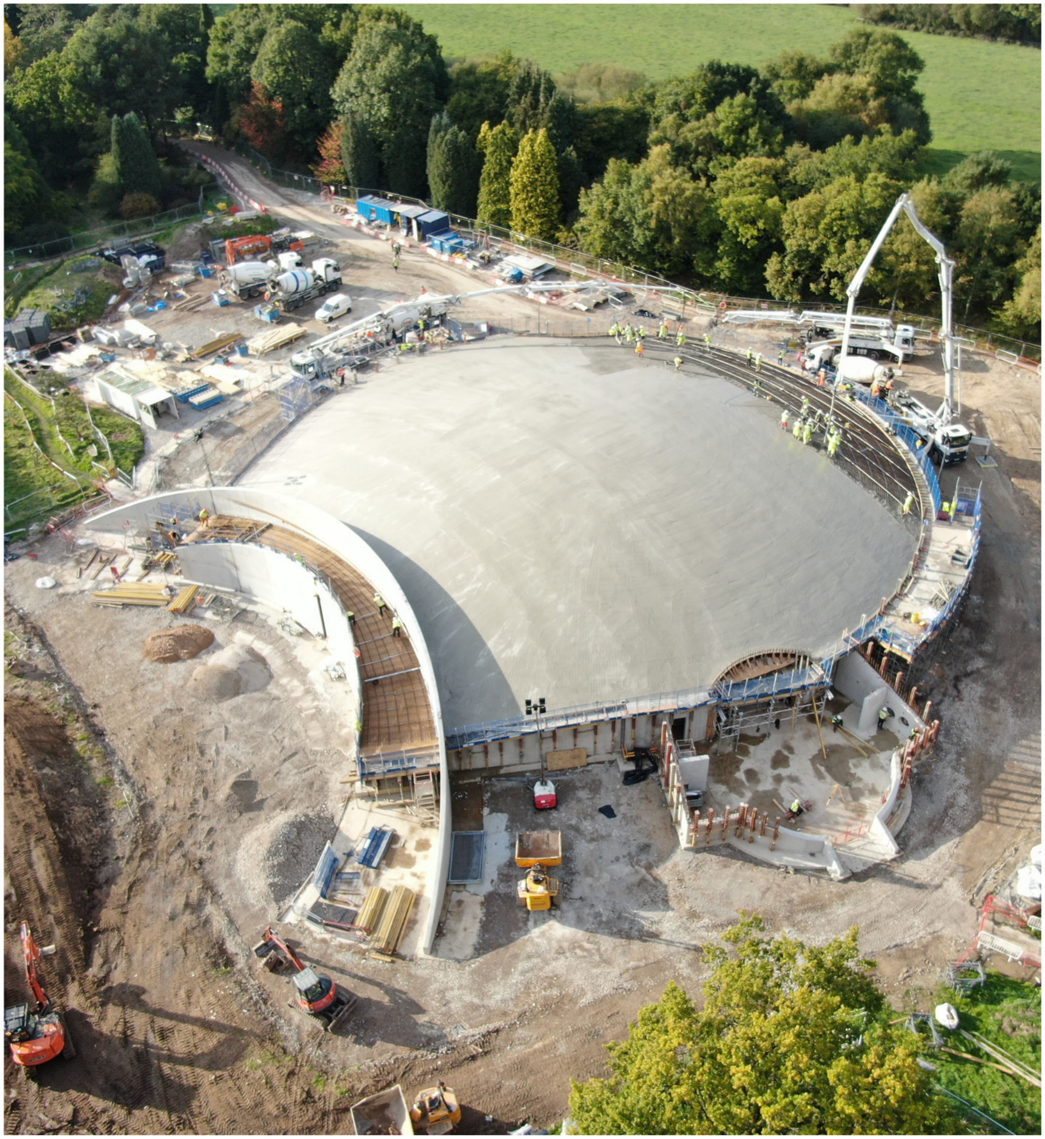
ADMISSION :
Adults 30p
Children 15p

Alongside the famous 250 ft. Radio Telescope are:-

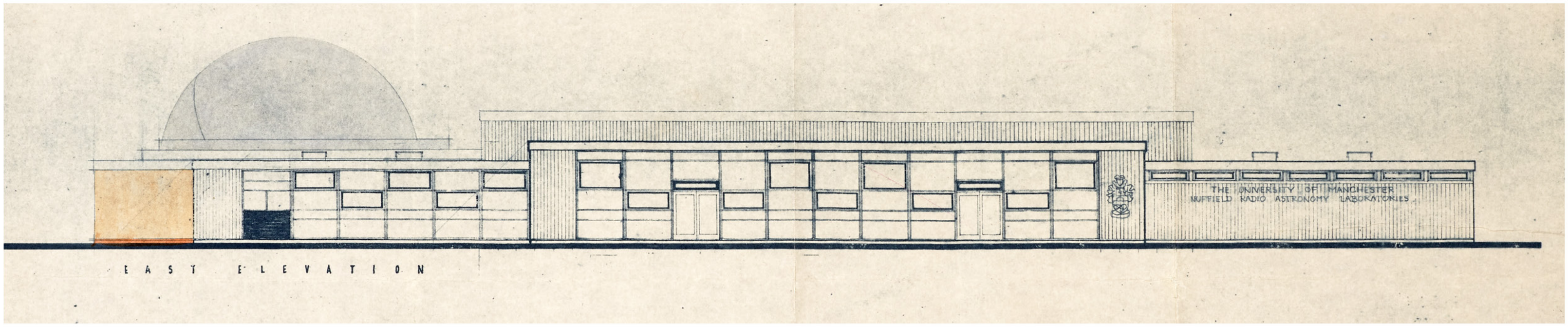
- *New Planetarium–Theatre of the stars (Admission extra)
- *25 ft. ‘work yourself’ radio telescope
- *Colour slide presentation
- *Model of Earth in orbit with planets
- *Tea room for refreshments
- *Bookstall and souvenir stand
- *Many more interesting things for the family

Off the A535 between Chelford and Holmes Chapel

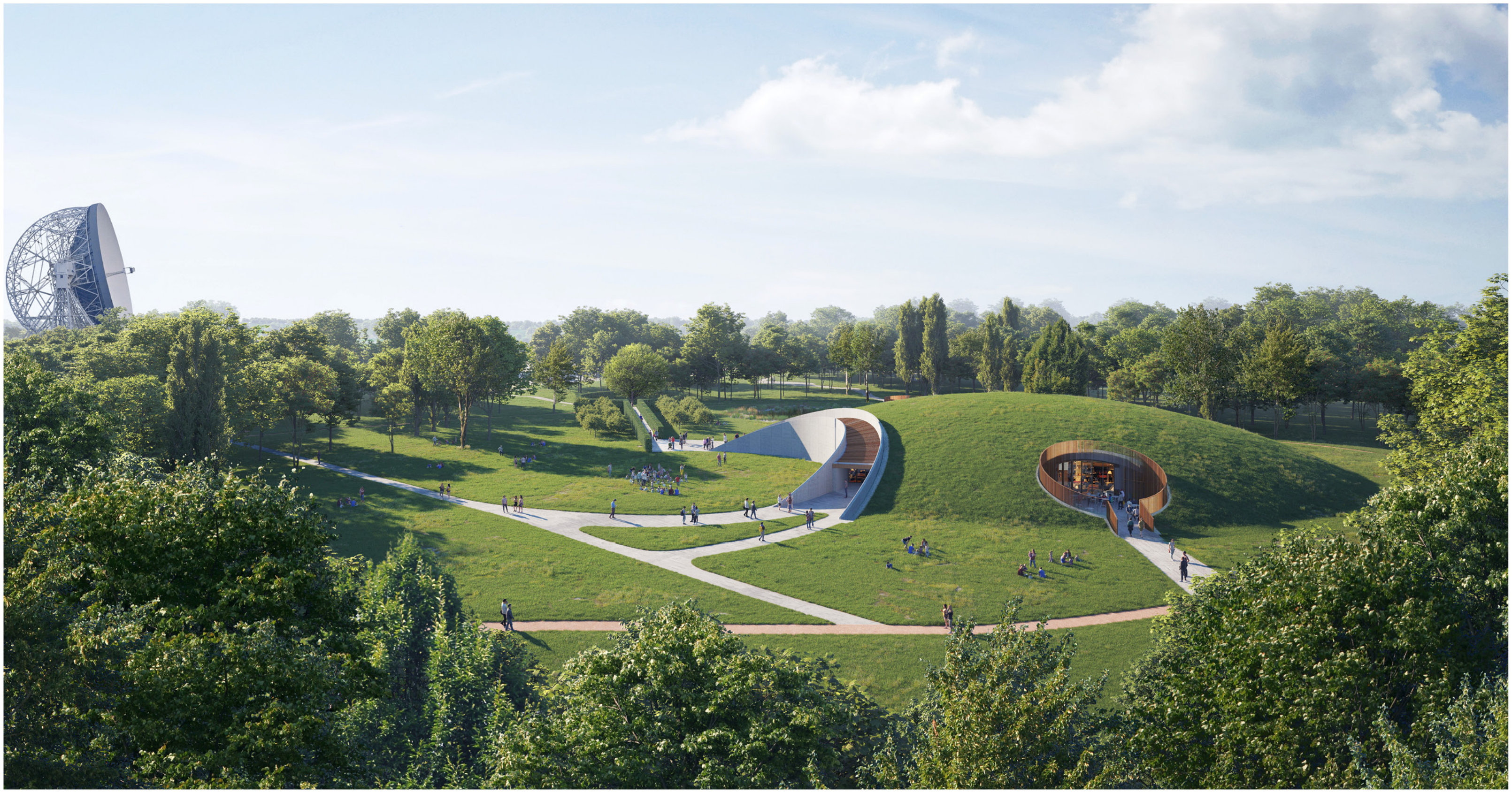
Advert from 1974.



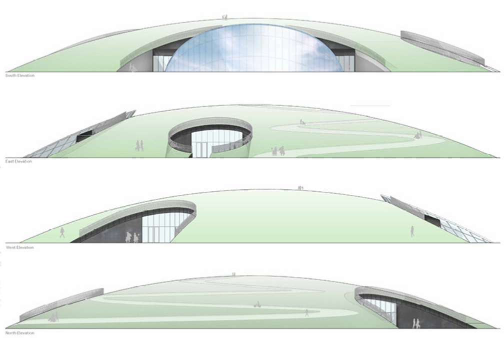
Construction of the concrete shell of the First Light Pavilion. Photograph by Kier Construction, 2020.


THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
NUFFIELD RADIO ASTRONOMY LABORATORIES
EAST ELEVATION

Elevation view of the visitors’ centre and planetarium dome, from a 1969 drawing. It was designed by Jack Butterworth, the University’s buildings officer.



Computer rendered view of the First Light Pavilion by architects Hassell.

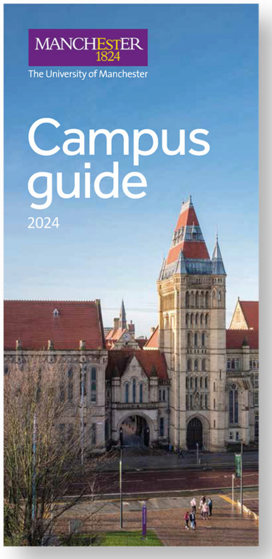

South Elevation
East Elevation
West Elevation
North Elevation

Above: Elevational view of the seven meter high First Light Pavilion by architects Hassell.

Right: The First Light Pavilion exhibition brings to life the story of Jodrell Bank as the birthplace of a whole new science of radio astronomy through interactive displays, archival materials and a number of personal items belonging to Sir Bernard Lovell. Photograph by Andrew Brooks, 2022.

CAMPUS LOCATOR MAP

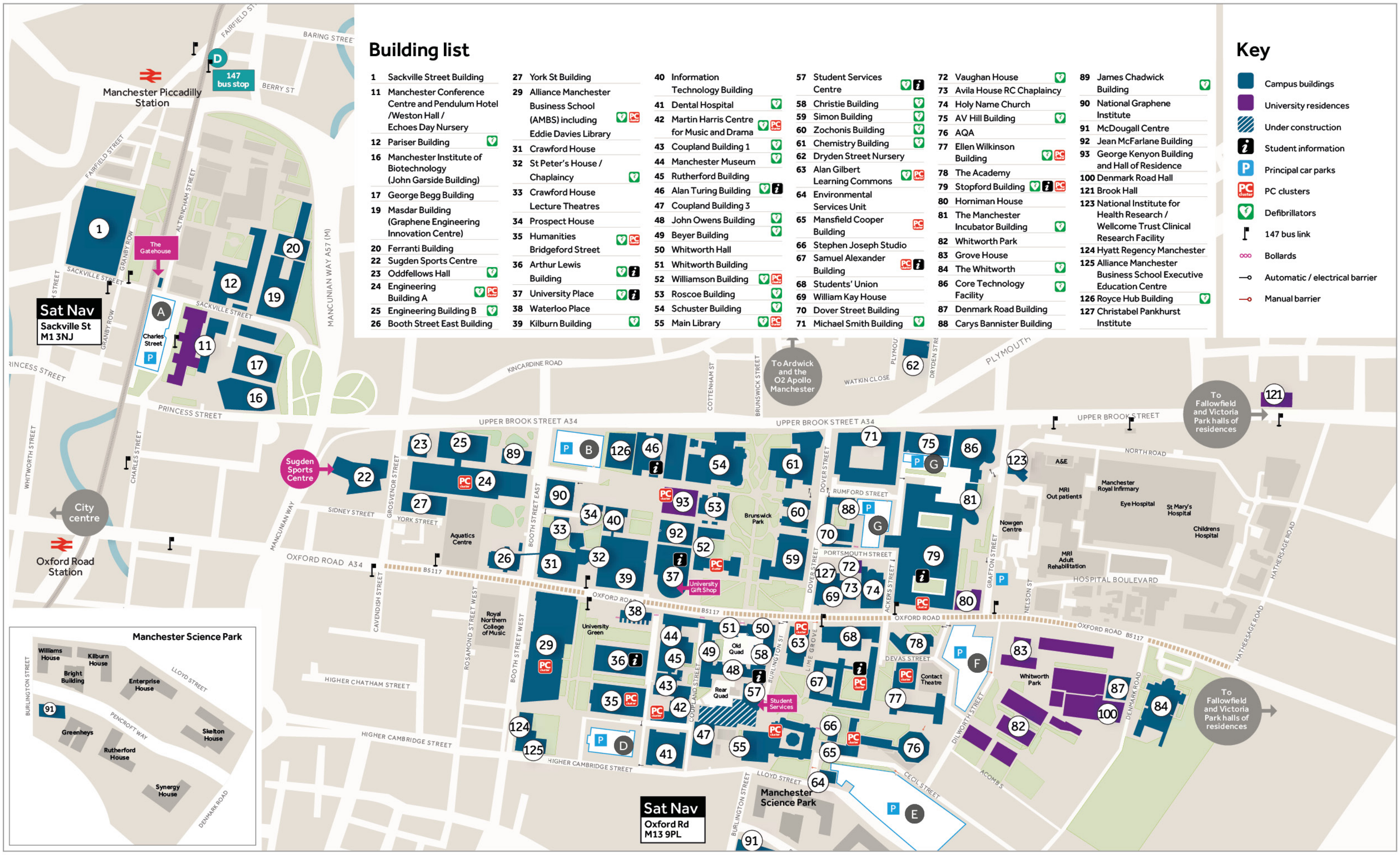
2024



MANCHESTER 1824
The University of Manchester

Campus guide
2024

Finding your way around such a large campus with over 125 buildings requires a good locator map, in print, on physical lecterns and in digital form.



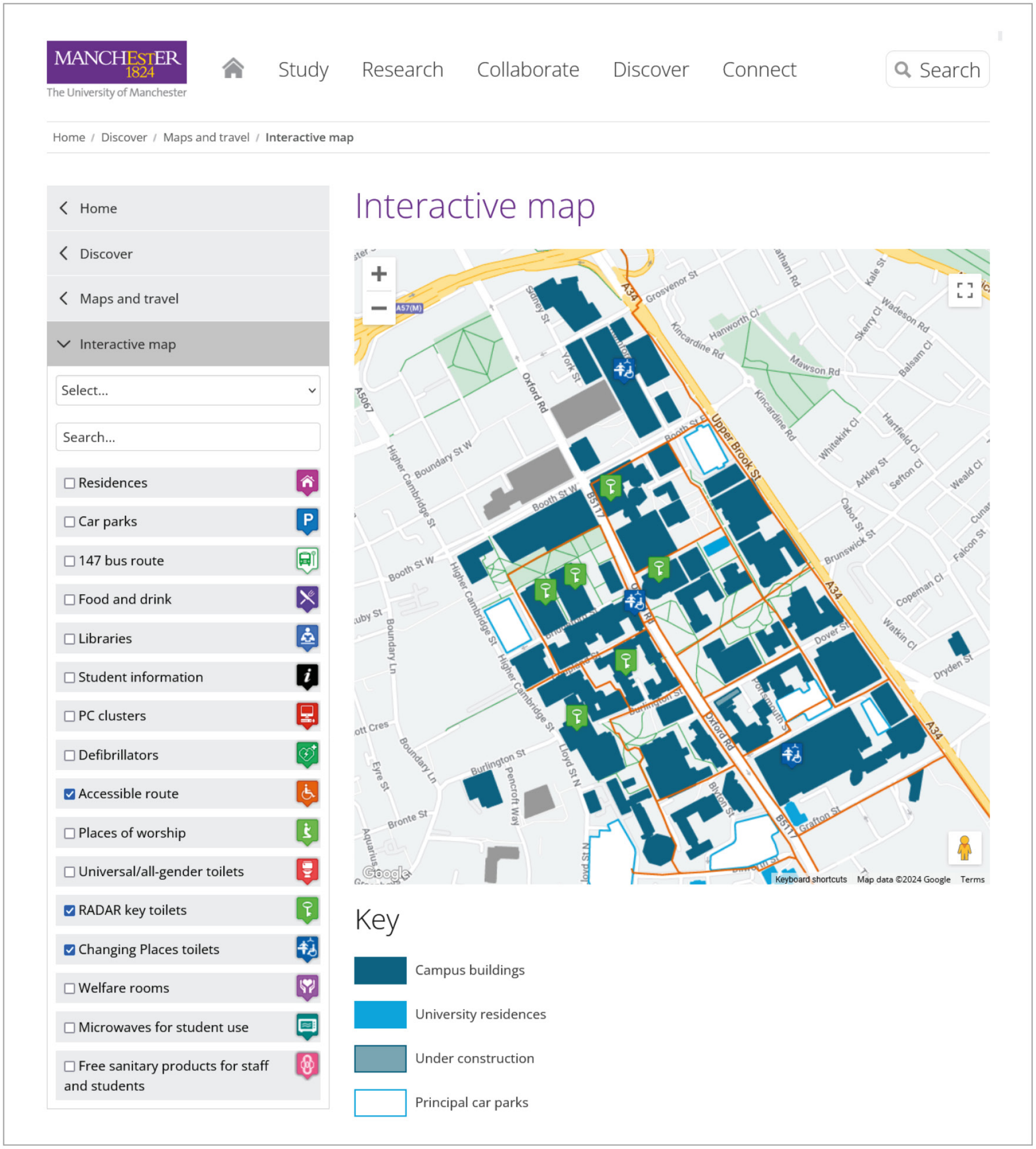
Building list

1	Sackville Street Building	
11	Manchester Conference Centre and Pendulum Hotel /Weston Hall / Echoes Day Nursery	
12	Pariser Building	♥
16	Manchester Institute of Biotechnology (John Garside Building)	
17	George Begg Building	
19	Masdar Building (Graphene Engineering Innovation Centre)	
20	Ferranti Building	
22	Sugden Sports Centre	
23	Oddfellows Hall	♥
24	Engineering Building A	♥ PC
25	Engineering Building B	♥
26	Booth Street East Building	
27	York St Building	
29	Alliance Manchester Business School (AMBS) including Eddie Davies Library	♥ PC
31	Crawford House	
32	St Peter's House / Chaplaincy	♥
33	Crawford House Lecture Theatres	
34	Prospect House	
35	Humanities Bridgeford Street	♥ PC
36	Arthur Lewis Building	♥ i
37	University Place	♥ i
38	Waterloo Place	
39	Kilburn Building	♥
40	Information Technology Building	
41	Dental Hospital	♥
42	Martin Harris Centre for Music and Drama	♥ PC
43	Coupland Building 1	♥
44	Manchester Museum	♥
45	Rutherford Building	
46	Alan Turing Building	♥ i
47	Coupland Building 3	
48	John Owens Building	♥
49	Beyer Building	♥
50	Whitworth Hall	
51	Whitworth Building	
52	Williamson Building	♥ PC
53	Roscoe Building	♥
54	Schuster Building	♥
55	Main Library	♥ PC
57	Student Services Centre	♥ i
58	Christie Building	♥
59	Simon Building	♥
60	Zochonis Building	♥
61	Chemistry Building	♥
62	Dryden Street Nursery	
63	Alan Gilbert Learning Commons	♥ PC
64	Environmental Services Unit	
65	Mansfield Cooper Building	PC
66	Stephen Joseph Studio	
67	Samuel Alexander Building	PC i
68	Students' Union	
69	William Kay House	
70	Dover Street Building	
71	Michael Smith Building	♥
72	Vaughan House	♥
73	Avila House RC Chaplaincy	
74	Holy Name Church	
75	AV Hill Building	♥
76	AQA	
77	Ellen Wilkinson Building	♥ PC
78	The Academy	
79	Stopford Building	♥ i PC
80	Horniman House	
81	The Manchester Incubator Building	♥
82	Whitworth Park	
83	Grove House	
84	The Whitworth	♥
86	Core Technology Facility	♥
87	Denmark Road Building	
88	Carys Bannister Building	
89	James Chadwick Building	♥
90	National Graphene Institute	
91	McDougall Centre	
92	Jean McFarlane Building	
93	George Kenyon Building and Hall of Residence	
100	Denmark Road Hall	
121	Brook Hall	
123	National Institute for Health Research / Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Facility	
124	Hyatt Regency Manchester	
125	Alliance Manchester Business School Executive Education Centre	
126	Royce Hub Building	♥
127	Christabel Pankhurst Institute	

Key

■	Campus buildings
■	University residences
▨	Under construction
i	Student information
P	Principal car parks
PC	PC clusters
♥	Defibrillators
⚑	147 bus link
ooo	Bollards
—o	Automatic / electrical barrier
—o	Manual barrier

Manchester Piccadilly Station
147 bus stop
D
The Gatehouse
Sat Nav
Sackville St
M1 3NJ
Charles Street
A
Sugden Sports Centre
City centre
Oxford Road Station
To Ardwick and the O2 Apollo Manchester
To Fallowfield and Victoria Park halls of residences
University Green
Brunswick Park
University Gift Shop
Student Services
Old Quad
Rear Quad
Aquatics Centre
Royal Northern College of Music
Contact Theatre
Whitworth Park
Manchester Royal Infirmary
Eye Hospital
St Mary's Hospital
Childrens Hospital
MRI Out patients
MRI Adult Rehabilitation
Nowgen Centre
A&E
Sat Nav
Oxford Rd
M13 9PL
Manchester Science Park
Williams House
Kilburn House
Bright Building
Enterprise House
Greenheys
Rutherford House
Skelton House
Synergy House
UPPER BROOK STREET A34
OXFORD ROAD A34
OXFORD ROAD B5117
PRINCESS STREET
SACKVILLE STREET
HIGHER CAMBRIDGE STREET
HIGHER CHATHAM STREET
HOSPITAL BOULEVARD
DENMARK ROAD
LLOYD STREET
CECIL STREET
KINCARDINE ROAD
WATKIN CLOSE
NORTH ROAD
BOOTH STREET EAST
BOOTH STREET WEST
DOVER STREET
GROSVENOR STREET
MANCUNIAN WAY



MANCHESTER 1824 The University of Manchester

Study Research Collaborate Discover Connect Search

Home / Discover / Maps and travel / **Interactive map**

- Home
- Discover
- Maps and travel
- Interactive map

Select...

Search...

- ☐ Residences
- ☐ Car parks
- ☐ 147 bus route
- ☐ Food and drink
- ☐ Libraries
- ☐ Student information
- ☐ PC clusters
- ☐ Defibrillators
- ☑ Accessible route
- ☐ Places of worship
- ☐ Universal/all-gender toilets
- ☑ RADAR key toilets
- ☑ Changing Places toilets
- ☐ Welfare rooms
- ☐ Microwaves for student use
- ☐ Free sanitary products for staff and students

Interactive map

Oxford Rd
Upper Brook St
A34
Booth St W
Higher Cambridge St
Boundary Ln
Burlington St
Grosvenor St
Kincardine Rd
Mawson Rd
Brunswick St
Dover St
Grafton St
Lloyd St N
Bronte St
Keyboard shortcuts
Map data ©2024 Google
Terms

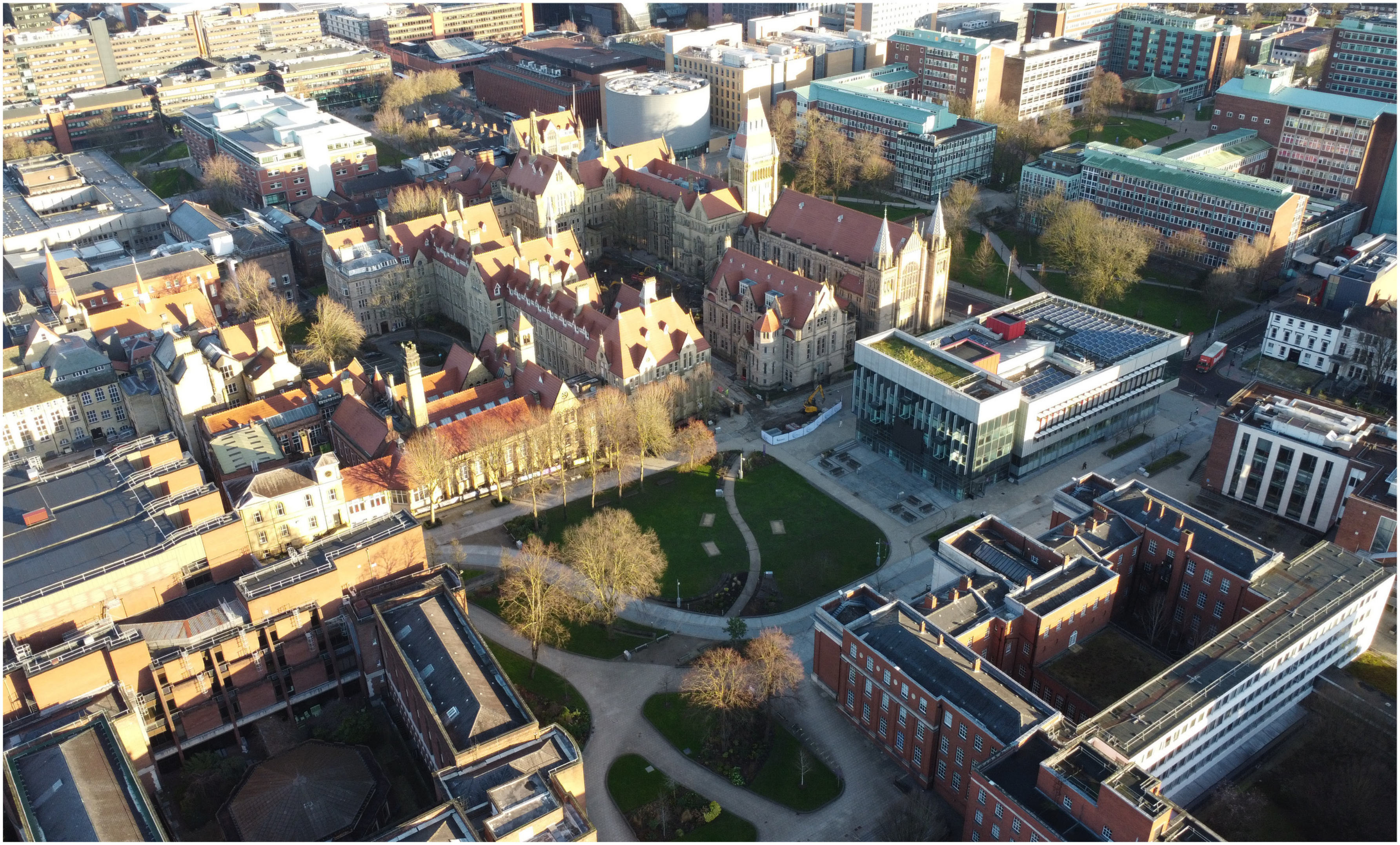
Key

■	Campus buildings
■	University residences
■	Under construction
□	Principal car parks

OXFORD ROAD CAMPUS

2024

Photographs from a drone flown over the campus
by Dr Tom Bishop, Geography Labs, February 2024.



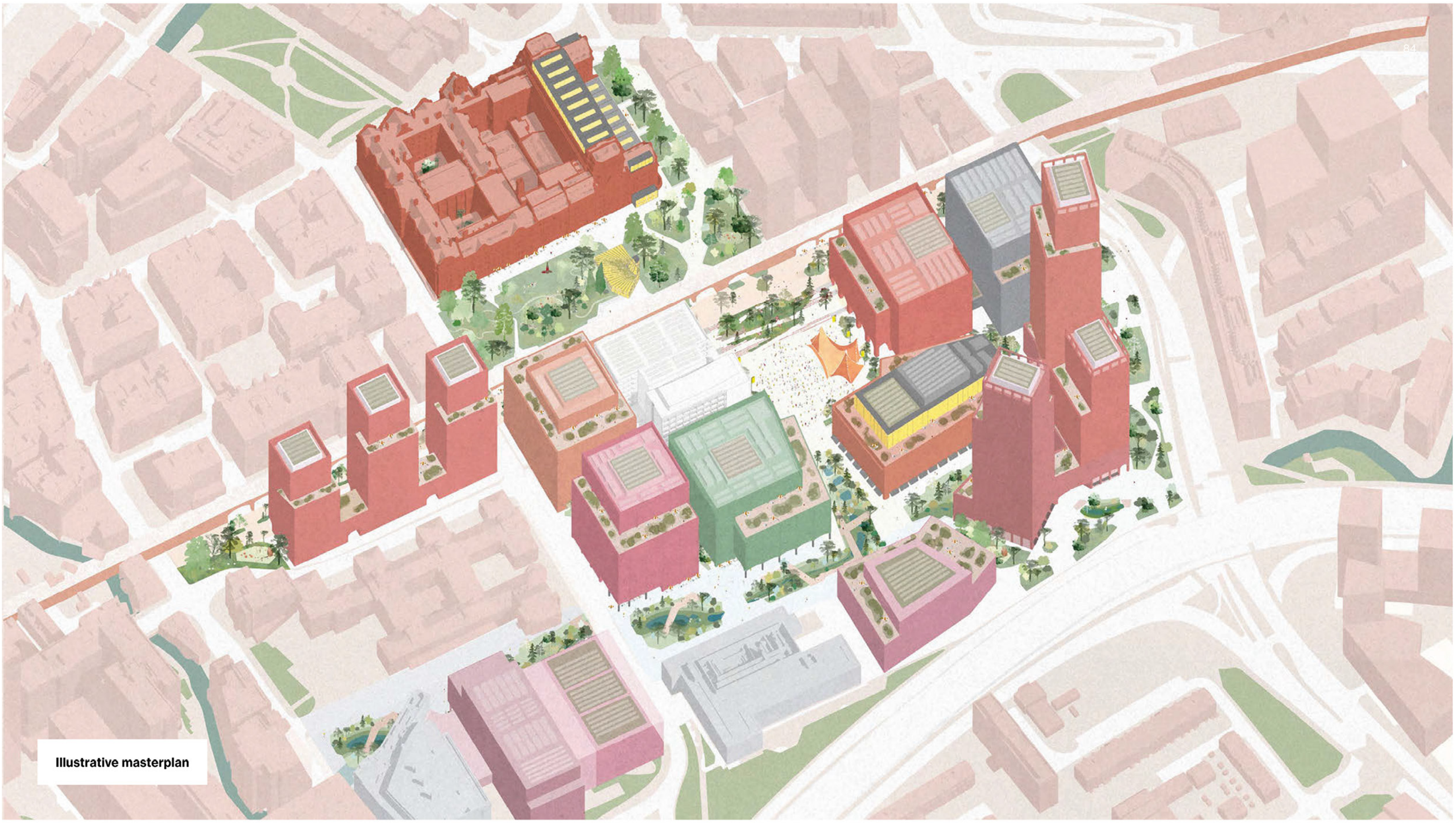
INNOVATION DISTRICT MANCHESTER (IDM)

2024 and beyond

Since the merger in 2004 there has been a phased shift of teaching activity and academic staff from North Campus (the former UMIST site) to Oxford Road.

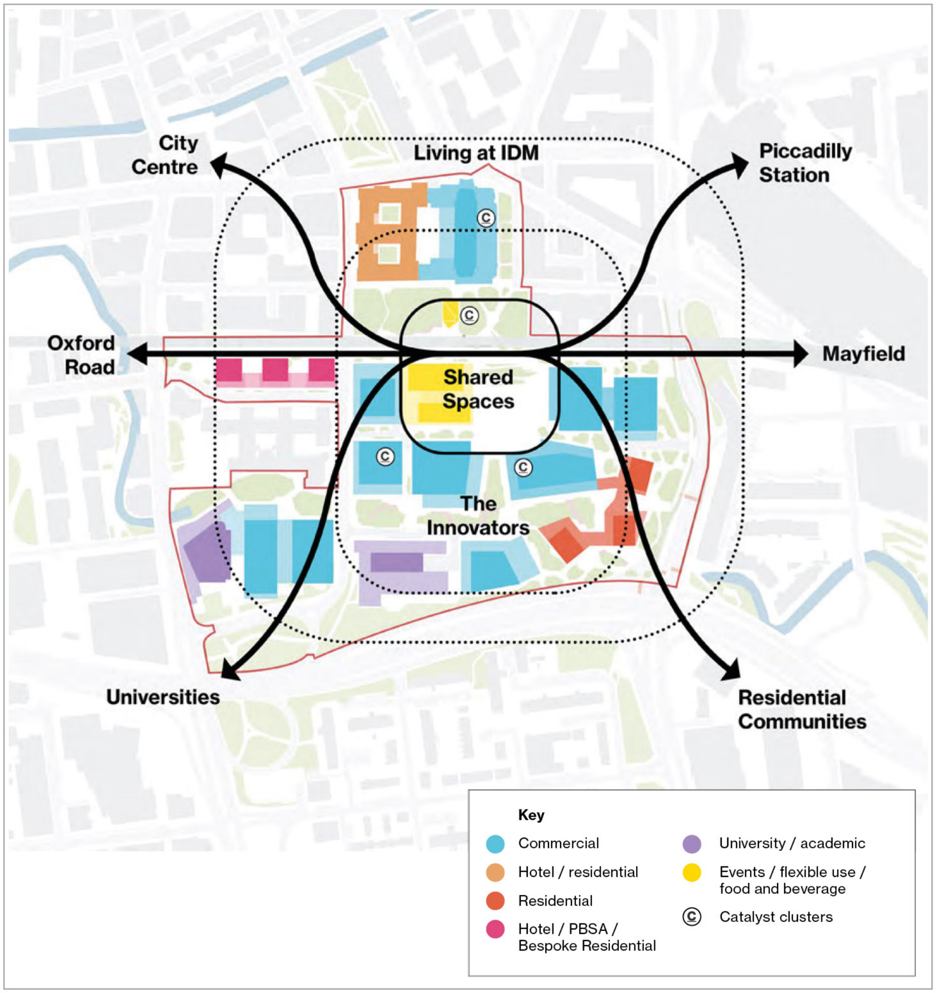
IDM will be recognised internationally as one of the world's leading applied innovation districts. Home to the UK's most exciting new ideas and disruptive technologies, it is a place founded on the belief that ideas flourish where business, education and communities come together.

IDM will be a world-class innovation platform in the heart of one of the most exciting global cities, all set within an abundantly green and vibrant new neighbourhood. It will honour the heritage of Manchester while driving inclusive and sustainable economic growth for the city region and beyond.



(Source: IDManchester: Strategic Regeneration Framework, 2023.)

The completion of the MECD in 2022 enabled the last piece in the reconfiguration with the move of major engineering departments out of older ex-UMIST buildings. This has left a large site, and potentially one of most valuable redevelopment opportunities in any European city. The North Campus is a complex site but ideally situated by the city centre and Piccadilly Station. The University in partnership with major developer Bruntwood SciTech, and with the support of Manchester City Council, is seeking to transform the site into a new ‘innovation district’. At the time of writing, this hugely ambitious scheme is still at an early stage and the plans shown here are indicative rather than definitive. It will be fascinating to see what emerges from the old UMIST campus over the next few years.


City Centre
Living at IDM
Piccadilly Station
Oxford Road
Mayfield
Shared Spaces
The Innovators
Universities
Residential Communities
Key
● Commercial
● Hotel / residential
● Residential
● Hotel / PBSA / Bespoke Residential
● University / academic
● Events / flexible use / food and beverage
Ⓒ Catalyst clusters

Illustrative view looking north across the new civic square and Renold Innovation Hub towards the Sackville Street Building and the city beyond

(Source: IDManchester: Strategic Regeneration Framework, 2023.)

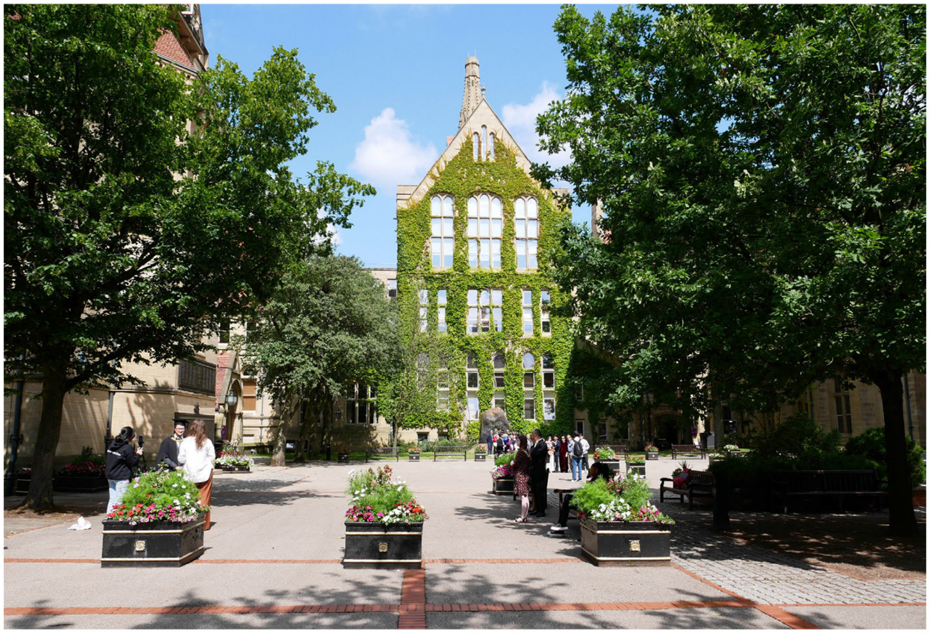
THE OWENS COLLEGE QUADRANGLE

2024

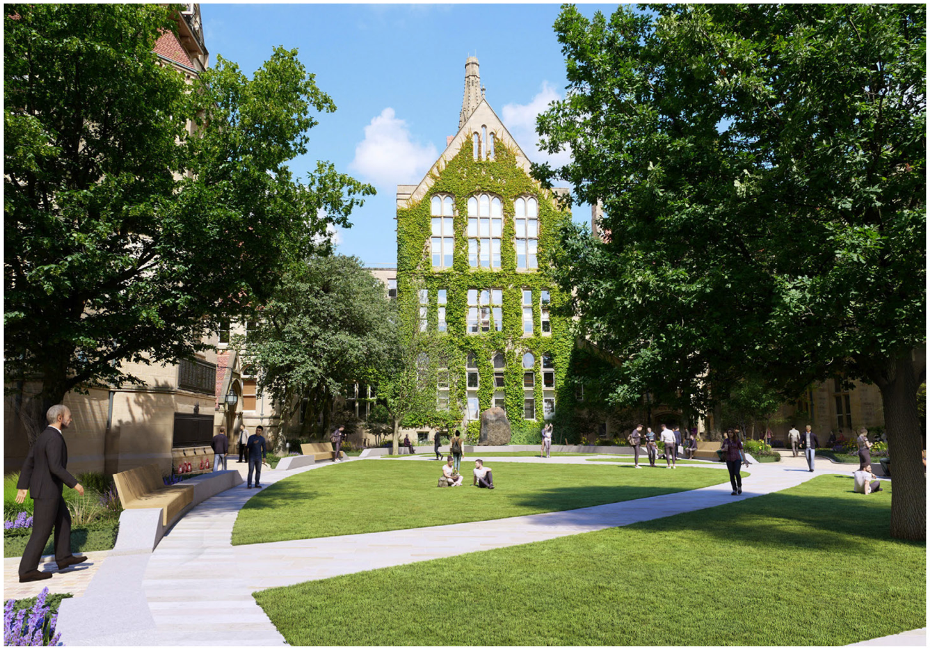
A small, but significant project in the spring of the bicentenary year has transformed the Old Quad.

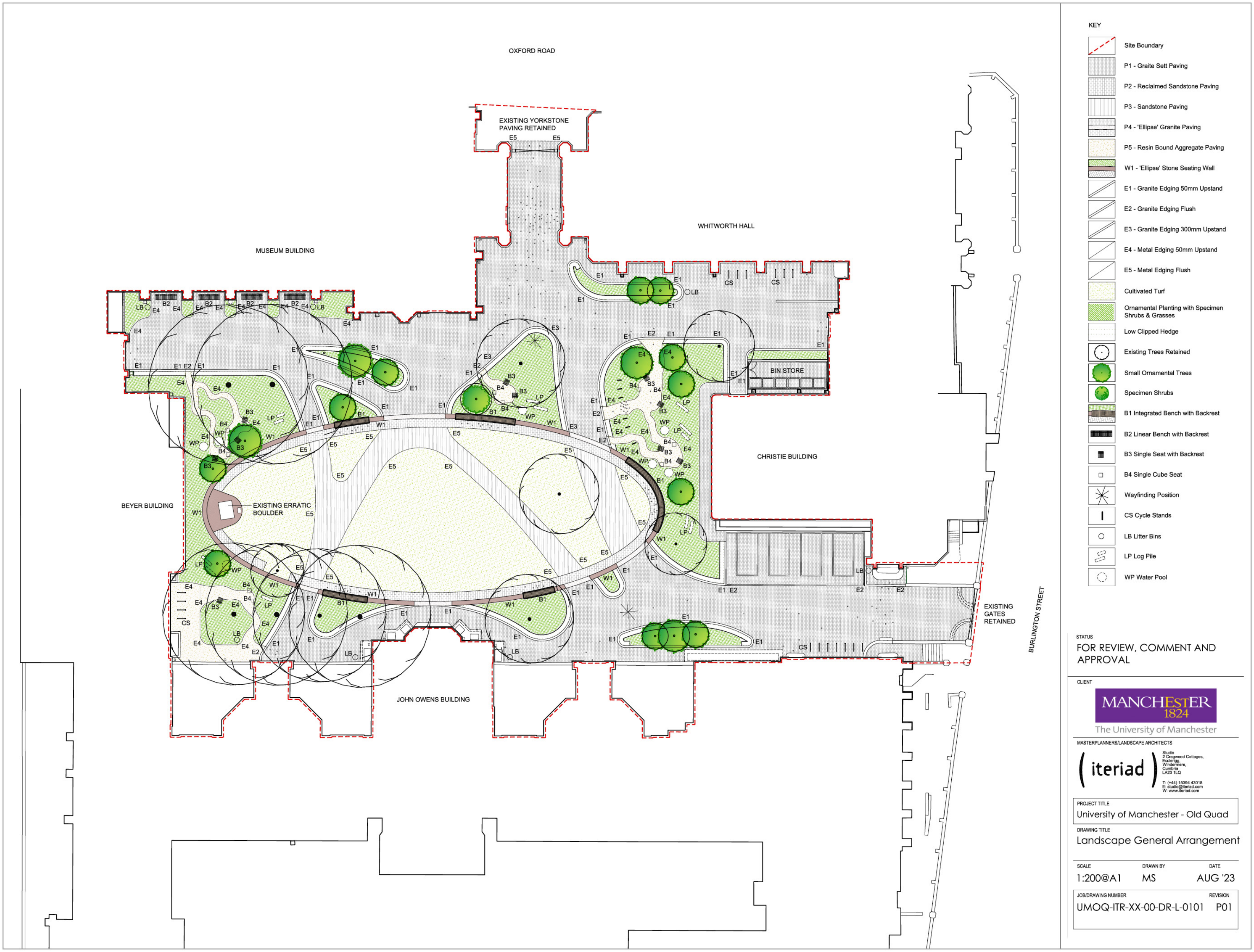
Hemmed in on all sides by the historic Waterhouse-designed buildings, the Old Quad remains the symbolic heart of the huge University campus that has grown up around it. Through the decades, many students have received their degrees within Whitworth Hall and had celebratory photographs taken with fellow graduates and family in the Old Quad.

The 2024 landscape remodelling designed by Wilson Mason Architects and Iteriad Landscape Architects, and executed by RECOM Solutions, has significantly enhanced the green feel, softening the hard surfaces, and creating an elliptical pathway, with integral places to sit and enjoy the surrounding architecture of scholarship.



Before and after.




OXFORD ROAD
EXISTING YORKSTONE PAVING RETAINED
WHITWORTH HALL
MUSEUM BUILDING
BIN STORE
CHRISTIE BUILDING
BEYER BUILDING
EXISTING ERRATIC BOULDER
JOHN OWENS BUILDING
EXISTING GATES RETAINED
BURLINGTON STREET
KEY
Site Boundary
P1 - Graite Sett Paving
P2 - Reclaimed Sandstone Paving
P3 - Sandstone Paving
P4 - 'Ellipse' Granite Paving
P5 - Resin Bound Aggregate Paving
W1 - 'Ellipse' Stone Seating Wall
E1 - Granite Edging 50mm Upstand
E2 - Granite Edging Flush
E3 - Granite Edging 300mm Upstand
E4 - Metal Edging 50mm Upstand
E5 - Metal Edging Flush
Cultivated Turf
Ornamental Planting with Specimen Shrubs & Grasses
Low Clipped Hedge
Existing Trees Retained
Small Ornamental Trees
Specimen Shrubs
B1 Integrated Bench with Backrest
B2 Linear Bench with Backrest
B3 Single Seat with Backrest
B4 Single Cube Seat
Wayfinding Position
CS Cycle Stands
LB Litter Bins
LP Log Pile
WP Water Pool
STATUS
FOR REVIEW, COMMENT AND APPROVAL
CLIENT
MANCHESTER 1824
The University of Manchester
MASTERPLANNERS/LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
iteriad
Studio
2 Cragwood Cottages,
Ecclerigg,
Windermere,
Cumbria
LA23 1LQ
T: (+44) 15394 43018
E: studio@iteriad.com
W: www.iteriad.com
PROJECT TITLE
University of Manchester - Old Quad
DRAWING TITLE
Landscape General Arrangement
SCALE
1:200@A1
DRAWN BY
MS
DATE
AUG '23
JOB/DRAWING NUMBER
UMOQ-ITR-XX-00-DR-L-0101
REVISION
P01

(Source: Planning application documents, 2023.)

EPILOGUE

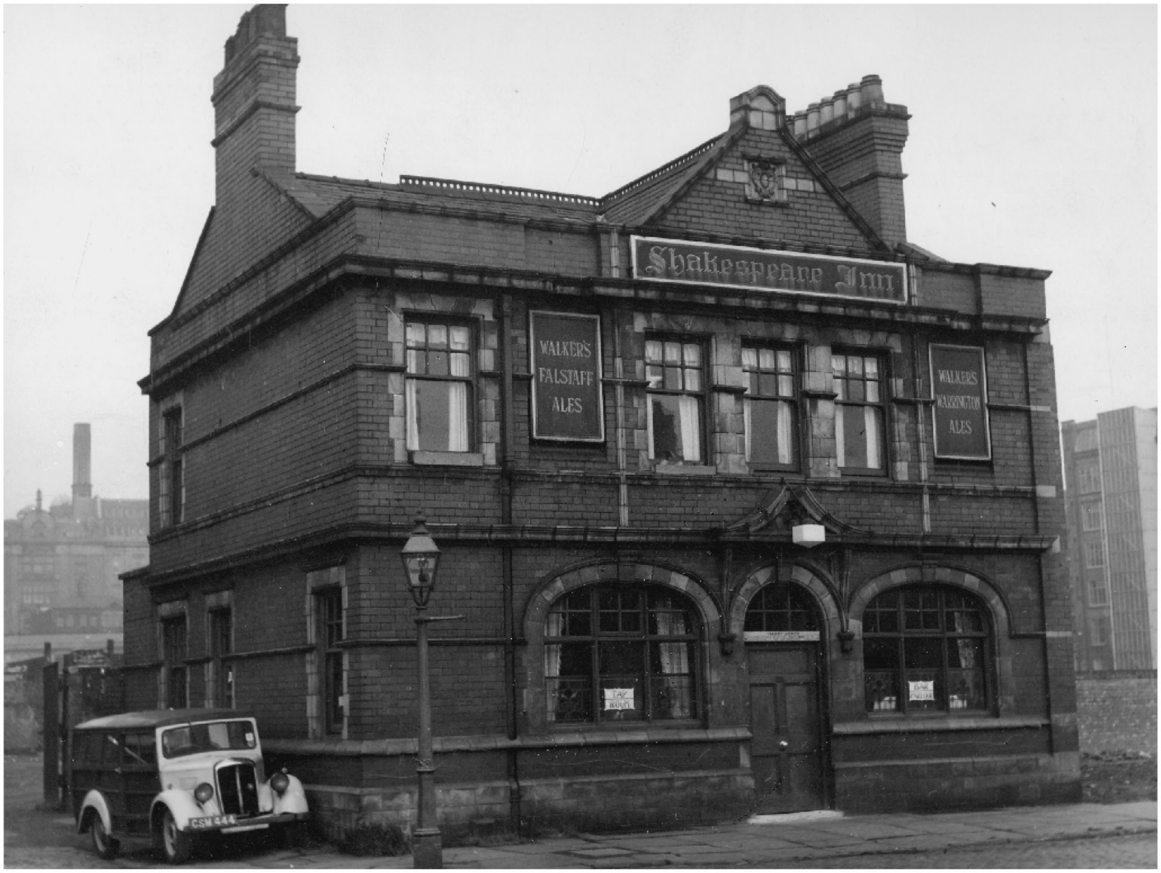
LOST BUILDINGS

Over many years of change and growth the University has built, owned, occupied, leased, refurbished, adapted, sold-off and demolished numerous buildings. Presented here is a selection of the lesser-known ones that have gone.

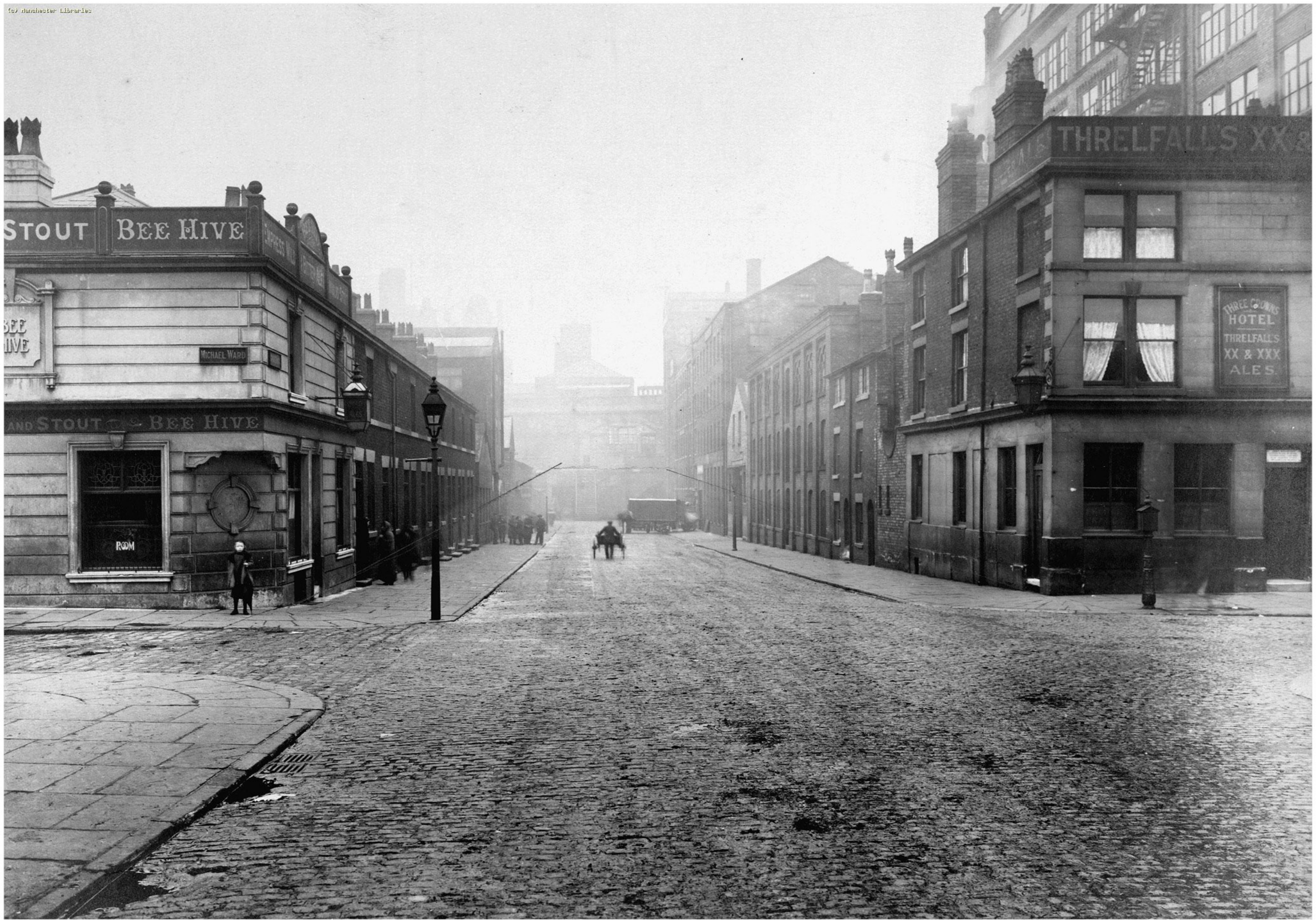
Also, around the University many local streets, small shops and businesses, places of worship and public houses have also disappeared down the decades, particularly with the scale of campus growth after the Second World War. Much of this was associated with large-scale clearances across Chorlton-on-Medlock of sub-standard housing and decaying buildings by Manchester City Council in the 1950s and 1960s. On several occasions this involved a contention process, namely that of the Compulsory Purchase Order. This section brings to attention several noteworthy 'lost' buildings.

PUBLIC HOUSES

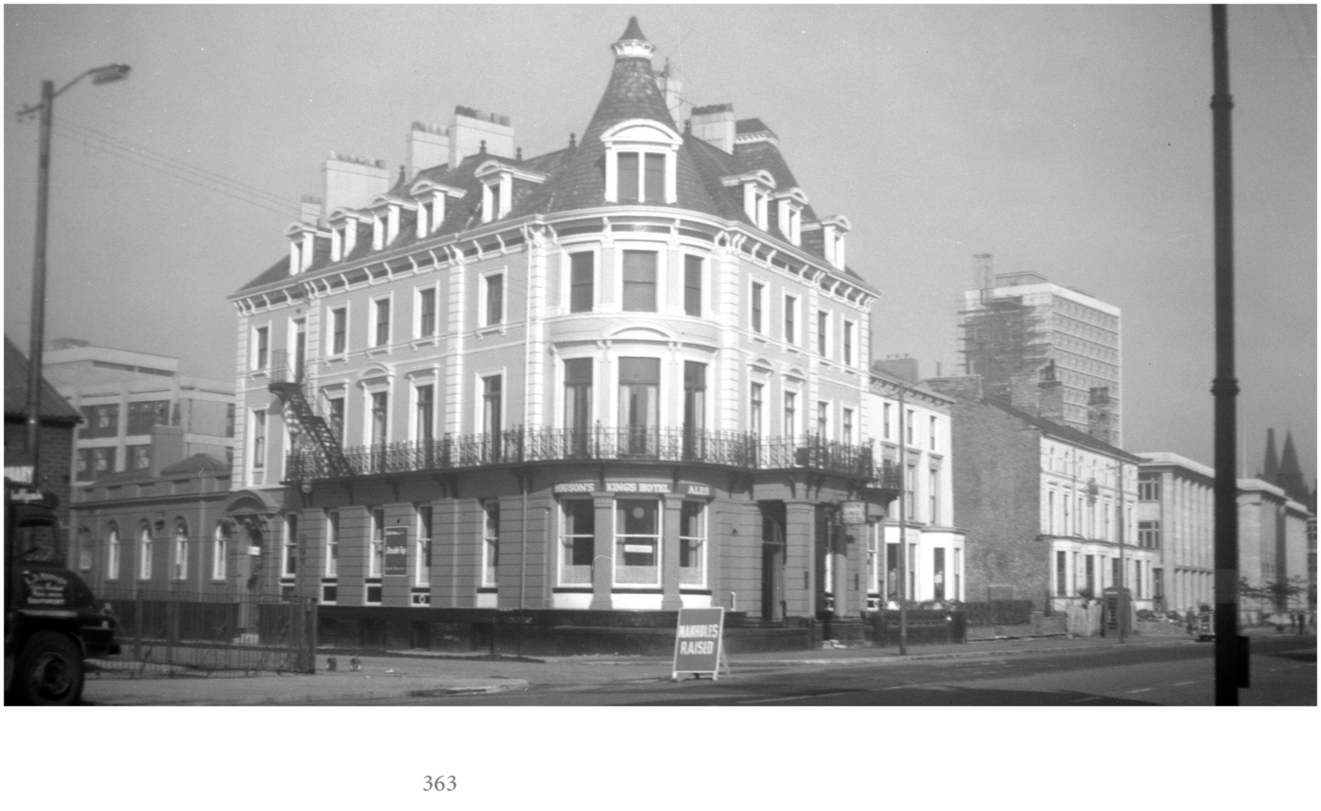
Up to the 1960s, the cliché that there was a 'pub on every other street corner' seems to have been true in Chorlton-on-Medlock.



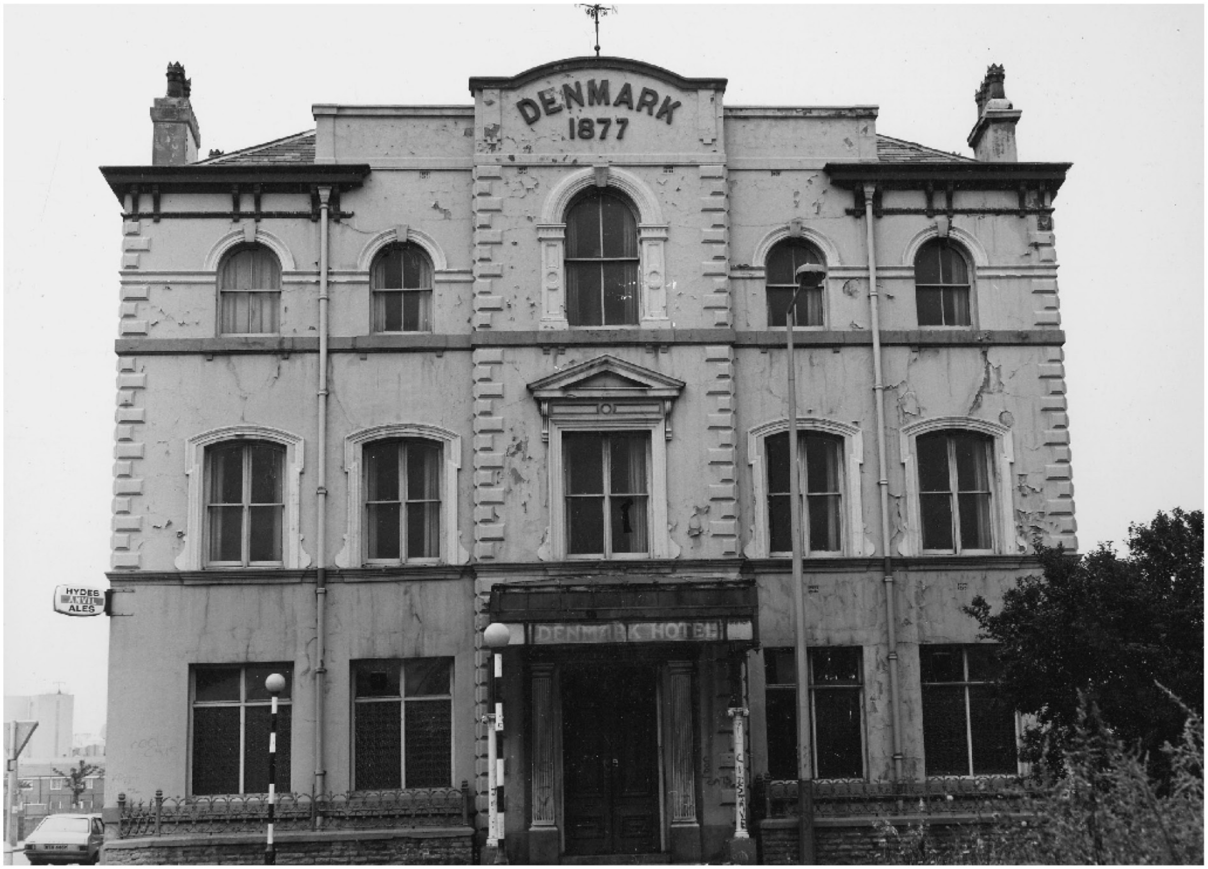
The Shakespeare Inn on Temple Street photographed by H.W. Beaumont, 1959. The whole area was redeveloped for the UMIST campus in the 1960s. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)


STOUT BEE HIVE
BEE HIVE
AND STOUT BEE HIVE
ROOM
THRELFALL'S XX&
THREE CROWNS HOTEL THRELFALL'S XX & XXX ALES

The Bee Hive pub and Three Crowns Hotel adjacent to each other on the junction of Temple Street and Jackson Street, photographed by J. Jackson, 1916. In background is the Jackson Street Mill that would be converted into a UMIST building in the late 1950s. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

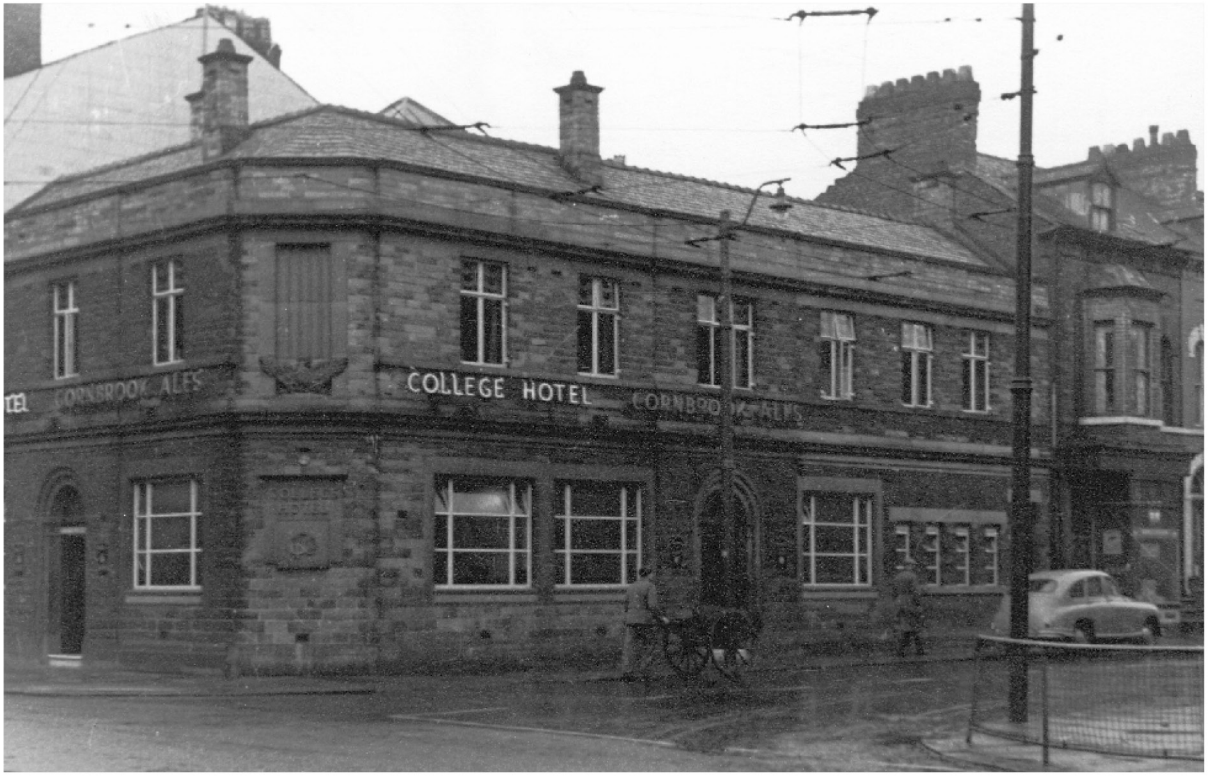

KINGS HOTEL
ALES
MANHOLES RAISED

The King's Hotel, photographed c.1960s, occupied a prominent position on the corner of Denmark Road and Oxford Road. The land is now the site of the Academy events venue, next to the Students' Union. (Courtesy of Chetham's Library.)


DENMARK
1877
HYDES
ANVIL
ALES
DENMARK HOTEL

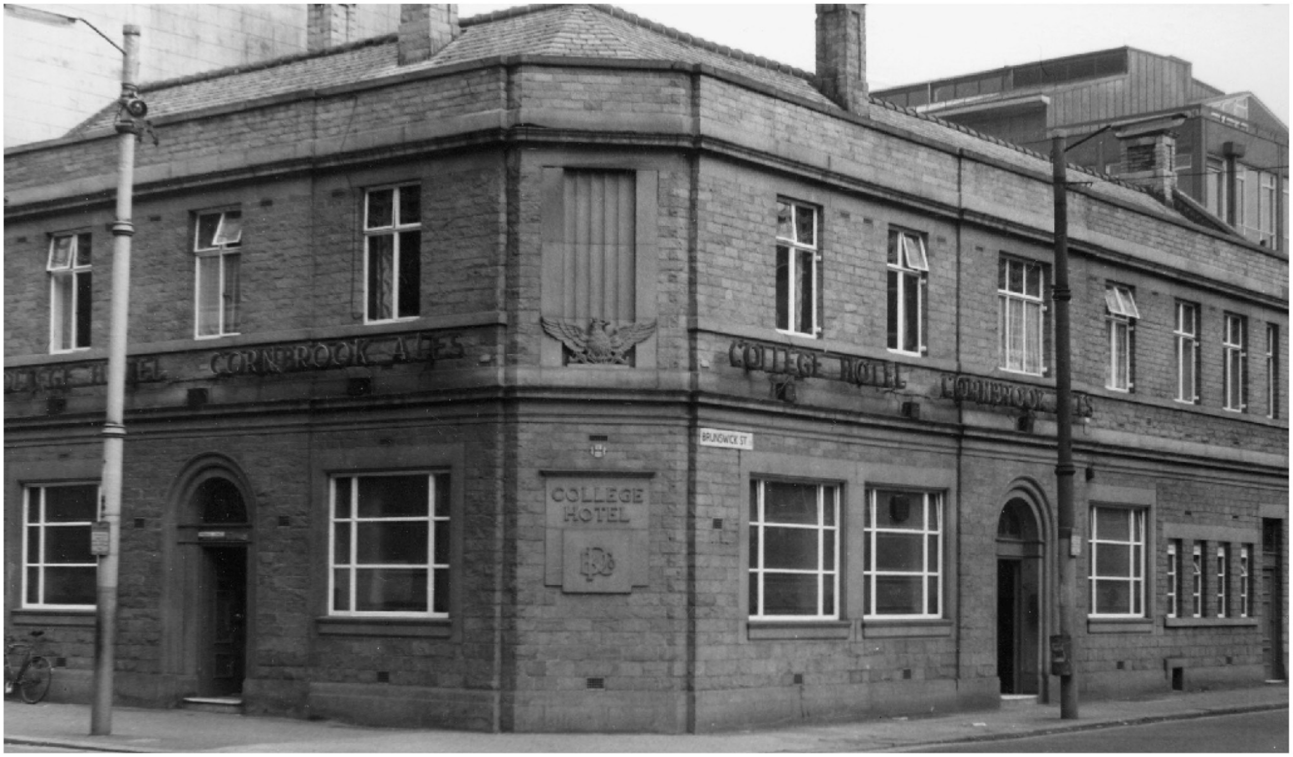
The Denmark Hotel on the junction of Lloyd Street and Denmark Road, photographed by Manchester City Council Surveyors Department, 1978. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

In the midst of the campus the College Hotel was a popular venue for thirsty scholars for many decades, conveniently located opposite the old Owens College site on the junction of Brunswick Street and Oxford Road. Having opened in the 1860s, it closed in 1974 and was subsequently demolished.

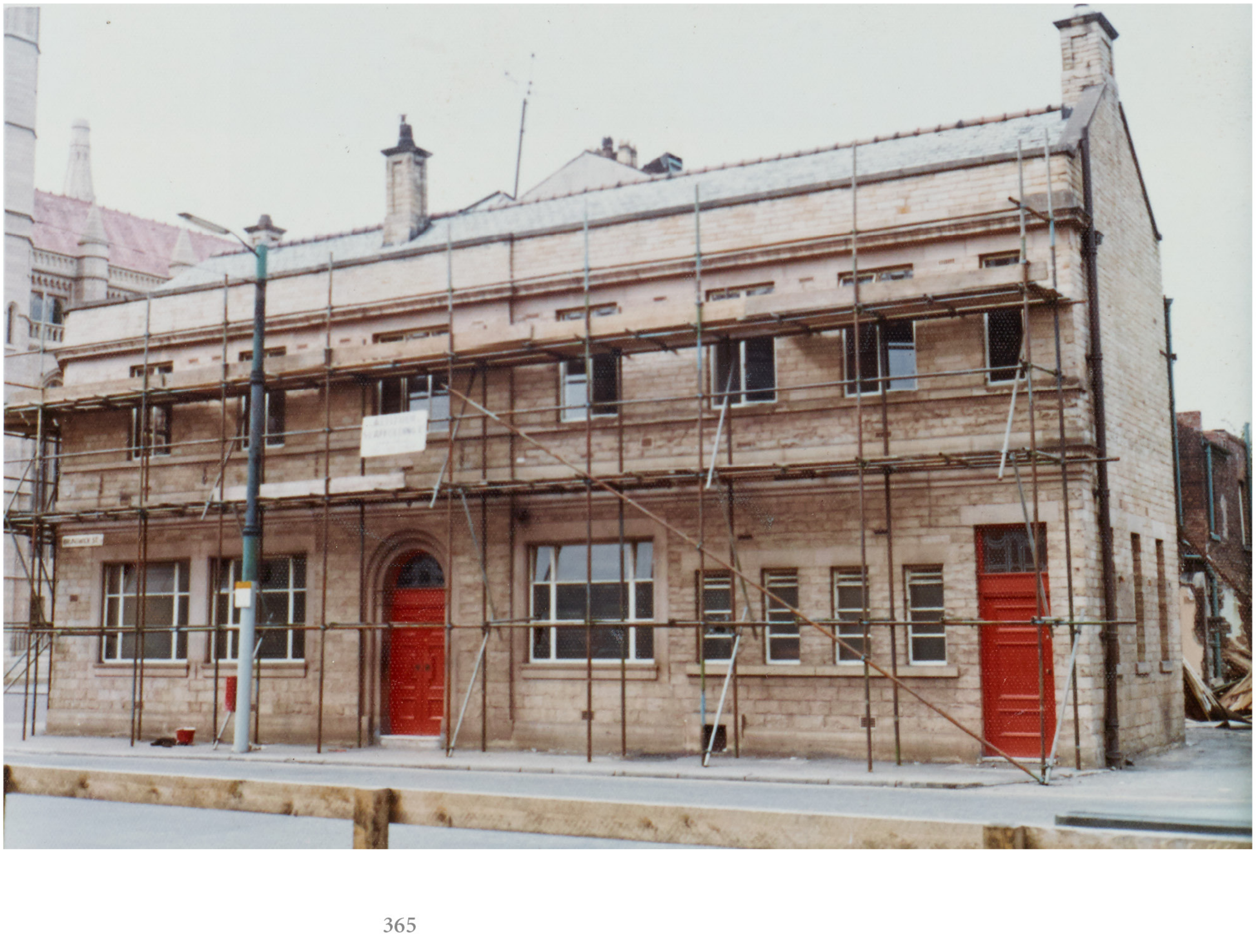

CORNBROOK ALES
COLLEGE HOTEL
CORNBROOK ALES

College Hotel, photographed by E. Stanley, 1958. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

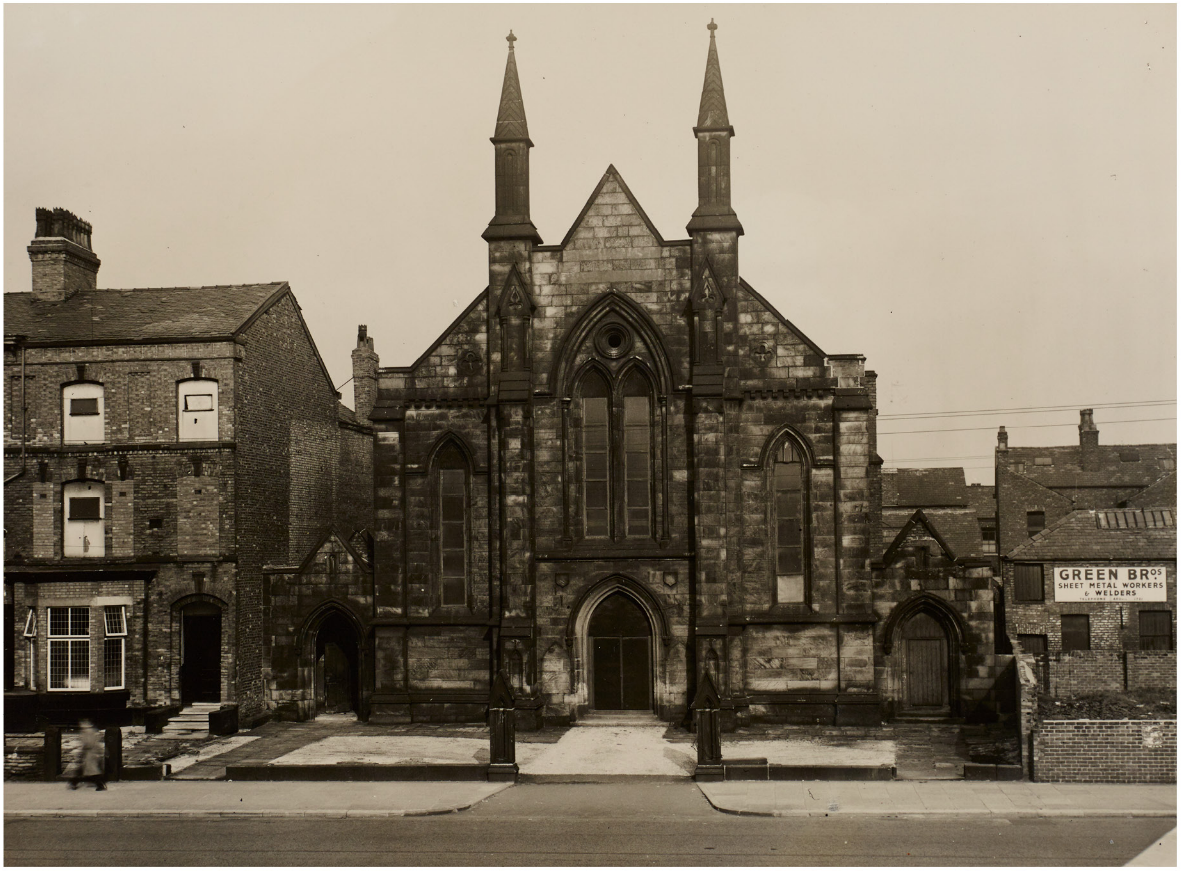
College Hotel, photographed by A. Dawson, 1970. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)


COLLEGE HOTEL
CORNBROOK ALES
COLLEGE HOTEL
CORNBROOK ALES
COLLEGE HOTEL
BRUNSWICK ST

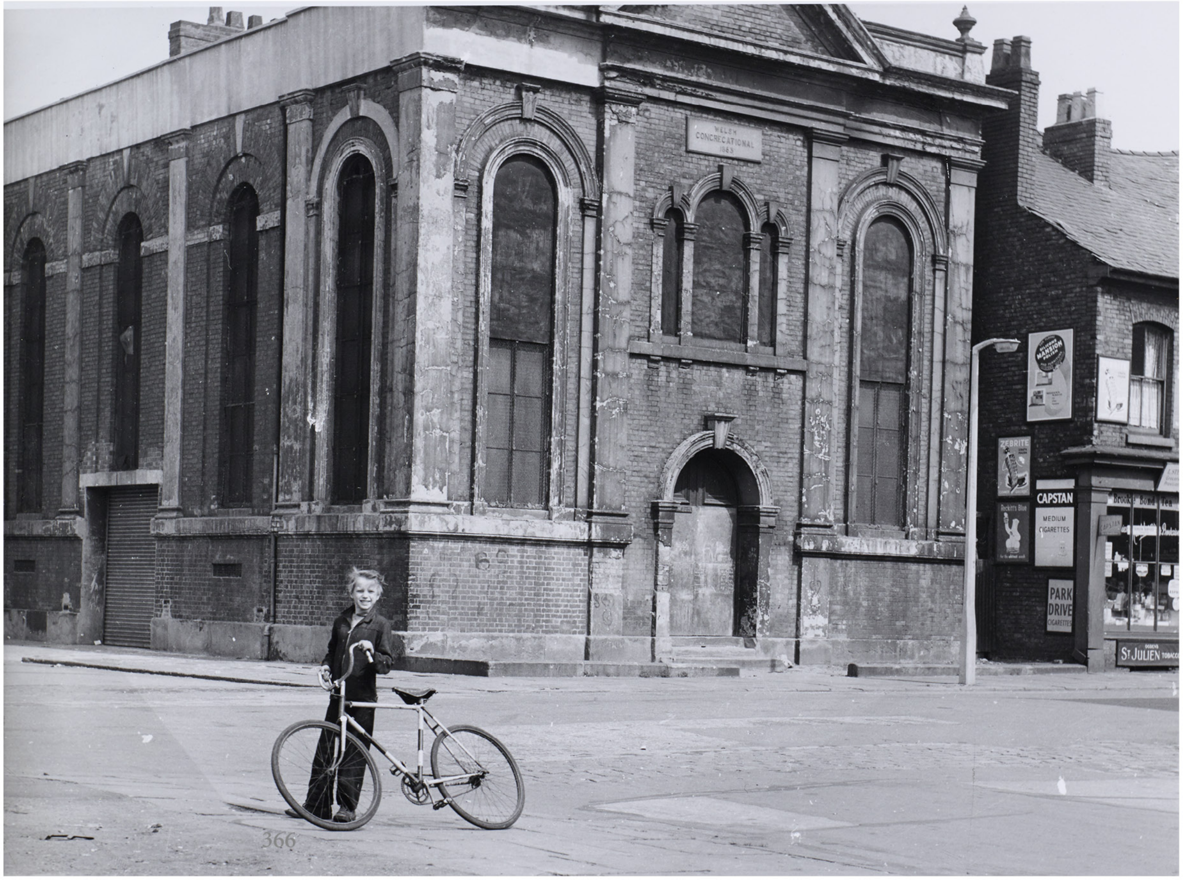
College Hotel, c.1973.



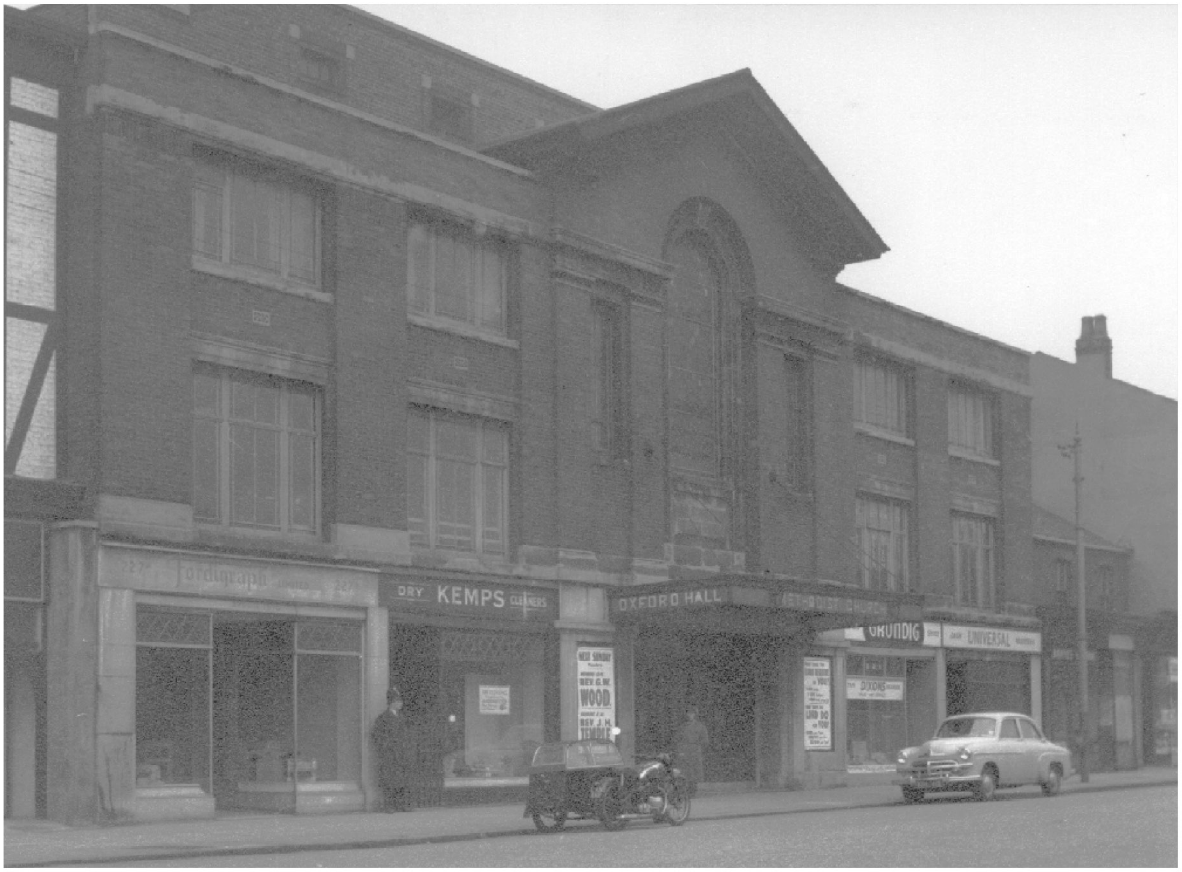
PLACES OF WORSHIP


GREEN BROS
SHEET METAL WORKERS & WELDERS

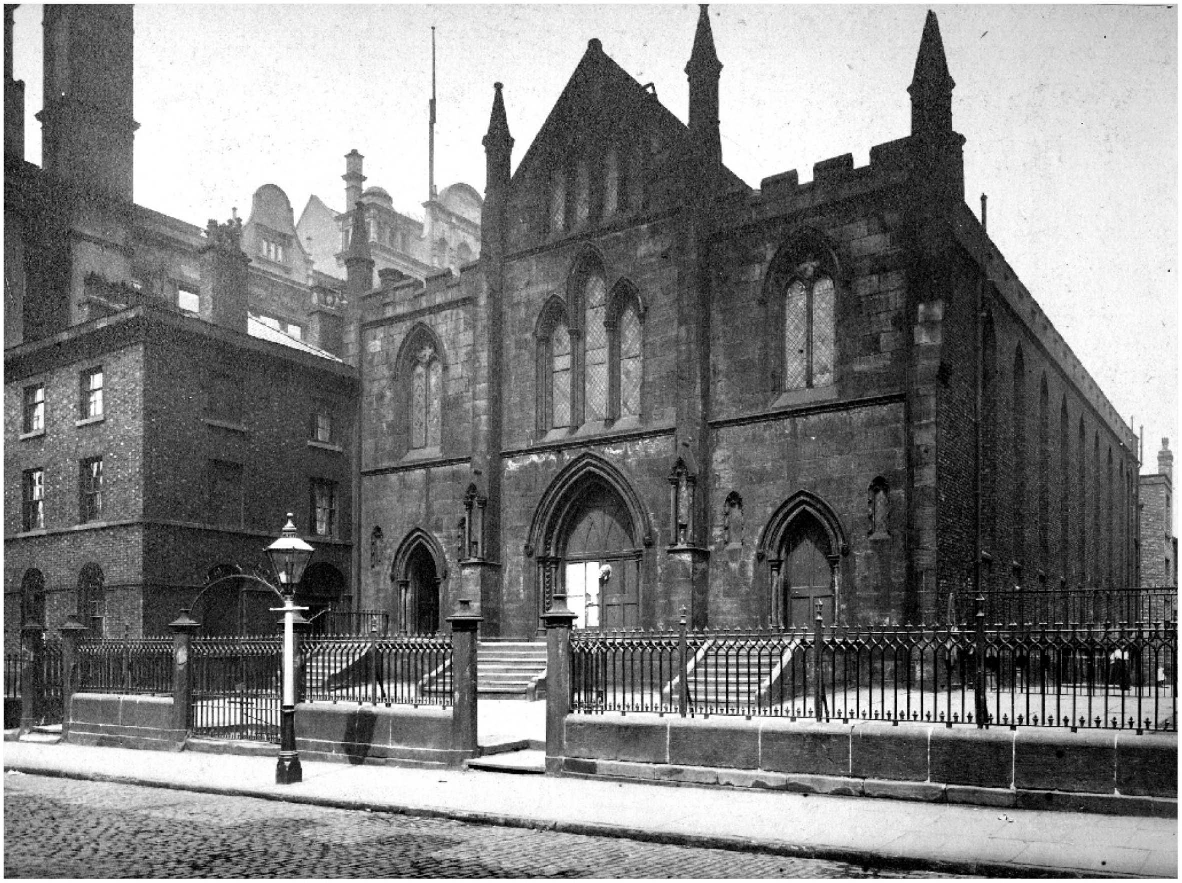
Union Baptist Chape, Oxford Road, c.1950s. The site now occupied by the Stopford Medical School.


WELSH CONGREGATIONAL
CAPSTAN
MEDIUM CIGARETTES
PARK DRIVE CIGARETTES
ST JULIEN TOBACCO

Welsh Congregational Chapel, Booth Street East, c.1960s.


DRY KEMPS CLEANERS
OXFORD HALL
GRUNDIG
UNIVERSAL
WOOD

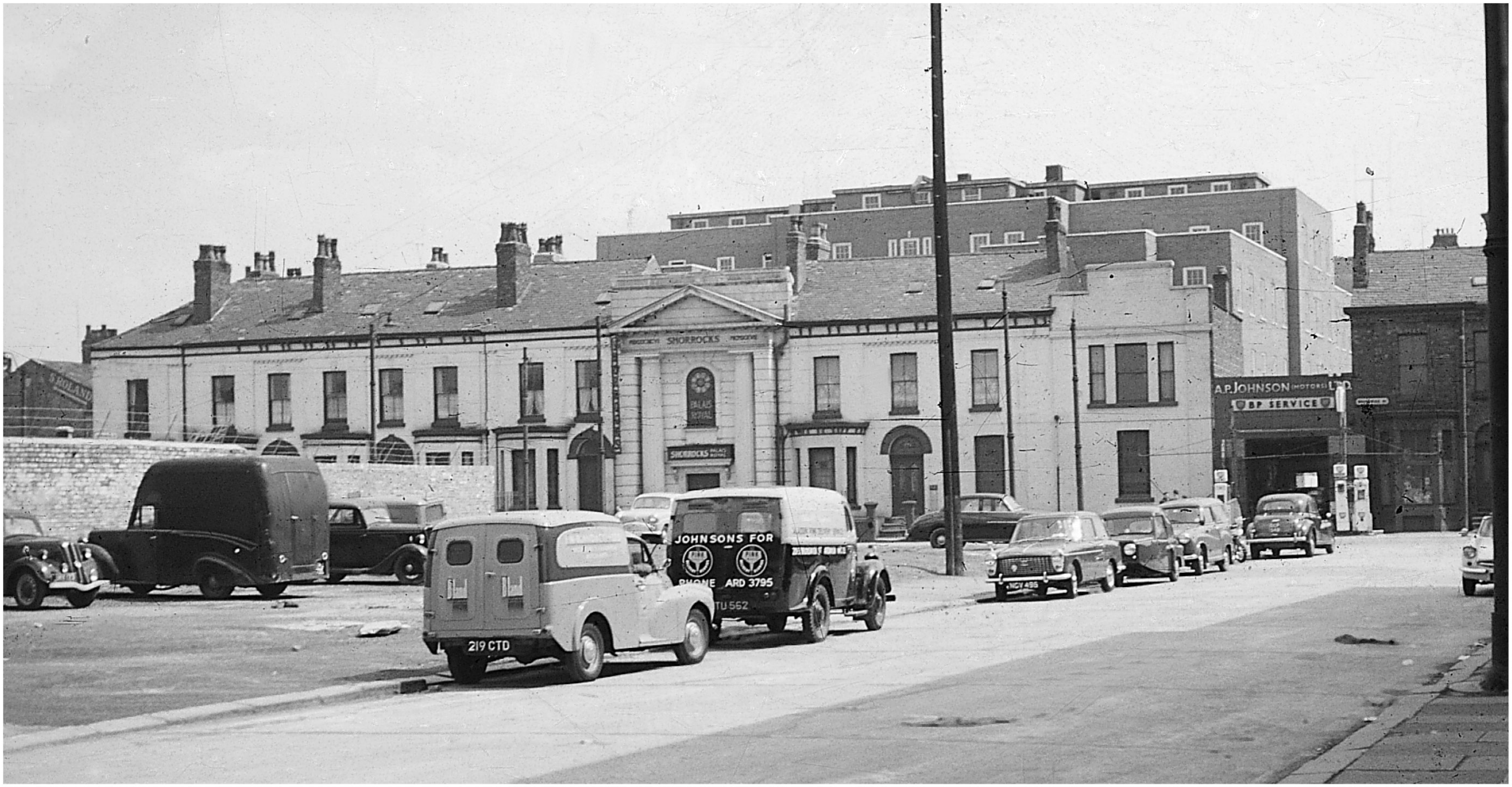
Oxford Hall Methodist Church, Oxford Road, photographed by H.W. Beaumont, 1956. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



St Augustine's R.C. Church, Granby Row, photographed by J. Jackson, 1907. Seen in the background is the roof of the original 1900 Sackville Street building. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

SHORROCKS BALLROOM

BRUNSWICK STREET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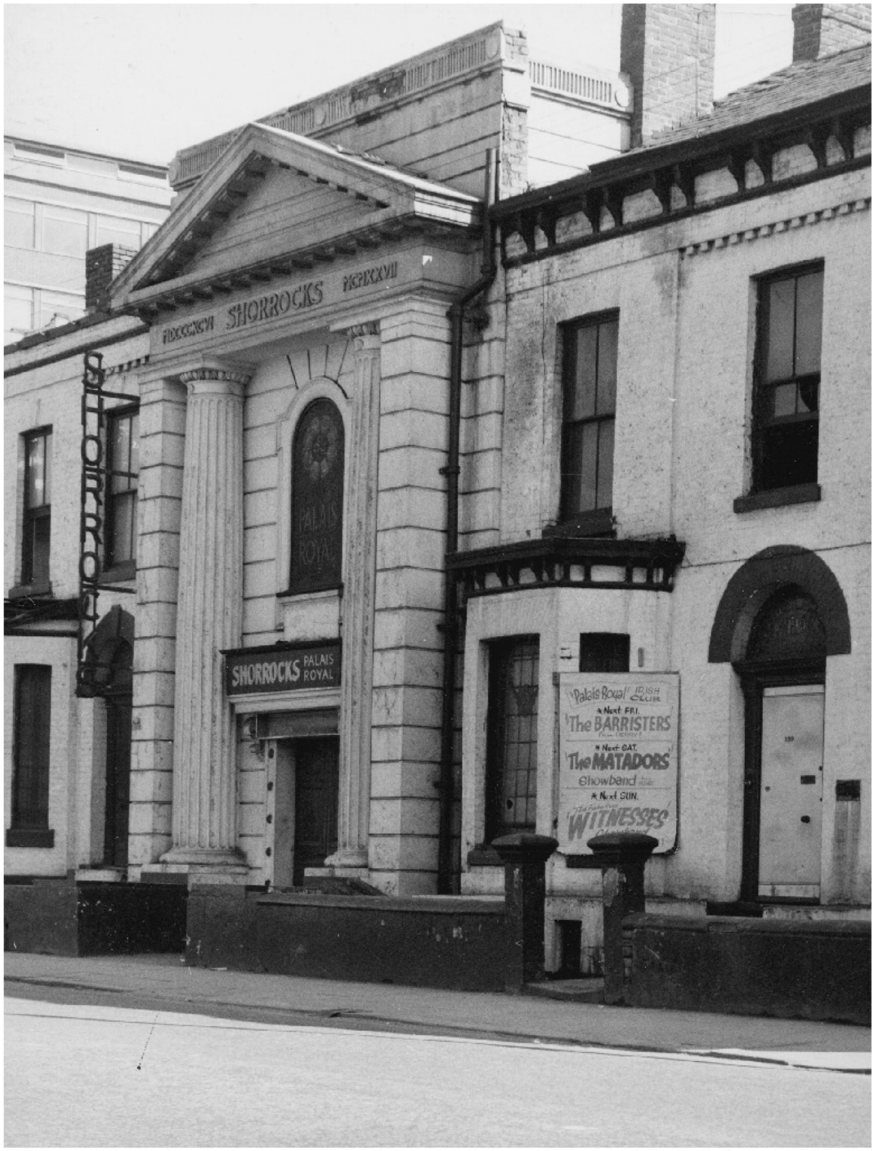
View of Brunswick Street, c.1960s, with the Shorrocks ballroom and the A.P. Johnson petrol station. Visible behind are the upper storeys of the new Electrical Engineering Building.

Photographed by E.C. Poole, 1965.
(Courtesy of the Local Image Collection,
Manchester Archives+)


SHORROCKS
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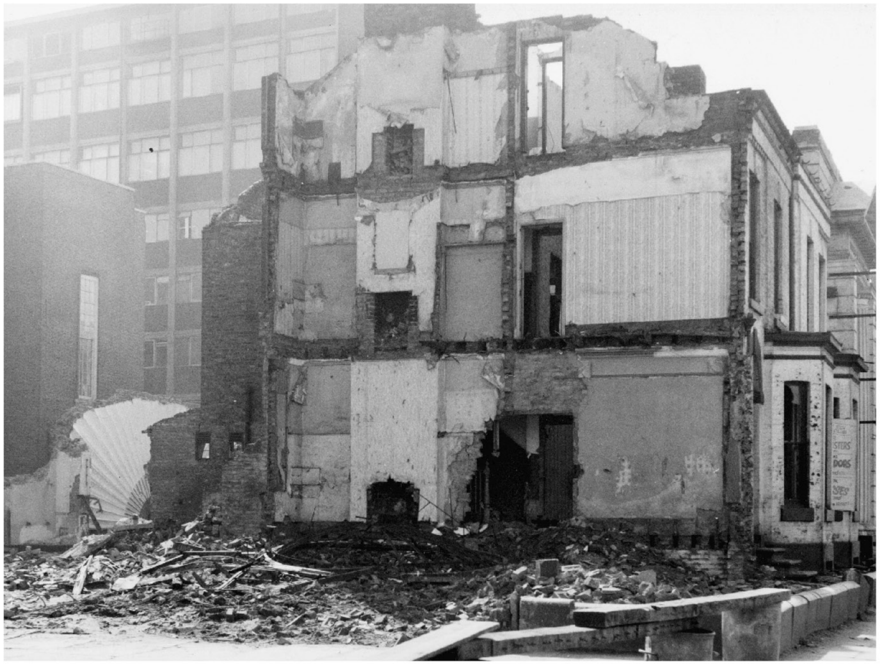
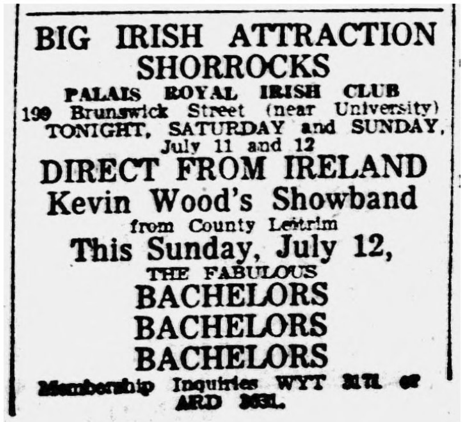
PALAIS ROYAL
SHORROCKS PALAIS ROYAL
'Palais Royal' IRISH CLUB
★ Next FRI.
The BARRISTERS
★ Next SAT.
The MATADORS
Showband
★ Next SUN.
WITNESSES

Demolition photographed by E.C. Poole, c.1965.
The Simon Engineering Laboratories is visible behind.
(Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)





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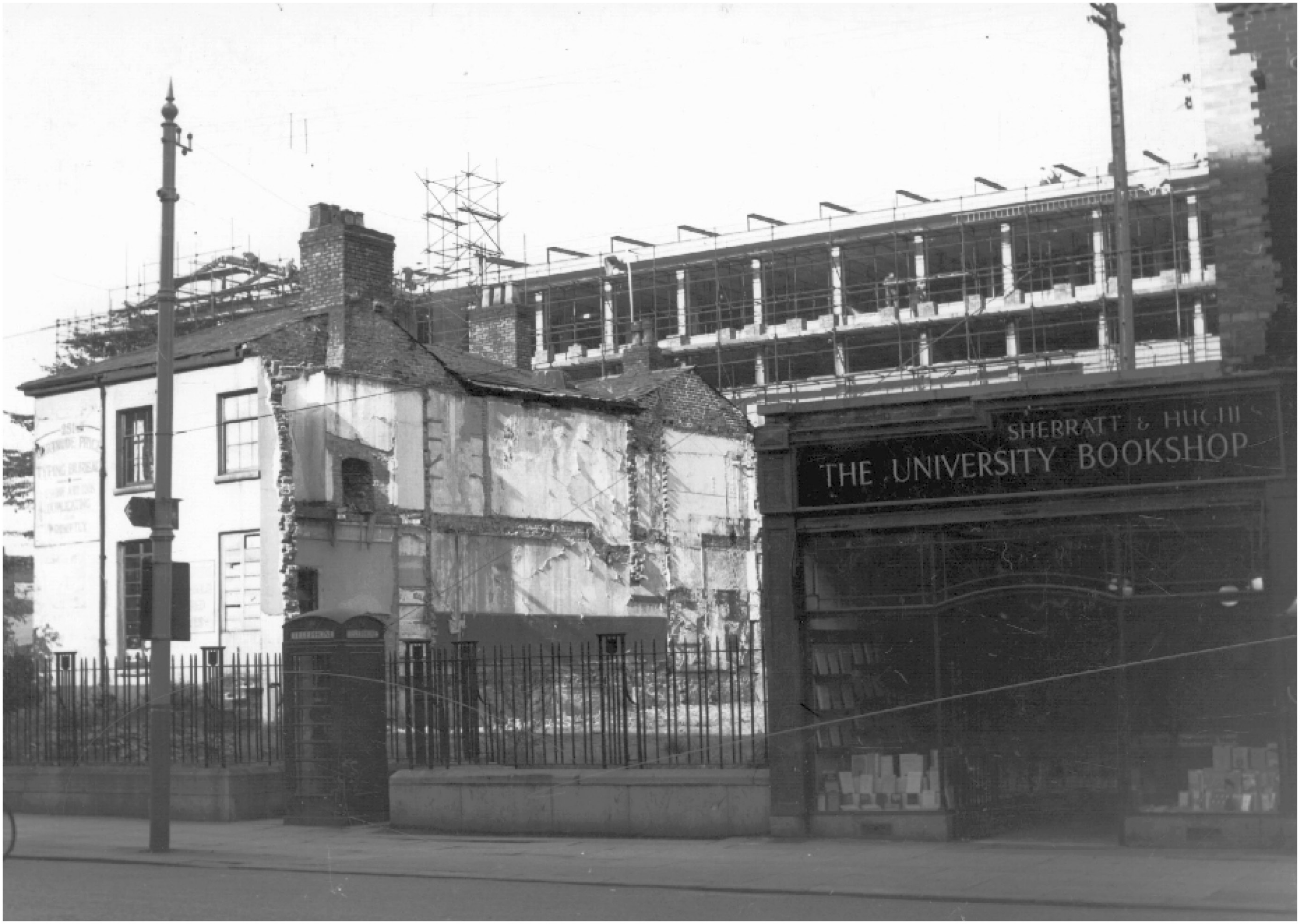
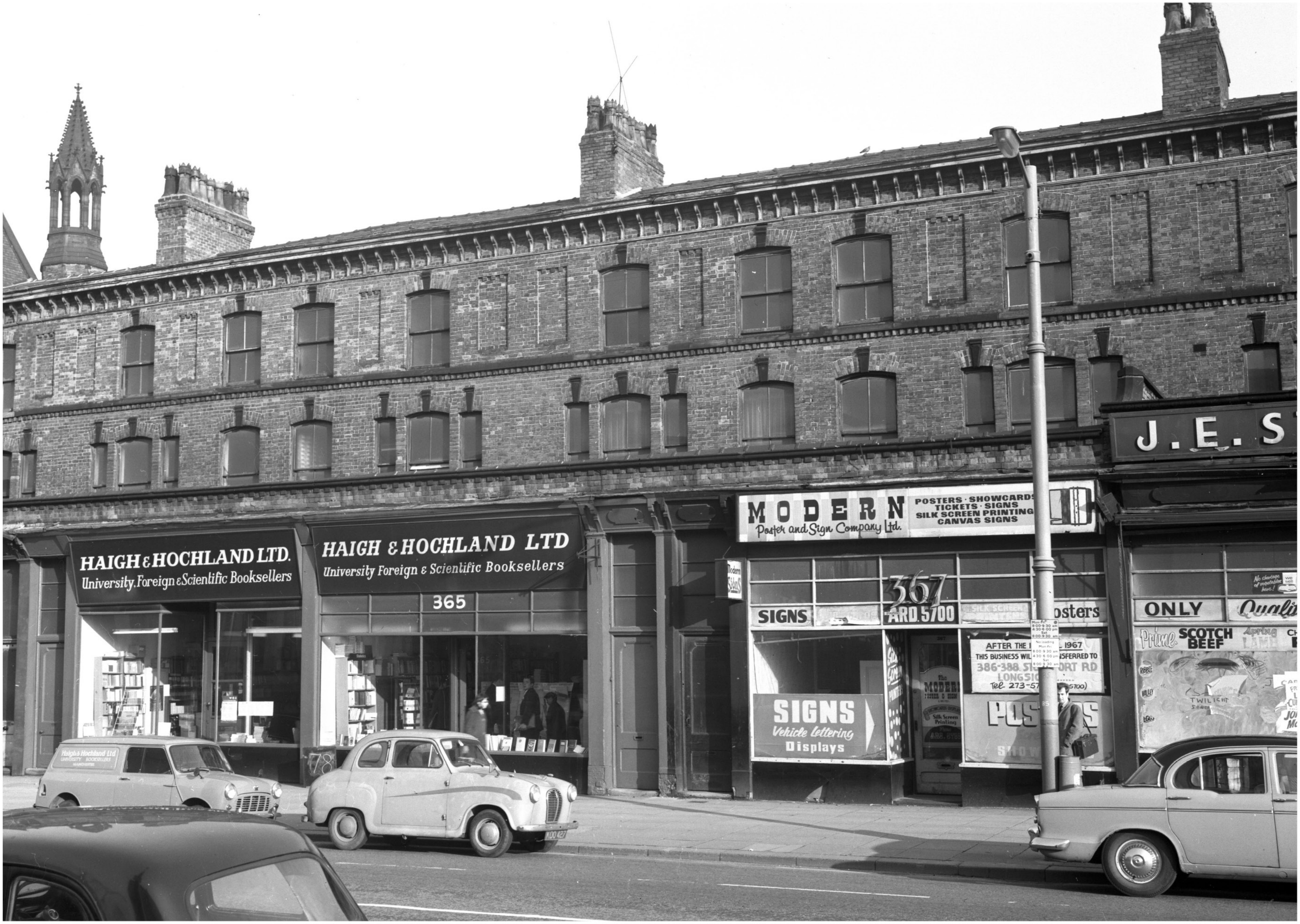
Advert from July 1965.

BOOK SHOPS

The University Bookshop on Oxford Road opposite the Museum, photographed by H.W. Beaumont, 1959. In the background the construction of the Williamson Building is well underway. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)


SHERRATT & HUGHES
THE UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP

Haigh & Hochland bookseller on Oxford Road, 1967. Their shop relocated to the Precinct Centre when it opened in the early 1970s. (Courtesy of the Town Hall Photographers' Collection, Manchester Archives+)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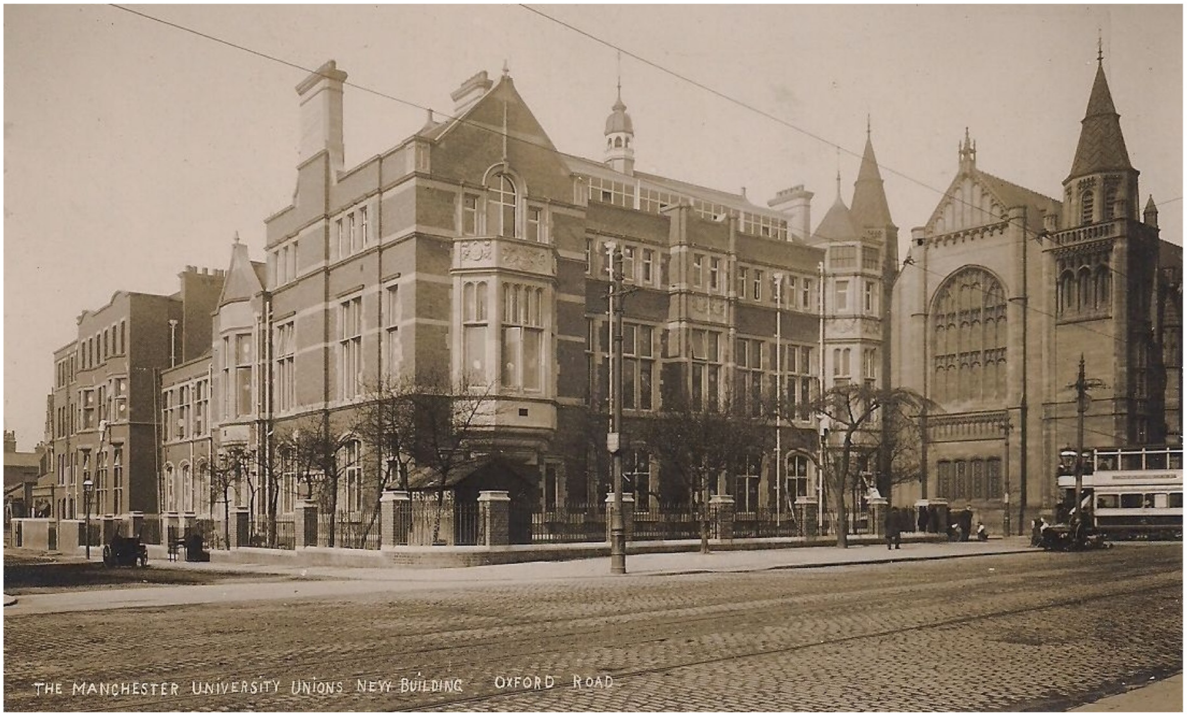
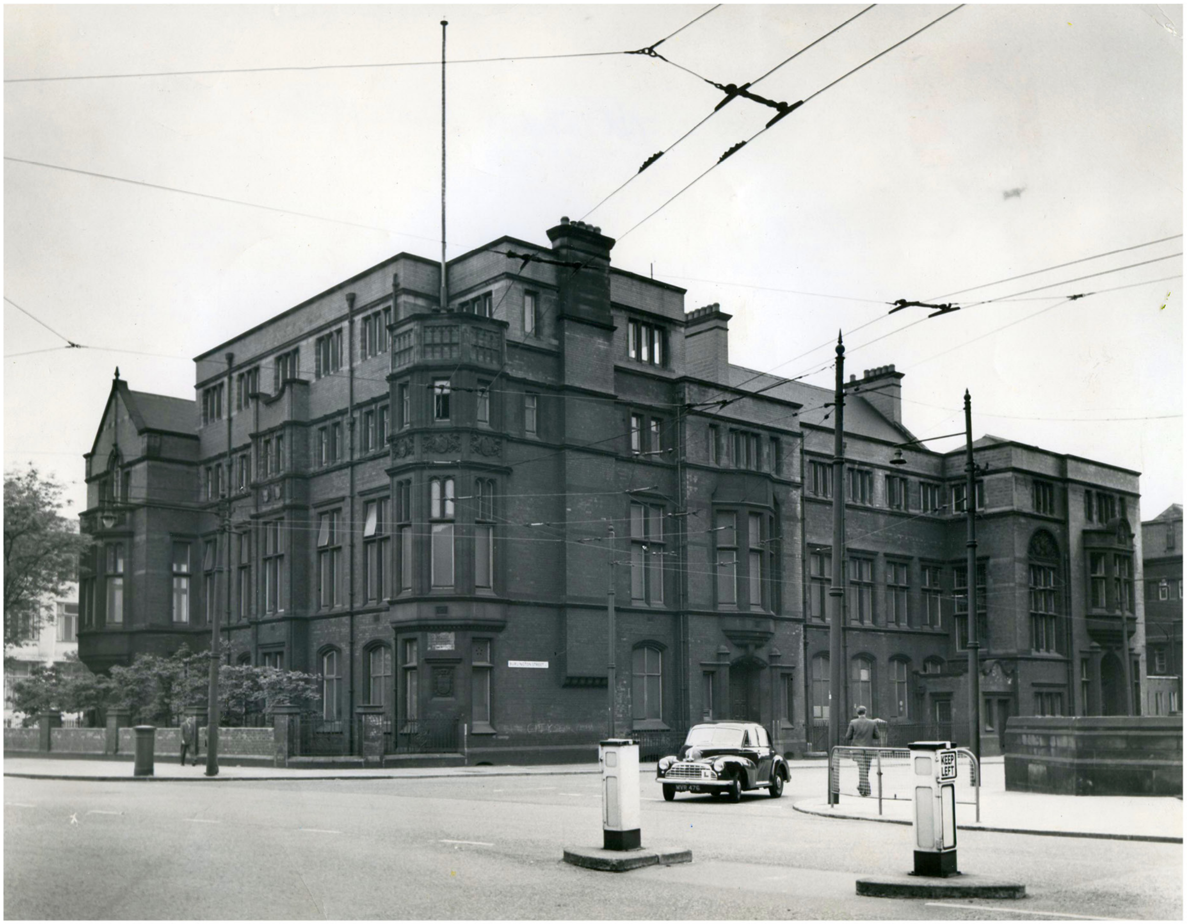
THE OLD STUDENTS' UNION AND LIME GROVE BUILDINGS

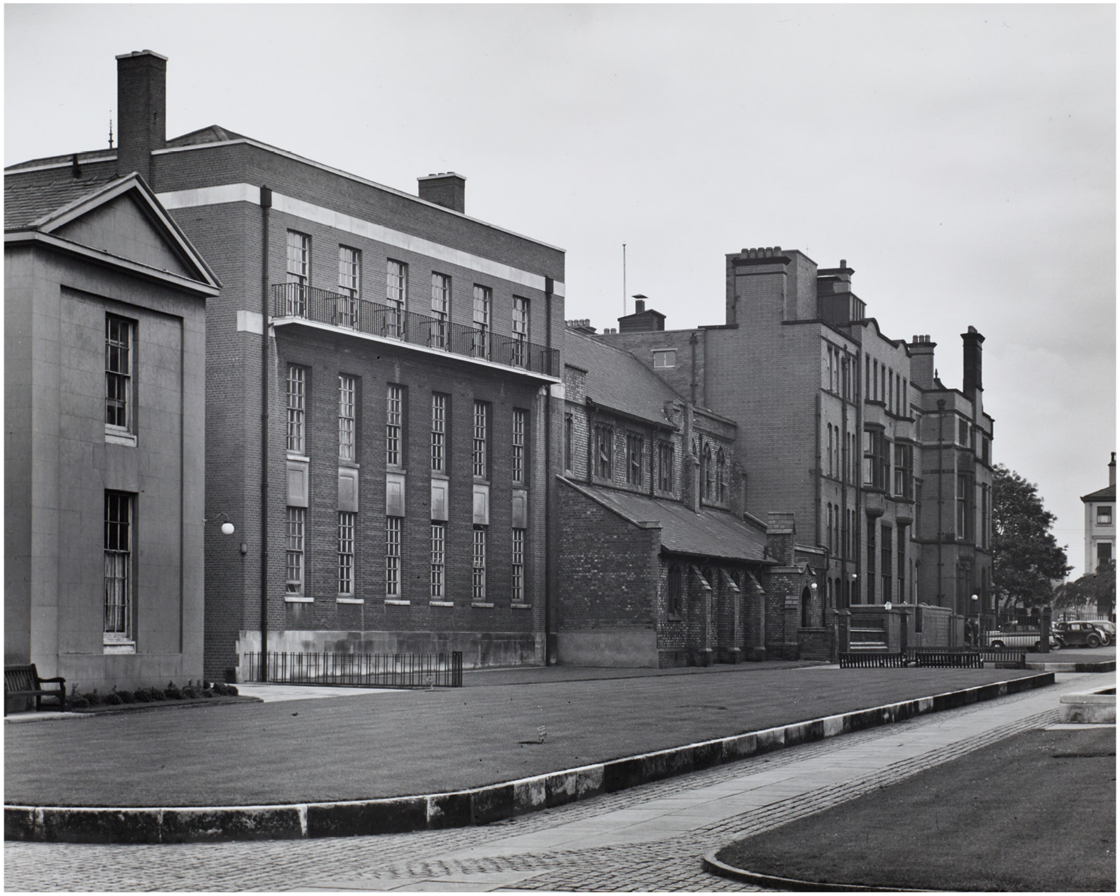

THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY UNIONS NEW BUILDING - OXFORD ROAD

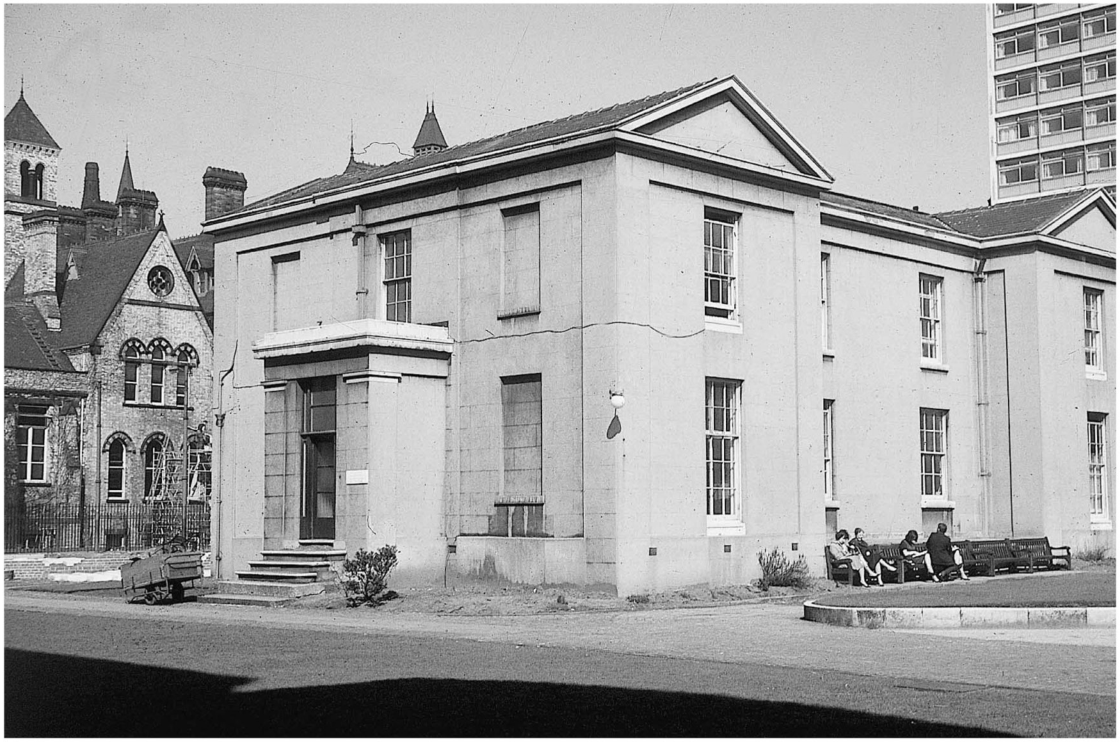
Edwardian-era postcard.



The Old Students' Union, c.1958, soon to be demolished to make way for the new Refectory and Moberly Tower. The suspended electric cables powered the trolley buses which ran in Manchester at this time. On the left edge of the photograph, partially obscured by trees, the new Union building is just visible.

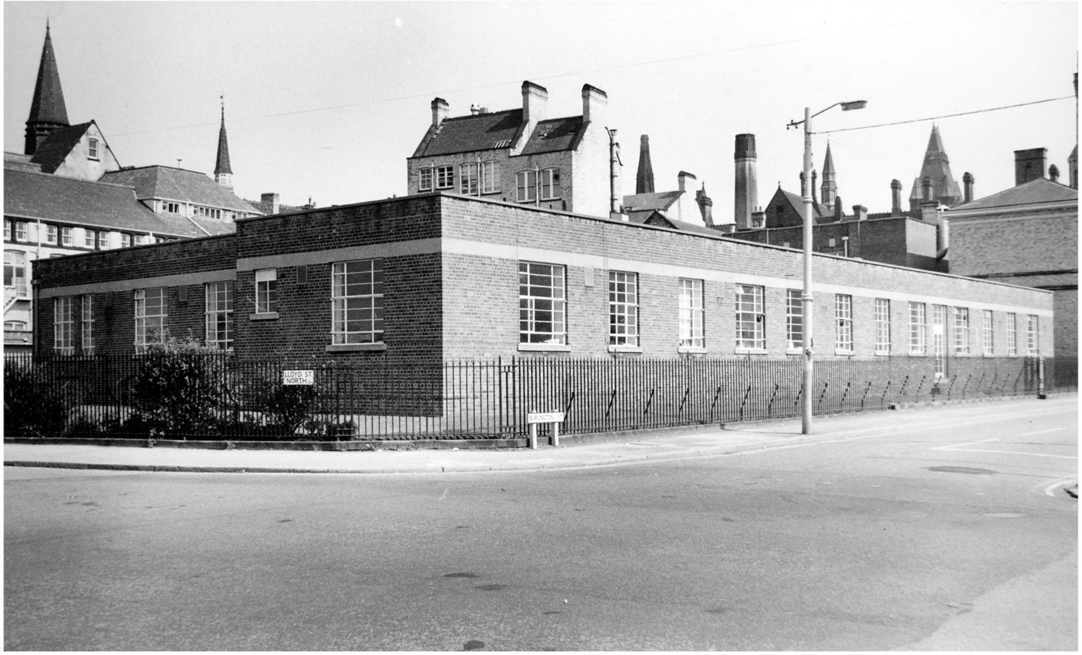
North side of Lime Grove, c.1950 showing the old Students' Union and Refectory buildings, the Welsh Chapel (at the time used as a cafeteria), Staff House and part of the Deaf Education building. All were demolished in the 1960s to make way for the new Refectory and Moberly Tower.





The town houses at 12-14 Lime Grove were used by Audiology and the Education of the Deaf Department. Photographed in 1965.

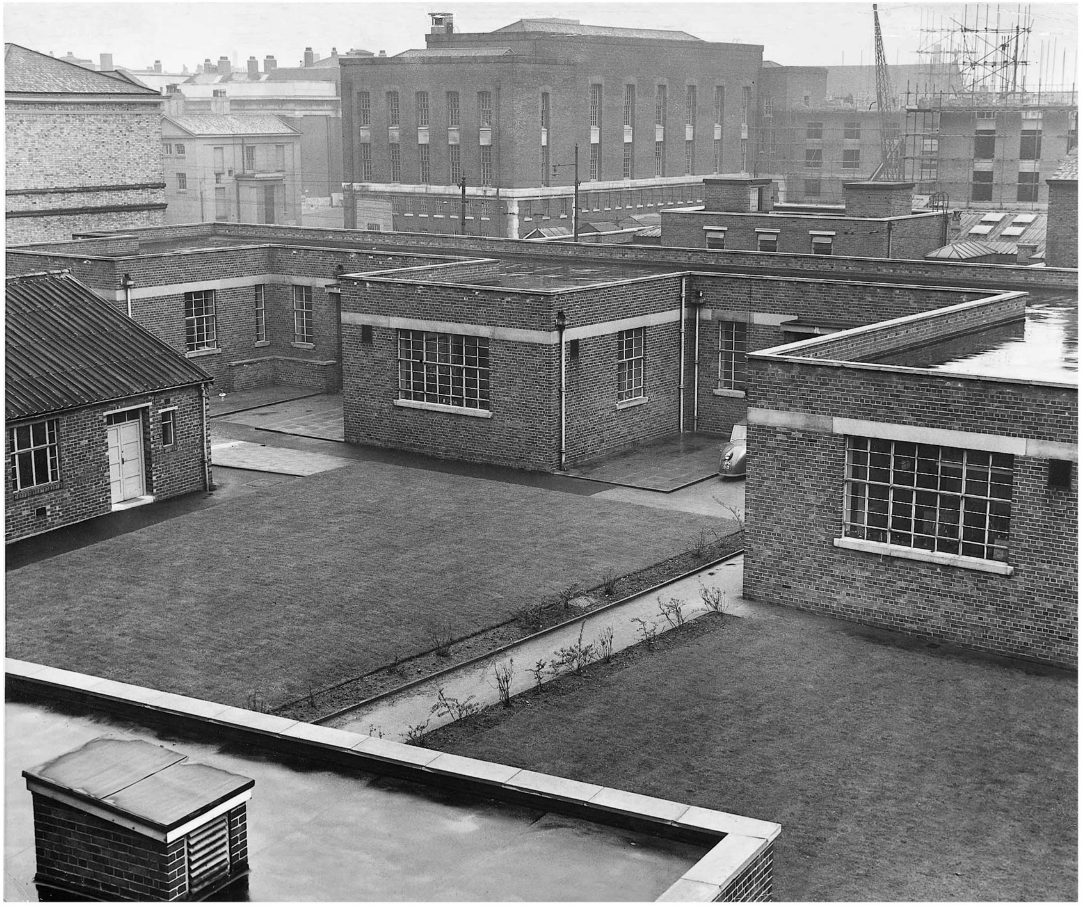
SCIENCE LABORATORIES



After the Second World War, three separate small chemistry laboratories were built at the bottom end of Burlington Street and named in honour of distinguished professors in the Chemistry Department: Dixon Laboratory (1946), the Robinson Laboratory (1950) and the Lapworth Laboratory (1950).

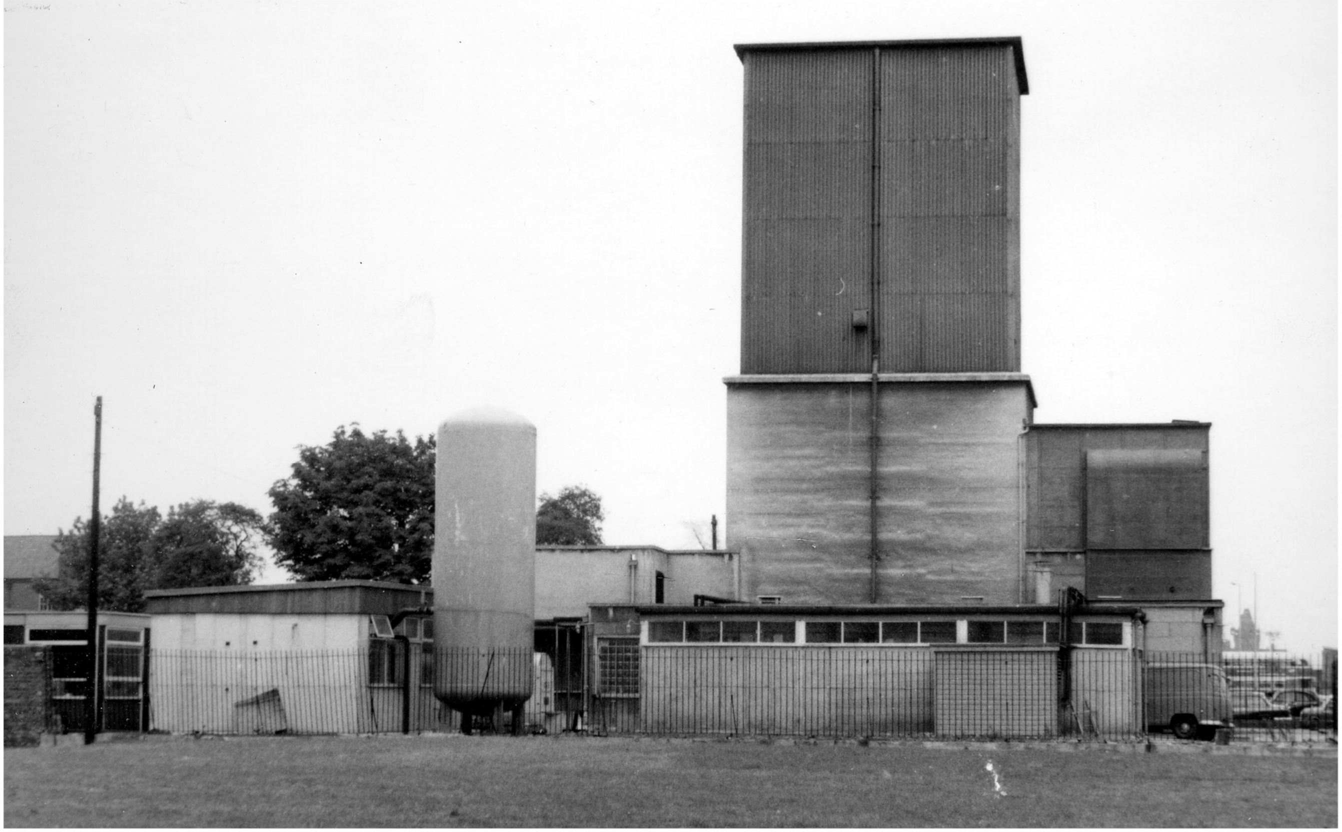
All three were vacated in the mid-1960s with the construction of the new Chemistry Building on Brunswick Street. Subsequently the Robinson and Lapworth laboratory buildings were demolished to make way for the Main Library extension. The Dixon Laboratory was converted into a book storage facility for the Library.

Top: Lapworth laboratory on Brunswick Street, photographed by A. Dawson, 1970. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



Rear of the Lapworth laboratory, c.1950s.

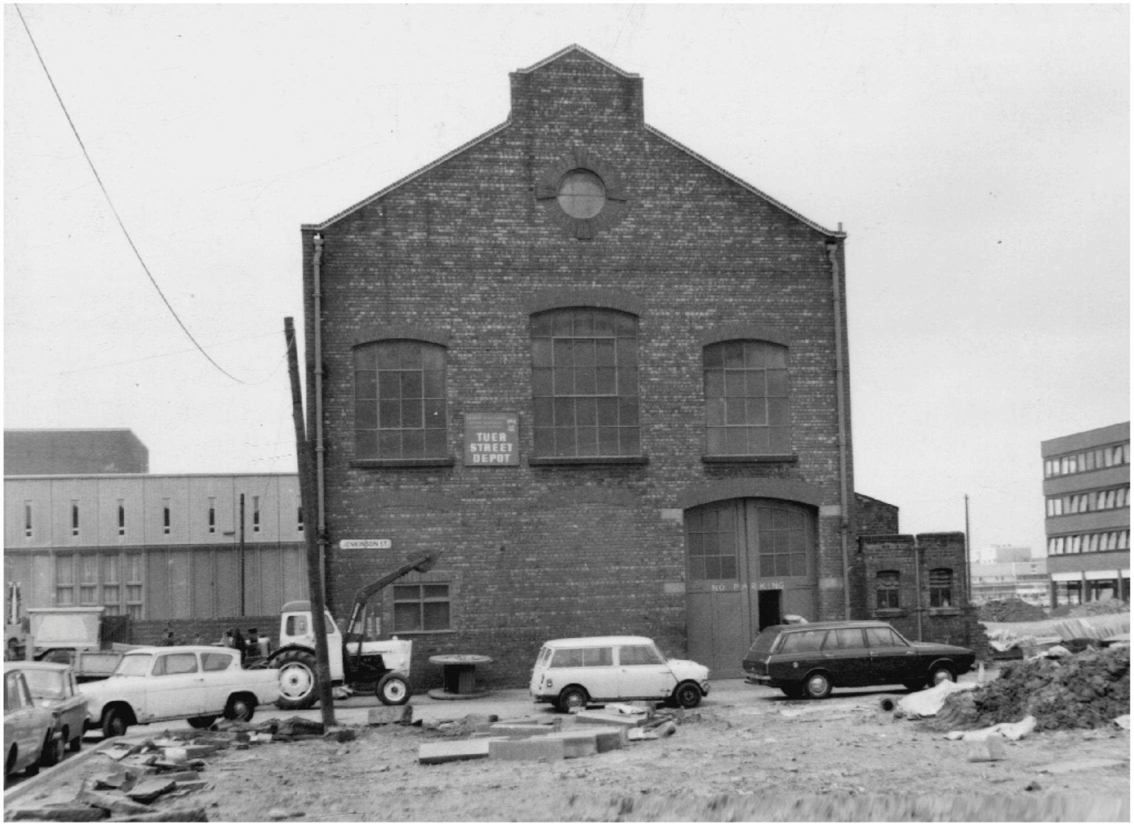
Robert Robinson laboratory photographed A. Dawson, 1970. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



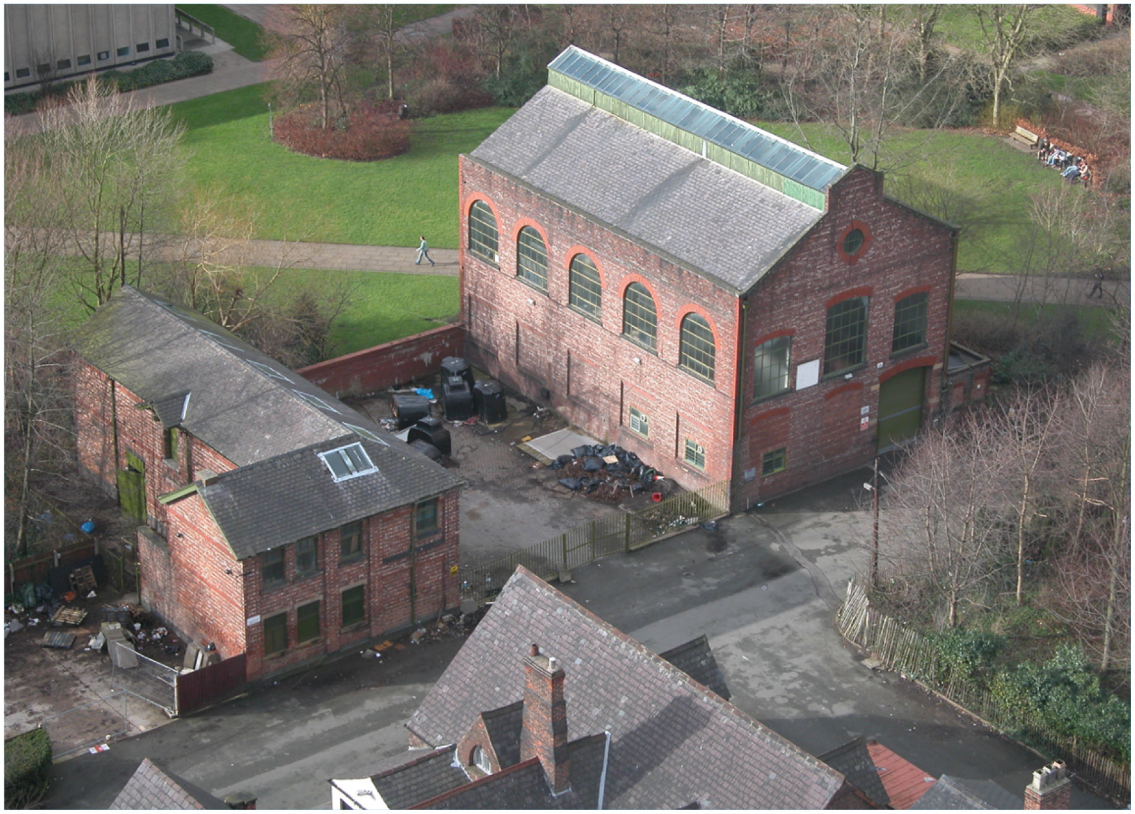
Physics building located on the corner of Ackers Street and Rumford Street, contained a powerful Van de Graaff generator which operated from 1956-1986. Photograph by A. Dawson, 1971. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

UNIVERSITY GARDENS DEPARTMENT DEPOT

Located on the junction of Tuer Street and Jenkinson Street

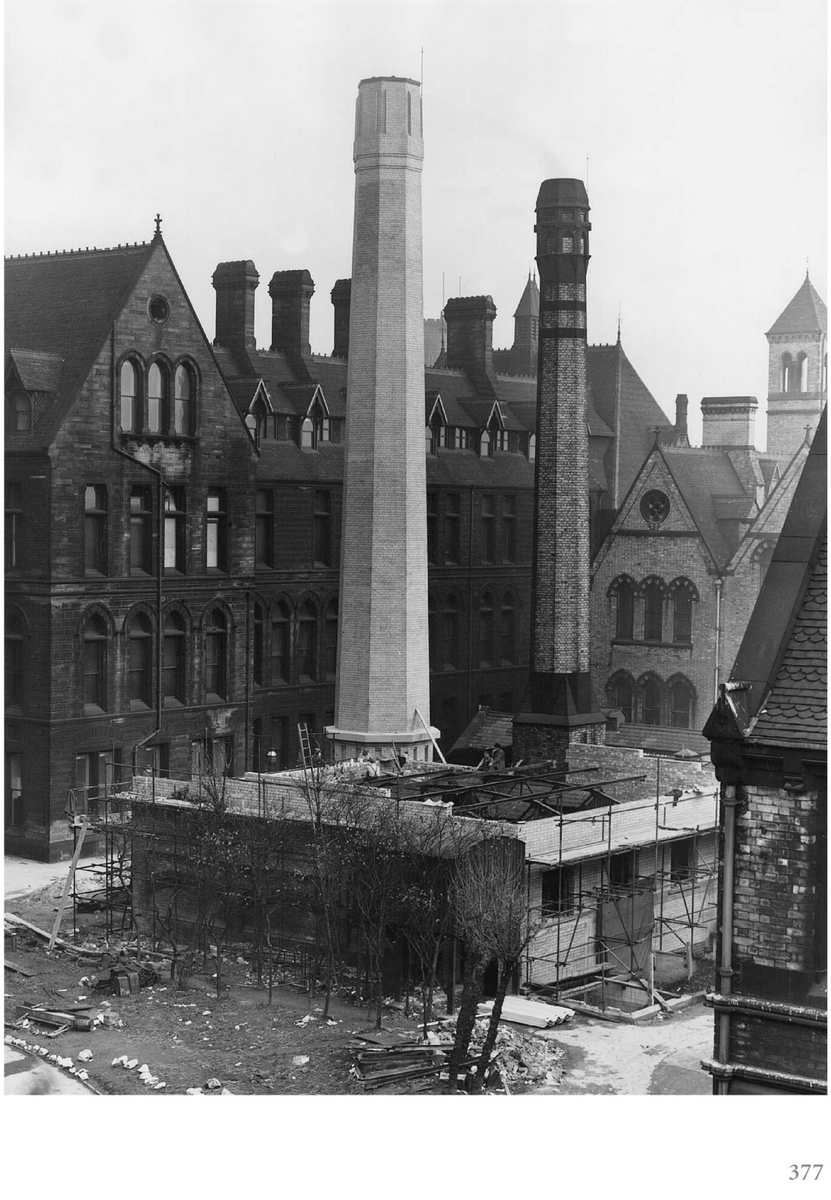


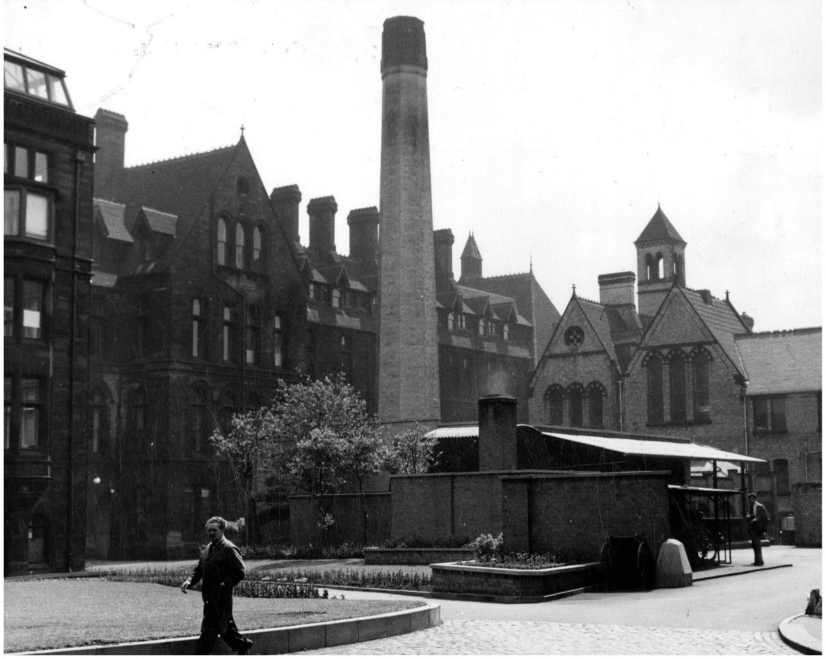
Top: Photographed by A. Dawson, 1971. Most of the original buildings on the surrounding streets had been cleared by this point. The newly constructed Architecture and Town Planning building is visible behind. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



The depot, c.1990s.

REAR QUADRANGLE BOILER HOUSE AND BIG CHIMNEY

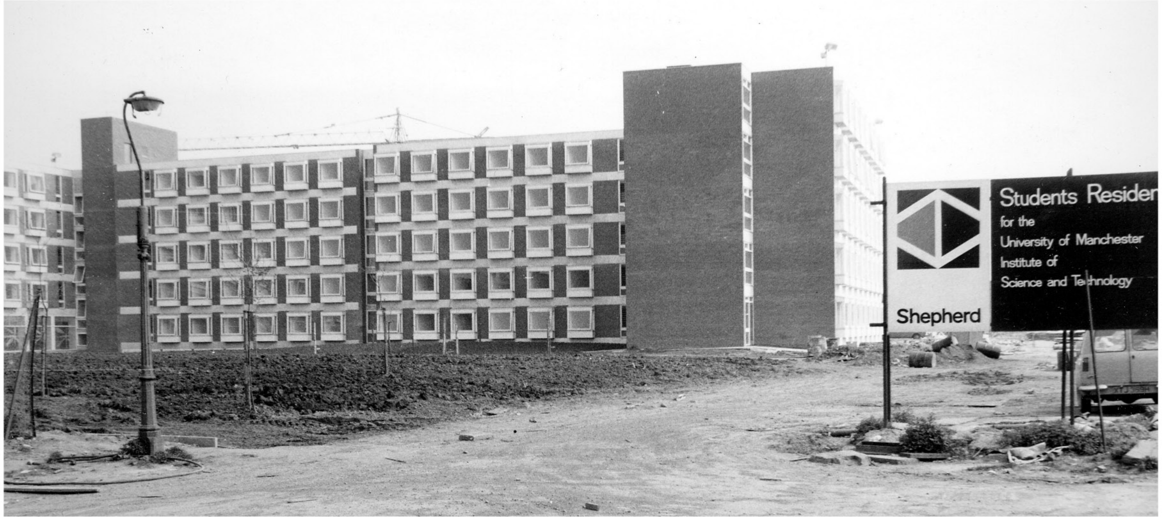




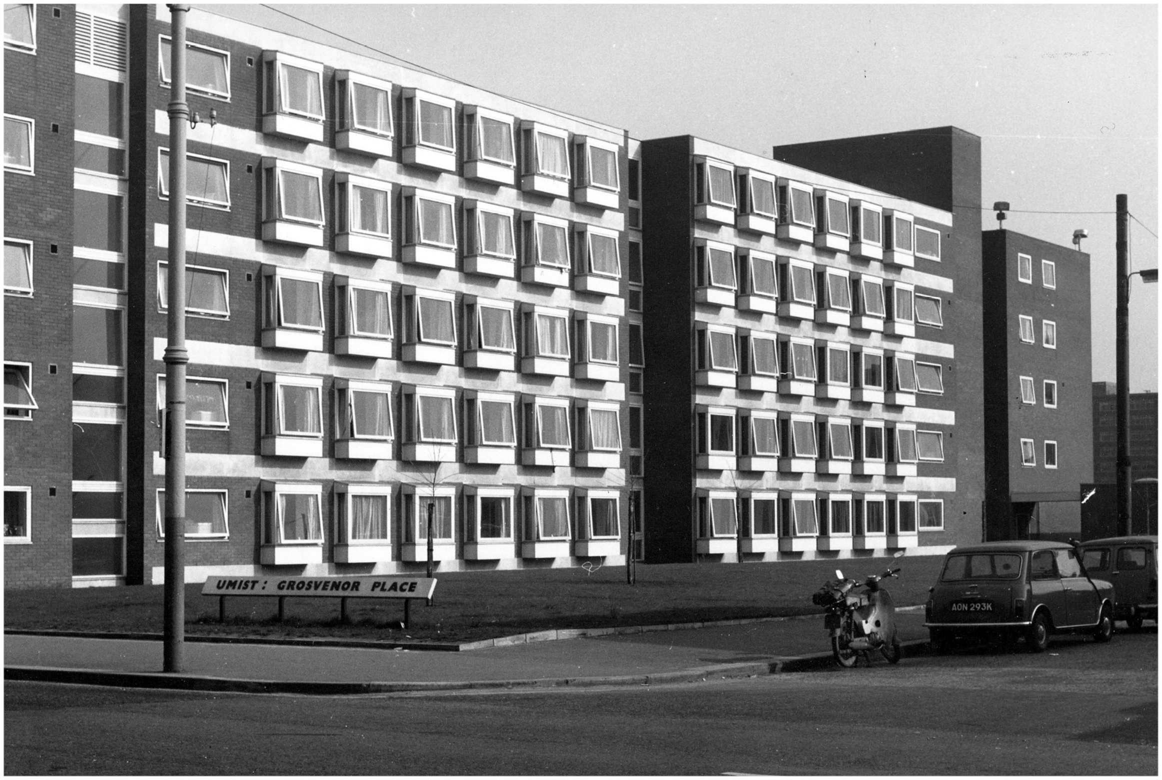
Rear quadrangle boiler house and big chimney, c.1950s.

MAKING WAY FOR MECD

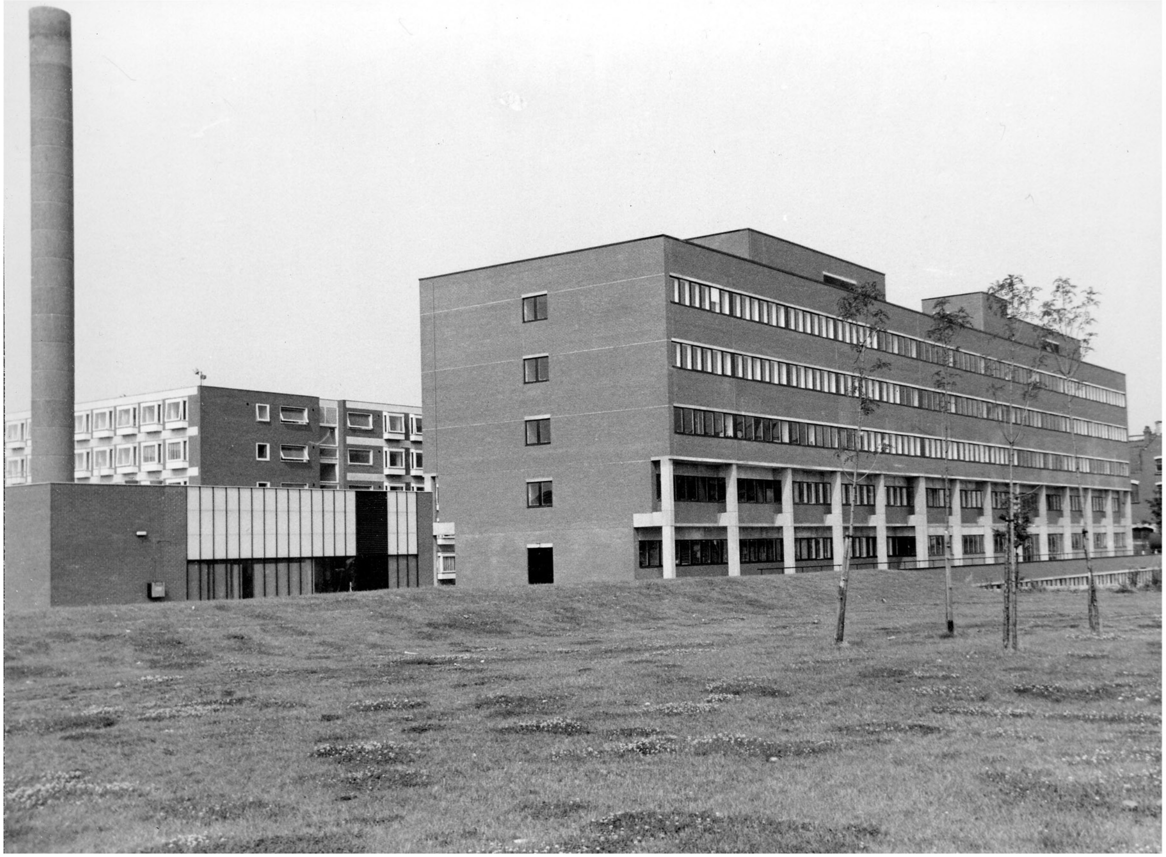
Grosvenor Place student residences photographed by A. Dawson, 1972. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)


Students Resider
for the
University of Manchester
Institute of
Science and Technology
Shepherd

Grosvenor Place student residences and the Metallurgy Building on Upper Brook Street, designed by architects Cruickshank and Seward, built in the early 1970s. These were demolished in 2016 to make way for the MECD project.

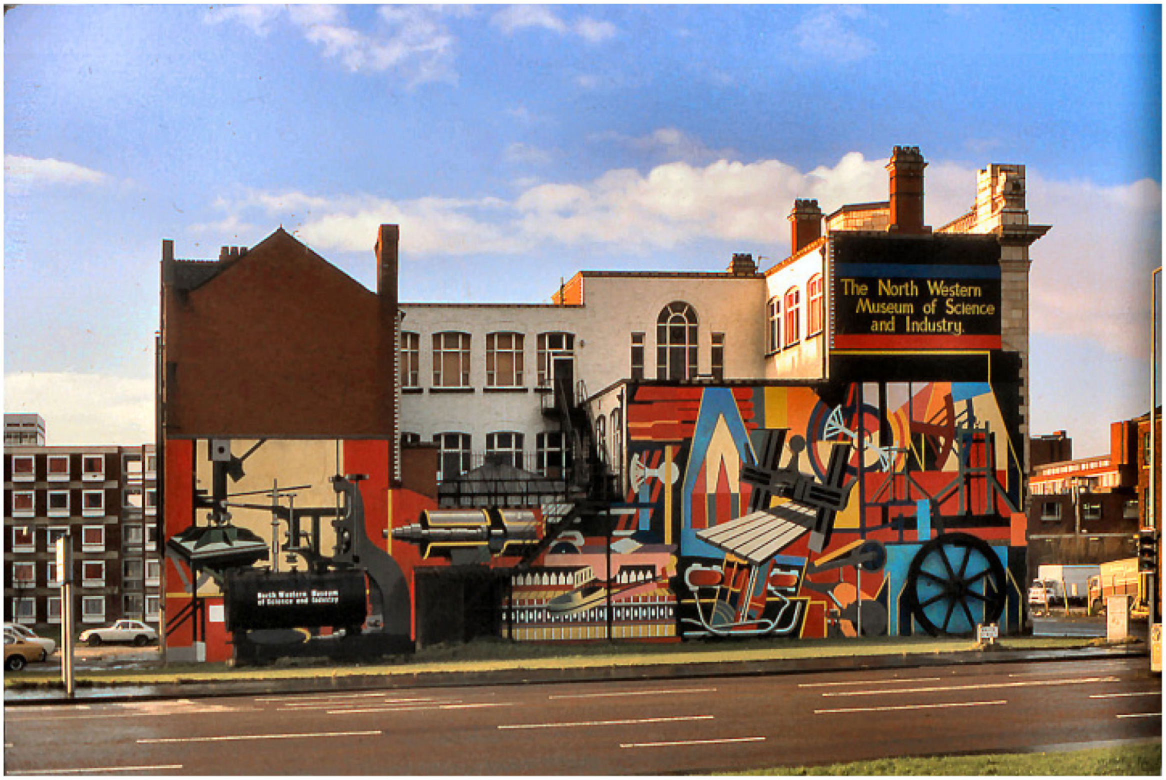

UMIST : GROSVENOR PLACE

Grosvenor Place student residences photographed by H. Milligan, 1973. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)



Metallurgy Building photographed by A. Dawson, 1975. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

The North Western Museum of Science and Industry opened in 1969 in temporary premises in Oddfellows Hall on Grosvenor Street. It had close ties with UMIST, having mostly grown out of the Department of History of Science & Technology. In 1983, the museum relocated the Liverpool Road Station site in Castlefield.


The North Western Museum of Science and Industry.
North Western Museum of Science and Industry

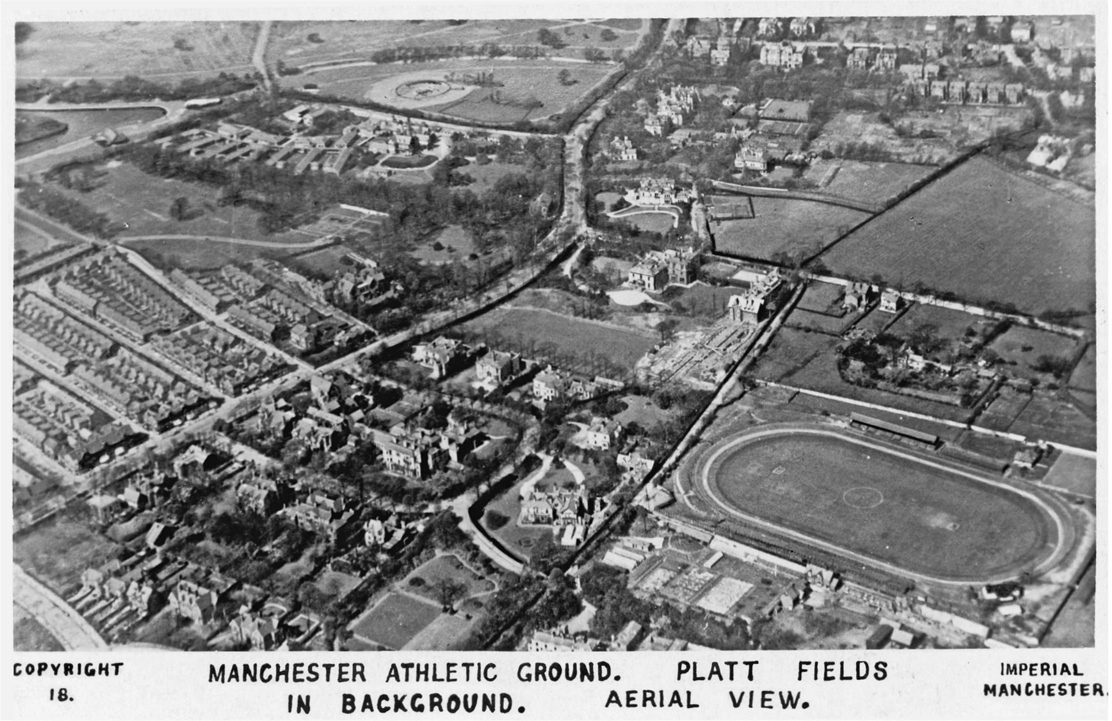
Photograph by David Dixon, 1978 of the side of museum on Upper Brook Street decorated with a mural by Ken Billyard and Walter Kershaw. Oddfellows Hall has recently been refurbished and incorporated into MECD.

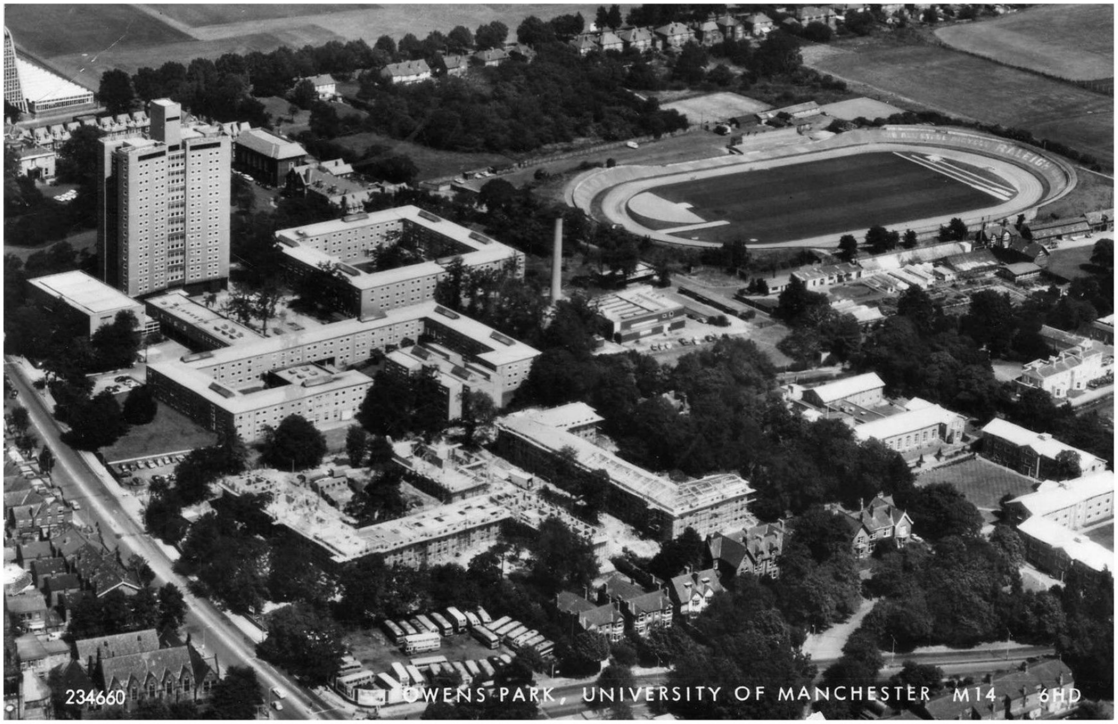
FALLOWFIELD STADIUM

Fallowfield Stadium was constructed in 1892 as an athletics stadium and velodrome. It was home of Manchester Athletics Club and was, for decades, used for cycling competitions by the Manchester Wheelers' Club. In 1955, sprint cyclist Reg Harris bought the stadium and it subsequently became known as the Harris Stadium. The University purchased the stadium in 1960 as part of its wider development of Owens Park as a student village.

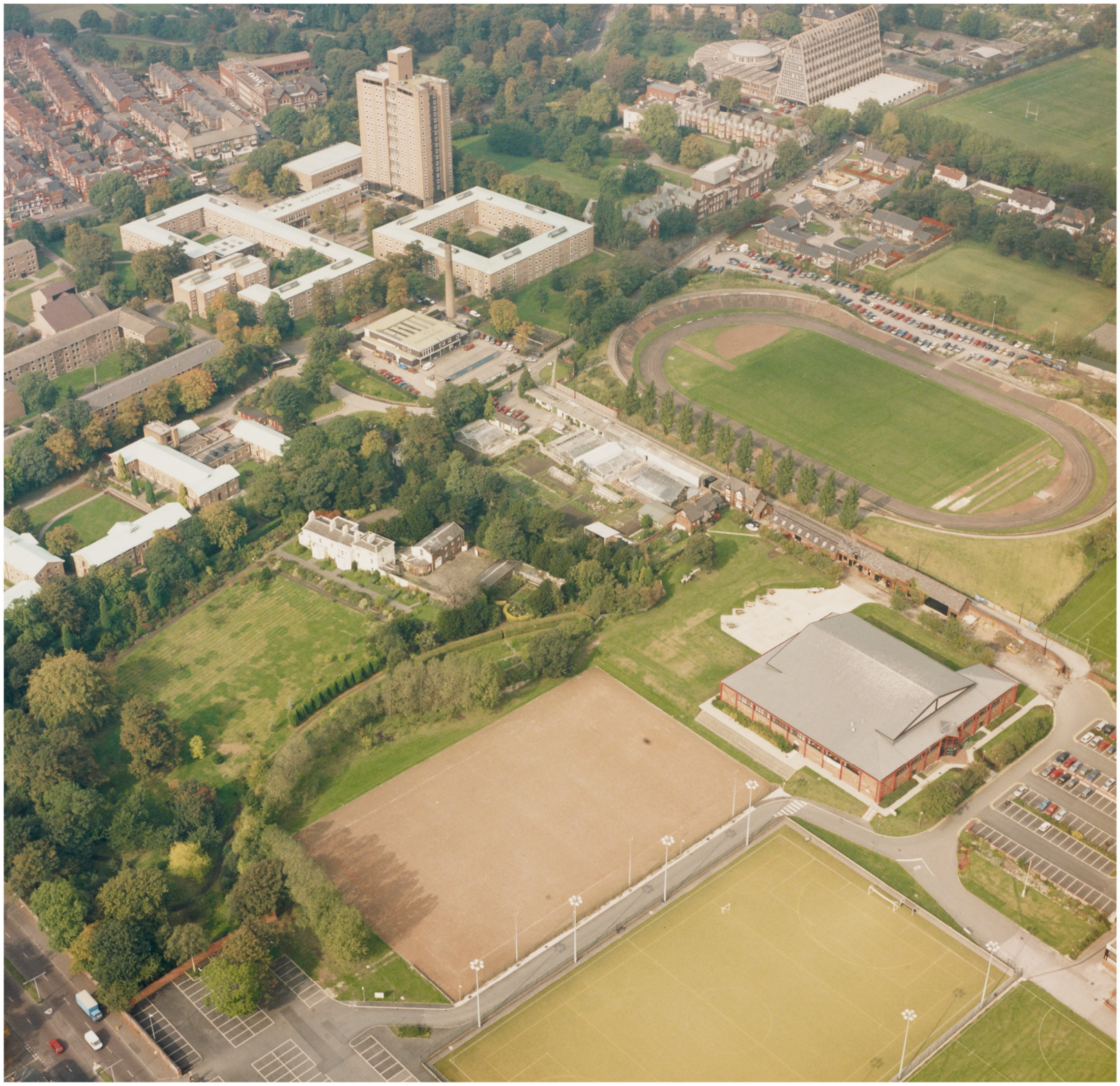
Top: Postcard, c.1930s.

Right: Postcard, early 1960s.

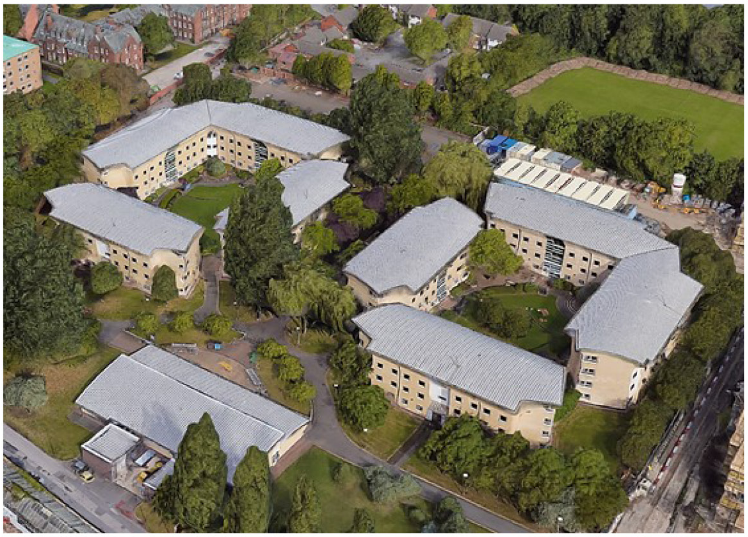

COPYRIGHT
18.
MANCHESTER ATHLETIC GROUND. PLATT FIELDS IN BACKGROUND. AERIAL VIEW.
IMPERIAL
MANCHESTER.


234660
OWENS PARK, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER M14 6HD
RALEIGH

The stadium was demolished in the late 1990s, and the site used for the Richmond Park Halls of Residence (named after Sir Mark Richmond, Vice-Chancellor from 1981-91).



Right: Early 1990s.



LISTED BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Oxford Road Campus	**Type**	**List Entry Number**
Waterloo Place, Oxford Rd	Grade II	1271457
Oddfellows Hall, Grosvenor St	Grade II	1200840
Manchester Museum, Oxford Rd	Grade II	1246283
Former Dental Hospital / Metallurgy Building, Oxford Rd	Grade II	1271344
Physical Laboratory, later the Rutherford Building, Coupland St	Grade II	1402635
The Medical School, later Coupland 3 building, Coupland St	Grade II	1209002
Former Victoria University of Manchester – inc. John Owens and Beyer Buildings, Whitworth Hall, Christie Library	Grade II*	1271428
Manchester University Laboratories, now Student Services, Burlington St	Grade II	1402638
Schunck Building, Burlington St	Grade II	1197811
Samuel Alexander Building, Lime Grove	Grade II	1393664
William Kay House, Oxford Rd	Grade II	1246282
Vaughan House, Portsmouth St	Grade II	1247067
Dover Street Building, Dover St	Grade II	1282977
Grove House, Oxford Rd	Grade II*	1246450
Whitworth Art Gallery, Oxford Rd	Grade II	1246569
Hulme Hall, Oxford Place	Grade II	1246448
Park House, Lower Park Rd	Grade II	1283017
Dalton-Ellis Hall, Conyngham Rd	Grade II	1208904
Eaglesfield, Anson Rd	Grade II	1207528
St Anslem Hall, Kent Rd East	Grade II	1197934

North Campus	Type	List Entry Number
Sackville Street, Granby Row	Grade II	1247609
inc. Godley Observatory		
Hollaway Wall, London Rd	Grade II	1400857
Fallowfield		
Ashburne Hall, Old Hall Lane	Grade II	1401670
Behrens House, Old Hall Lane	Grade II	1246273
Chancellors Hotel (Uttley House)	Grade II	1270605
The Lodge, Whitworth Lane	Grade II	1254834
City Centre		
John Rylands Library, Deansgate	Grade I	1217800
Jodrell Bank Observatory		
Lovell Telescope	Grade I	1221685
Control Building	Grade II	1443868
Cosmic Hut	Grade II	1443486
Electrical Workshop	Grade II	1444238
Park Royal Building	Grade II	1443093
Mark II Telescope	Grade I	1443087
Searchlight Aerial	Grade II	1443133

BOOK SPONSORS

We are grateful to the following companies who have worked closely on building projects for the University of Manchester for their generous financial support that made the production of this book possible.

AVISON YOUNG

Avison Young are an international real estate consultancy firm providing advice in planning, management and financing, investment, sales, leasing, and property management and project management services for clients across the office, retail, industrial, multi-family, hospitality and public sectors including Higher Education.

Our Manchester office is one of 13 in the UK and, with over 120 staff, we have a strong connection with the city and a huge sense of pride. In our work across the city region, we believe that it is not just about bricks and mortar, occupancy and efficiency, most importantly it is about spaces and places that improve lives and help businesses and institutions thrive.

Our people have been working with the University for more than 15 years, supporting in the delivery of some of their most ambitious and challenging projects. We have been part of the story of many of the buildings on campus in some form or another. We have project managed the transformation and extension of the Whitworth Art Gallery, renewed some of the largest lecture theatres across campus, and created new spaces for nuclear research. We have advised on how best to redevelop the Fallowfield Student Campus, brought disused buildings back to life, and get to grips with what the post-Covid world of work means for the University.

We are extremely proud of our relationship and shared successes, exemplified by the delivery of the £150m Christie NHS Paterson Cancer Research Centre in this bicentenary year for the University of Manchester being one of three partners in the scheme, alongside The Christie NHS Foundation Trust and Cancer Research UK.

We look forward to continuing on this journey.

ARCADIS

Arcadis is the leading global design and consultancy firm for natural and built assets. Applying our deep market sector insights and collective design, consultancy, engineering, project and management services, we work in partnership with our clients to deliver exceptional and sustainable outcomes throughout the lifecycle of their natural and built assets. We are 36,000 people, active in over 70 countries, that generate €4 billion in revenues. Across our Universities & Science sector, we work with clients around the world to create, support and enhance smart, safe and sustainable places where people live, work, learn and thrive.

Arcadis has supported the University since 2012 to implement the first phase of its estates masterplan. We have led teams across numerous high profile and impactful projects including the National Graphene Institute, Graphene Engineering Innovation Centre, the Royce Institute, the Manchester Engineering Campus Development and

Brunswick Park, enhancing the student experience and enabling world leading research. Arcadis is an Affiliate Partner of the GEIC and is currently working with the University to develop their future Estates and IT Infrastructure Strategy & Masterplan.

BALFOUR BEATTY

Balfour Beatty is a leading international infrastructure group with 26,000 employees driving the delivery of powerful new solutions, shaping thinking, creating skylines and inspiring a new generation of talent to be the change-makers of tomorrow. We finance, develop, build, maintain and operate the increasingly complex and critical infrastructure that supports national economies and deliver projects at the heart of local communities.

Balfour Beatty was the main contractor for the Manchester Engineering Campus Development and, working with a multi-disciplinary team, we successfully delivered the largest home for engineering in any UK university. We are proud to have been at the heart of such an important project – one that will transform the way in which the University of Manchester educates our future workforce of engineers.

BUILDING DESIGN PARTNERSHIP LTD (BDP)

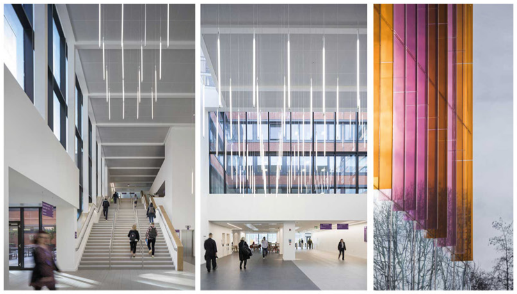
BDP is a collective of architects, engineers, designers and urbanists. We design at every scale from city masterplans, neighbourhoods, parks, streets and buildings to specialist, bespoke light and acoustic installations.

We are placemakers who work at every stage of the design process from visioning to briefing to design, delivery, and operation. We respond to the demands of our dynamic and ever-changing planet with cross-discipline design thinking that spans all of life's activities, protects the environment and enhances social value.

Harnessing our collective ethos, the spirit of BDP is about making places for people. Our structure and governance as a global network of federated city studios creates design hubs that are connected to the cities, regions and communities they serve.

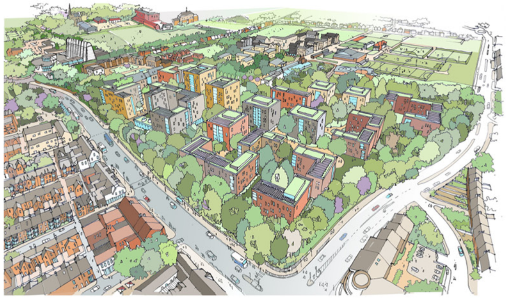
As part of the Nippon Koei Group, we fuse our passion for architecture and engineering with user-centred design and large-scale infrastructure projects to deliver world-class solutions for better, more prosperous places.

We are proud to have worked with the University of Manchester for over a decade delivering exceptional buildings such as the Manchester Engineering Campus Development (MECD) and the Alliance Manchester Business School. Delivered by a collaborative team of builders, architects and engineers, MECD represents the single largest construction project ever completed by a higher education institution in the UK and is the largest home for engineering in any UK university. It is a testament to BDP's skills in technical delivery. The Alliance Manchester Business School project consisted of the transformation of the 1970s Business School, and is rated as one of the best business schools in the UK.



CBRE

CBRE Group, is a Fortune 500 and S&P 500 company headquartered in Dallas and is the world's largest commercial real estate services and investment firm. The company has approximately 115,000 employees serving clients in more than 100 countries. CBRE provides an integrated suite of services including facilities, transaction and project management; property management; investment management; appraisal and valuation; property leasing; strategic consulting; property sales; debt advisory and development services. With services, insights and data that span every dimension of the industry, we create solutions for clients of every size, in every sector and across every geography.



In Manchester, CBRE has advised the University for several years. Most notably, we fulfilled the lead advisor role on ID Manchester – a 4 million sq. ft mixed-use innovation district of international significant. CBRE procured a private sector development and investment partner to form a new corporate joint venture delivery and asset retention vehicle, and continues to advise on the delivery of the scheme.

In addition, CBRE is advising the University on its proposals to redevelop the Fallowfield Campus to provide more high-quality, modern student accommodation. On completion, the wider campus will offer up to 5,400 student beds by replacing the existing, older accommodation on site and delivering 3,300 updated bedspaces.

HALLIDAY MEECHAM ARCHITECTS

Halliday Meecham Architects are an award winning, Manchester-based practice, operating throughout the United Kingdom. We work across all sectors including Education, Healthcare, Residential, Commercial and Leisure. We have experience working in listed buildings, live occupied buildings and within constrained environments.

We work extensively within Higher Education and have supported the University of Manchester for over 25 years, working across the entire estate. We have delivered many projects ranging from new build developments, complex refurbishments, long term maintenance, decarbonisation, compliance, phasing and decant. Our notable projects include the new build James Chadwick Building, refurbishment of the Chemistry Building, consolidation of the Samuel Alexander Building and decarbonisation of Booth Street East.

We understand the value The University brings to the city with over 70% of our architects being graduates of the Manchester School of Architecture who have chosen to live within Greater Manchester following their studies. We are proud that our team is balanced 50/50 male : female.

We have established long-standing relationships with the Faculty and Estates Team, as well as the many stakeholders that engage in our projects. This was recently recognised by the Estates Team in the 'Project of the Year' award for the decarbonisation project, Booth Street East.

Our role has developed over the years to encompass the role of Principal Designer as well as addressing global challenges such as climate change, legislative changes, new technology and procurement. We look forward to supporting the University of Manchester through its future development.

RECOM SOLUTIONS

RECOM has been collaborating with the University of Manchester for almost ten years, serving as a project management consultant since 2016 and as a main contractor since 2024. During this time, we have successfully completed several complex projects and played a key role in various capacities.

Recently, RECOM has provided NEC Project Management and Supervisor roles on the Pankhurst Building, a £5m four-story office facility for the Pankhurst Institute at the University of Manchester. This project was completed in 2023 and provides a hub for innovation and idea sharing by the University. Currently, RECOM is leading several zero-carbon schemes at the University. Buildings such as Simon Engineering, Humanities and Zochonis are being refurbished with new heating strategies that remove the gas fire boilers from the building and reduce the carbon output significantly. RECOM has also been appointed to the bicentenary "Old Quad" redevelopment, which was successfully completed in May 2024.

RECOM holds the University of Manchester in the highest regard, considering it one of our most significant clients. Our team cherishes the partnership arrangement we have with the Directorate of Estates and is committed to its success. We eagerly anticipate the opportunity to continue delivering projects that align with the University's vision and contribute to its growth and development.

RLB

Manchester wouldn't be Manchester without it's universities – supporting the University of Manchester (UoM) to maintain and transform the estate that has educated generations of locals and adopted-Mancunians is a privilege. There are few clients whose estates have such diversity – from high-tech laboratories and telescopes to the 'home away from home' that welcomes each new cohort of students. Every project is impactful and innovative in equal measure. Every time we mention UoM we hear a new story about what the University has meant to people – the tales we have heard about experiences of students living at Fallowfield Campus could fill their own book.

Working alongside UoM on the delivery of the Oak House refurbishment and Owens Park demolition projects has been incredibly rewarding, knowing the significance of these enabling projects will lead to the regeneration of the iconic Owens Park campus, a project which we are delighted to be leading on.

Rider Levett Bucknall is an independent construction, property and management consultant, providing cost, project, sustainability, digital and advisory solutions for the built environment across the whole life cycle. Worldwide the business has over 4,600 employees operating from more than 140 offices in 40 countries. Its global reach and local knowledge ensures the latest thinking and innovation combined with best practice, supporting expertise in a range of sectors including commercial, education, healthcare, sport, infrastructure, retail and residential.

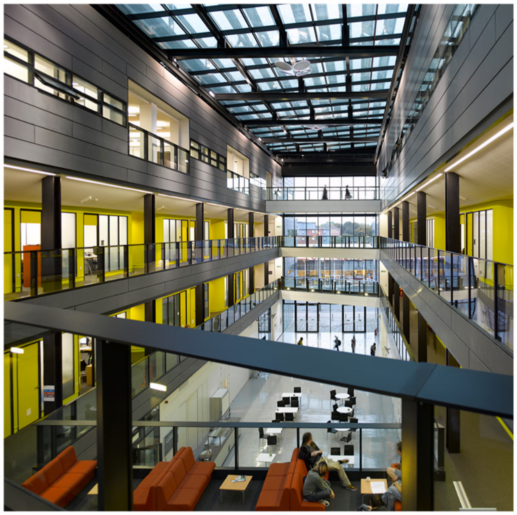
RLB continues to make a significant contribution in addressing challenges faced by the built environment, driving innovation and promoting the benefits it brings to our economy. We share best practice, collaborate with our peer group to develop action plans and set targets for initiatives aiming to improve the whole industry. We have representatives on industry bodies, both technical and people related, and strive to make the built environment a more inclusive place.

SHEPPARD ROBSON

Sheppard Robson is an ever-evolving collective of architects, interior designers and masterplanners. Together our team of 400 people design buildings, spaces and places that are people-centred and precision-made.

The practice has a 90-stong office in Manchester as well as studios in London and Glasgow. Higher Education has been a focal point of the practice since Sheppard Robson was founded in 1938, with numerous of its innovative projects commissioned by the University of Manchester, including the Alan Turing Building and the Alan Gilbert Learning Commons. These projects underline some of the enduring interests of the practice, notably sustainable innovation, shaping an uplifting student experience, and the breaking down of silos to create inter-departmental innovation.

Our work is the result of creative, technical, and intellectual exchange. People-centred design comes out of an engagement process where architects enable, listen and interpret as well as lead. With a robust methodology for testing ideas, we are able to fine-tune them without losing their pioneering spirit. Every project we make presents the opportunity to push our learning a little further, but we never forget that innovation should always be in the service of a clear purpose – to design for life.



View of the Ferranti and Faraday buildings on the UMIST campus, 1970. Photograph by Arthur Taylor.

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Unless otherwise noted in the captions, all the illustrations were sourced by the authors from the University of Manchester archives held in the Library, the Estates Directorate and the corporate photographic collection held by the Division of Communications, Marketing and Student Recruitment.

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Martin Dodge is a Senior Lecturer in the Geography Department at the University of Manchester. He has worked at Cardiff University and University College London. Much of his research is currently focused on the historical geography of Manchester's transport and town planning. In 2018 he co-wrote *Manchester: Mapping the City* (Birlinn) and in 2022 he co-curated a public exhibition, *Who Built Wythenshawe?* He has recently co-edited a book on the Simons of Manchester (MUP, 2024). Contact: m.dodge@manchester.ac.uk

James Hopkins is an historian of knowledge whose work has focussed on the exchange and use of ideas in academic, educational, architectural and planning contexts. His PhD on the role of learned societies in promoting the regional concept during the twentieth century was published as Knowledge, Networks and Policy: Regional Studies in postwar Britain and beyond. Subsequently his published work has included an architectural history of the University's medical school buildings and a planning history of Wythenshawe. Until 2020 he was the University Historian and Head of Heritage at the University of Manchester and he now works at Manchester Grammar School.

Matthew Steele is a lecturer at the Manchester School of Architecture. His research is primarily concerned with post-1945 architectural practices in relation to the adaptation and adaptive reuse of historic buildings for social, economic and environmental reasons. He completed his PhD in 2019.

Rear board: *Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Mastermap, 2025.*

Overleaf construction photographs, reading clockwise:
Whitworth Park Student Residences ('Toblerones'). Photograph by A. Dawson, 1975. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)
Maths & Social Science Building, UMIST, c.1969.
St Peter's House, University Chaplaincy, 1973. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)
First Light Pavilion, Jodrell Bank Observatory, 2020. (Source: Kier Construction.)
SCAN Building (now named University Place), 2007. (Courtesy of photographer Biguana.)
Stopford Medical School. Photograph by A. Dawson, 1971. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)
Humanities Building (now named the Ellen Wilkinson Building), 1962. (Courtesy of the Local Image Collection, Manchester Archives+)

HUMANITIES BUILDING
STAGE ONE
FOR
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
POCHIN
CONTRACTORS LTD
BEWARE ALSATIAN GUARD DOGS

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
FRAM
FRAM RUSSELL CONSTRUCTION LTD

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1824
The University of Manchester
The SCAN Building
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John McAslan + Partners
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Warrington A 57
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Liverpool (A 580)
Ashton-u-Lyne A 635
Oldham (A 62)
co op

CHURCH AND CHAPLAINCY
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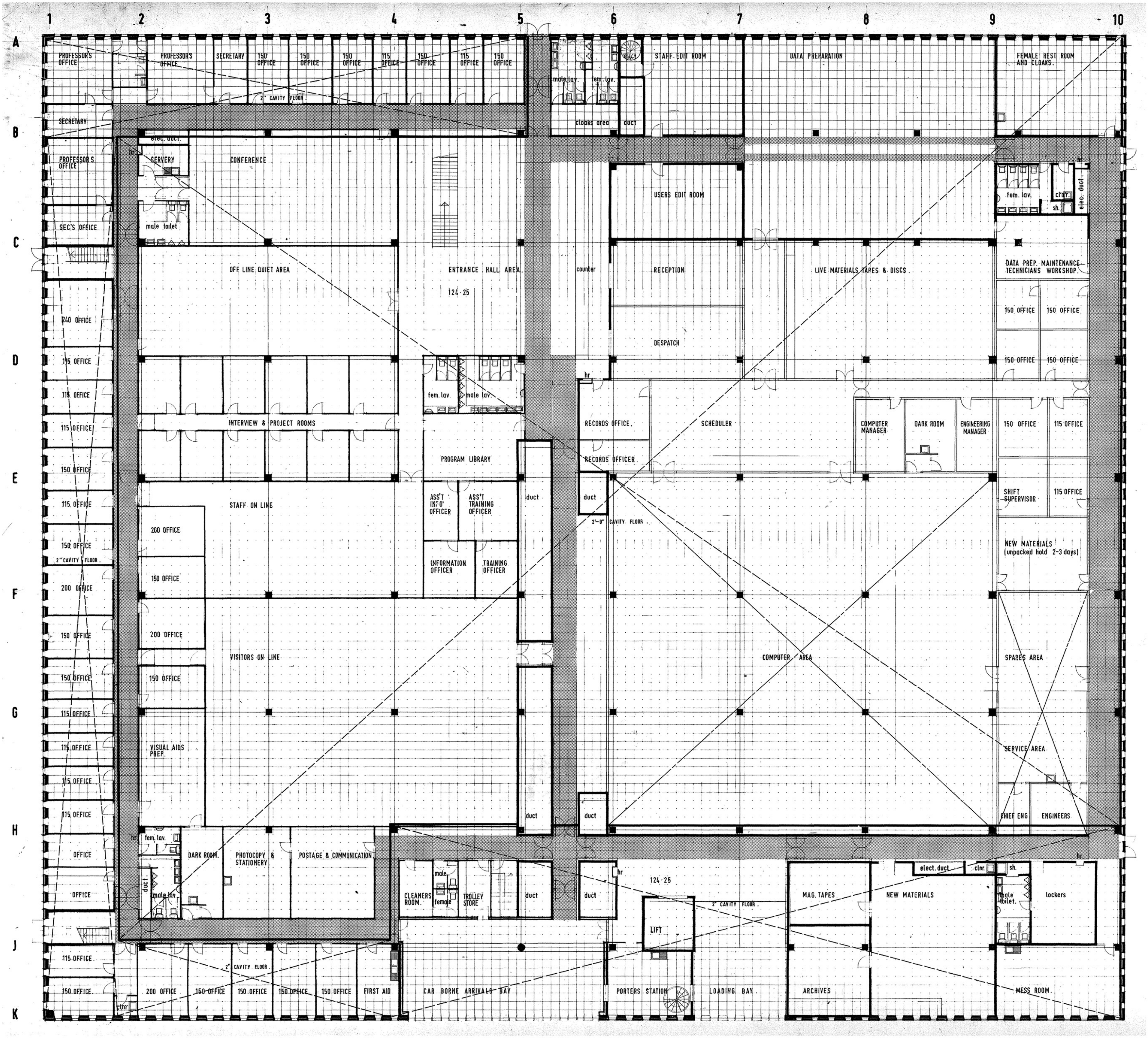
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PROFESSOR'S OFFICE
PROFESSOR'S OFFICE
SECRETARY
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
2" CAVITY FLOOR
male lav.
fem. lav.
duct
cloaks area
duct
STAFF EDIT ROOM
DATA PREPARATION
FEMALE REST ROOM AND CLOAKS.
SECRETARY
elec. duct
hr
SERVERY
CONFERENCE
PROFESSOR'S OFFICE
USERS EDIT ROOM
fem. lav.
cl'nr
duct
elec.
sh.
hr
male toilet
SEC'S OFFICE
OFF LINE QUIET AREA
ENTRANCE HALL AREA
124·25
counter
RECEPTION
LIVE MATERIALS TAPES & DISCS
DATA PREP. MAINTENANCE TECHNICIANS WORKSHOP
240 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
DESPATCH
115 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
fem. lav.
male lav.
hr
115 OFFICE
INTERVIEW & PROJECT ROOMS
RECORDS OFFICE
SCHEDULER
COMPUTER MANAGER
DARK ROOM
ENGINEERING MANAGER
150 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
PROGRAM LIBRARY
RECORDS OFFICER
150 OFFICE
STAFF ON LINE
ASS'T INF'O' OFFICER
ASS'T TRAINING OFFICER
duct
duct
SHIFT SUPERVISOR
115 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
200 OFFICE
2'-0" CAVITY FLOOR
150 OFFICE
2" CAVITY FLOOR
150 OFFICE
INFORMATION OFFICER
TRAINING OFFICER
NEW MATERIALS (unpacked hold 2-3 days)
200 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
200 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
VISITORS ON LINE
COMPUTER AREA
SPARES AREA
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
VISUAL AIDS PREP.
115 OFFICE
SERVICE AREA
115 OFFICE
115 OFFICE
duct
duct
CHIEF ENG
ENGINEERS
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fem. lav.
DARK ROOM
PHOTOCOPY & STATIONERY
POSTAGE & COMMUNICATION
hr
124·25
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OFFICE
duct
male lav
male
female
CLEANERS ROOM
TROLLEY STORE
duct
duct
2" CAVITY FLOOR
MAG. TAPES
NEW MATERIALS
male toilet
lockers
LIFT
115 OFFICE
2" CAVITY FLOOR
150 OFFICE
200 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
150 OFFICE
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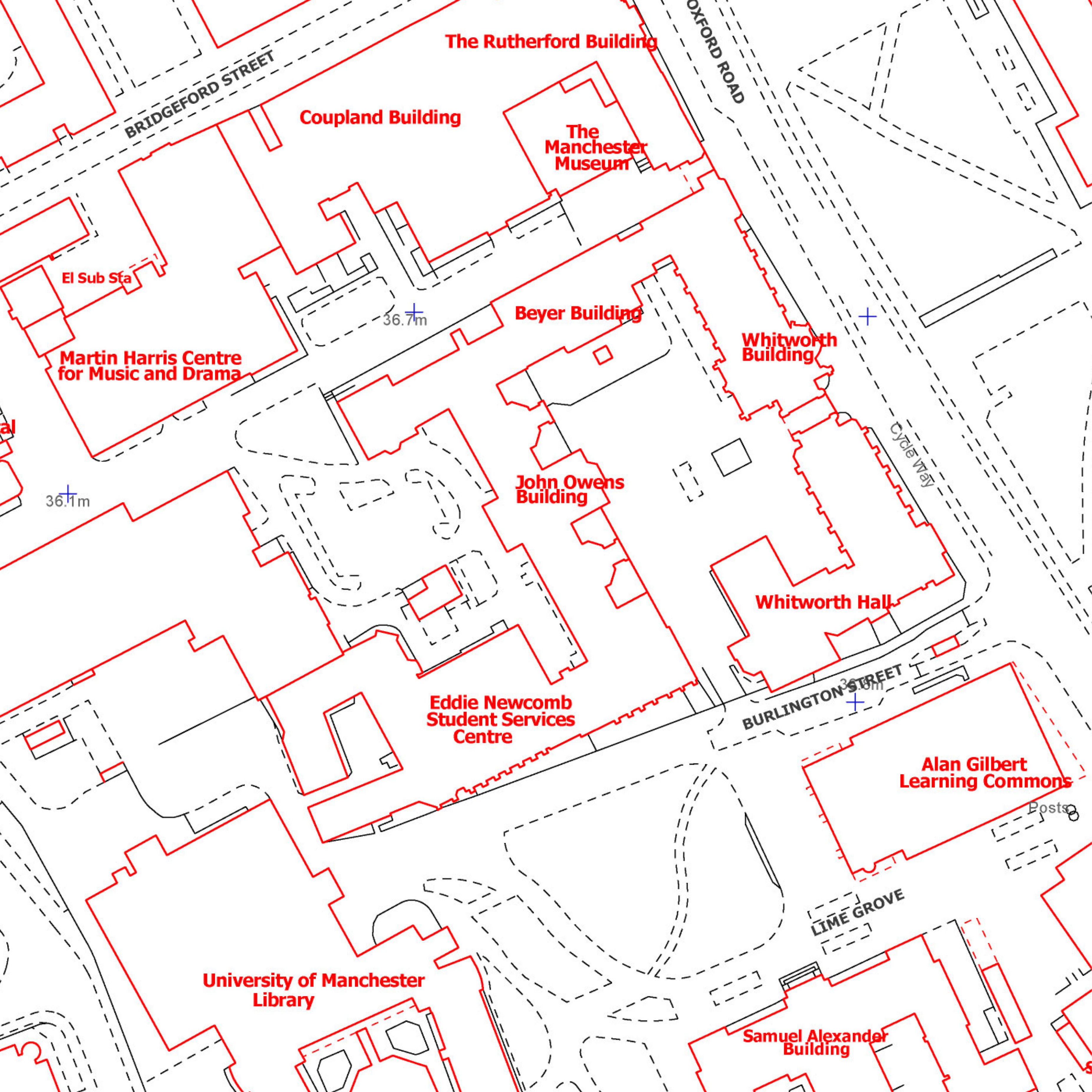
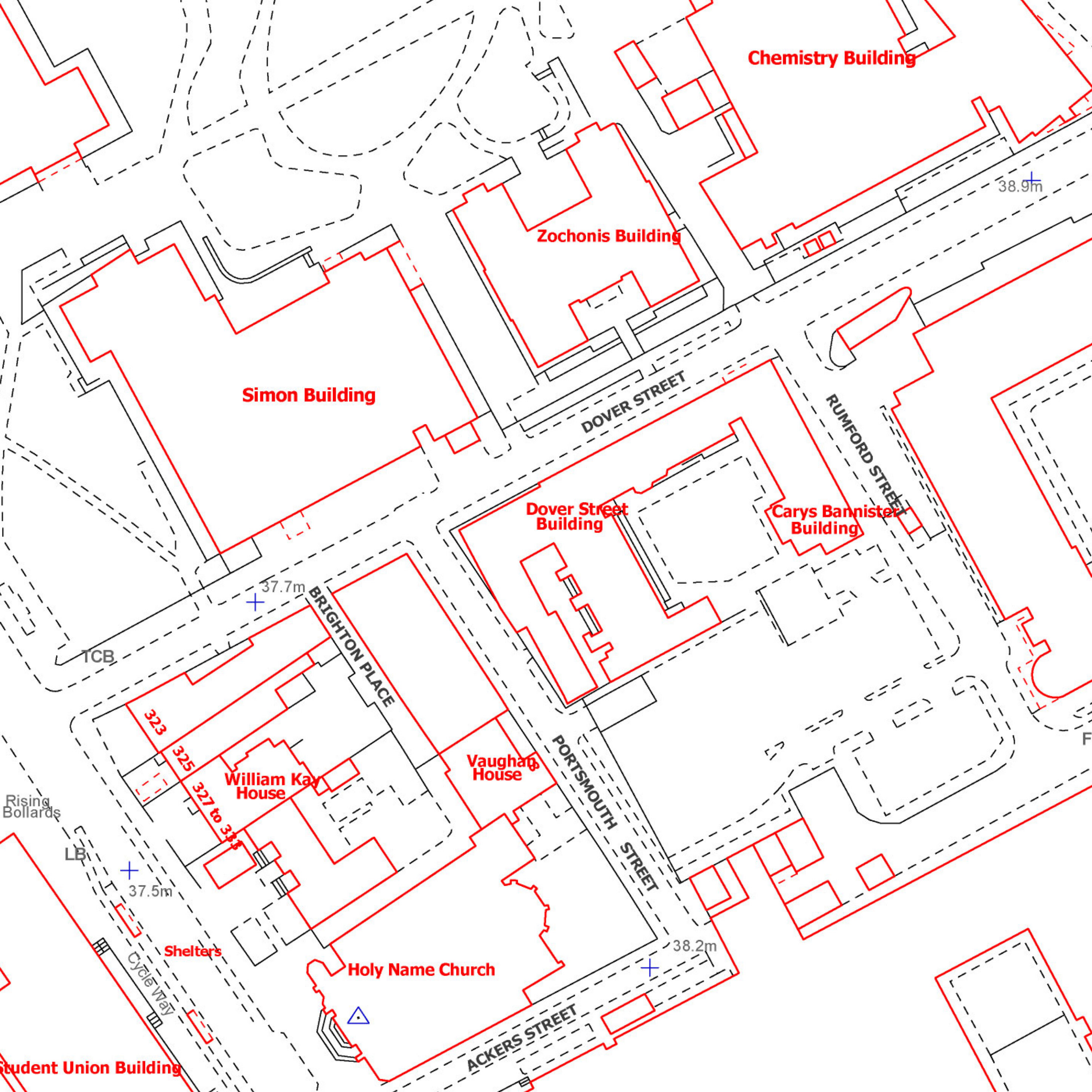
150 OFFICE
FIRST AID
CAR BORNE ARRIVALS BAY
PORTERS STATION
LOADING BAY
ARCHIVES
MESS ROOM
clnr


The Rutherford Building
OXFORD ROAD
BRIDGEFORD STREET
Coupland Building
The Manchester Museum
El Sub Sta
36.7m
Beyer Building
Whitworth Building
Martin Harris Centre for Music and Drama
36.1m
John Owens Building
Cycle Way
Whitworth Hall
BURLINGTON STREET
Eddie Newcomb Student Services Centre
Alan Gilbert Learning Commons
Posts
LIME GROVE
University of Manchester Library
Samuel Alexander Building


Chemistry Building
38.9m
Zochonis Building
Simon Building
DOVER STREET
RUMFORD STREET
Dover Street Building
Carys Bannister Building
37.7m
BRIGHTON PLACE
TCB
323
325
327 to 331
William Kay House
Vaughan House
PORTSMOUTH STREET
F
Rising Bollards
LB
37.5m
Cycle Way
Shelters
Holy Name Church
38.2m
ACKERS STREET
Student Union Building